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

EIA REPORT

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

Submitted on Behalf of:

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September 2020
SUBMISSION OF DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

Signature and stamp:

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

SUBMISSION OF DOCUMENTATION

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

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

Signature and stamp

Designation: MANAGING DIRECTOR
### EIA TEAM

#### Core EIA Team

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Tasks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Lincoln Kivuti Karingi; MA in Urban &amp; Regional Planning, MA in Environmental Management &amp; Planning, Bachelor of Science (Geography, Botany &amp; Atmospheric Science), University of Nairobi – <strong>NEMA Reg. No. 0323</strong></td>
<td>Physical Planning, Stakeholder engagement specialist</td>
<td>Stakeholder engagement, landuse zoning, impact analysis and mitigation plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Francis Mwaura; PhD, M.Sc, B.Sc (Biogeography), University of Nairobi &amp; McGill University (Canada) – <strong>NEMA Reg. No. 0077</strong></td>
<td>Environmentalist</td>
<td>Environmental policies and regulations, Environmental safeguards, site baseline assessment, impact analysis and mitigation plans, report writing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. James Ndungu B.Sc. Botany &amp; Zoology (University of Nairobi), MA Environmental Planning &amp; Management (University of Nairobi) – <strong>NEMA Reg. No. 0917</strong></td>
<td>Environmentalist/Social Expert</td>
<td>Stakeholder engagement and public consultations, impact analysis and mitigation strategies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Peter Ndiba, PhD (Environmental Engineering, New Jersey Institute of Technology NJ, USA), M.Sc (Civil Engineering, University of Narok), M.Sc (Civil Engineering, University of Nairobi)</td>
<td>Civil Engineer/Environmental Engineer</td>
<td>Project engineering design analysis, impact analysis and mitigation plans</td>
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#### EIA Support Team

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Tasks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Lyne Obare Koske (Bachelor of Urban &amp; Regional Planning, University of Nairobi)</td>
<td>Project Assistant</td>
<td>Field assistantship, Stakeholder data analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Tiffany Mwake (B.Ed), University of Nairobi</td>
<td>Office Assistant</td>
<td>Office support services, Document preparation</td>
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### ACRONYMS

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<tr>
<td>BAU</td>
<td>Business-as-Usual</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Board of Directors</td>
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</tr>
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<td>CBNRM</td>
<td>Community Based Natural Resources Management</td>
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

We are grateful to the Enonkishu Conservancy Management, especially Tarquin Wood, Rebeccah Karimi and Daniel Saiyalel Nampaso (Enonkishu Cooperative Society) for the useful information they shared with the consultants during the EIA field mission. Many thanks Ninion Lowis and Howard Saunders form the Naretoi Holiday Homes for attending the EIA consultation meeting held at the Mara Training Centre. We also appreciate the field support by Enonkishu Conservancy Rangers, especially Daniel Dapash (Head Ranger), Albert and all the others.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A total of 16 community conservancies have been established in the greater Masai Mara region as a vehicle for integrating wildlife conservation, tourism development and livestock production through the coordination of the Masai Mara Wildlife Conservation Association (MMWCA). The Masai Mara conservancies include the Enonkishe Conservancy in Narok South Sub-county.
2. The proposed ecolodge in Enonkishu Conservancy
Rakam Investment Ltd is a limited company registered under the 2015 Companies Act of the Republic of Kenya. The company has been engaged in hospitality investment in Kenya since its inception. The mission of Rakam Investment Ltd is to engage with entrepreneurs, other corporate investors and all Kenyans around the country and the diaspora to enable profitable and value enhancing hospitality investments in Kenya and the East African region.

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

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

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

a) Undertake a comprehensive environmental baseline assessment of the proposed ecolodge construction site.

b) Characterization and benchmarking of existing environmental status of a study area surrounding the project site.

c) Undertake a comprehensive analysis of project alternative options.
d) Identify and assess potential environmental and social impacts of the project.

e) Identify all potential significant adverse environmental and social impacts, of the project and recommend measures for mitigation.

f) Preparation of an environmental monitoring and management plan to minimize the adverse impacts due to the project and formulation of a post – operational monitoring scheme.

g) Developing a comprehensive Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

h) Compile an Environmental Impact Assessment report with a comprehensive EMP reports compliant to the relevant authorities, and detailing findings and recommendations.

i) Submit the report to NEMA and provide an acknowledgement letter.

j) Follow-up on the review of the EIA report upto the issuance of NEMA approval and EIA license.

4. EIA approach and methodology

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

a) Project screening

b) EIA scoping

c) Baseline data collection

d) Analysis of project alternative options

e) Impact prediction

f) Stakeholder engagement and consultation

g) Formulation of mitigation measures

h) Environment Management Plan

i) Preparation of project report

5. Baseline situation

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

a) Positive impacts

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

b) Potential negative impacts and recommended mitigation strategies

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

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

8. Conclusion and recommendation

The EIA, based on the disclosed project details and the baseline site assessment LR No. CIS Mara/Olchoro Oiruwa/174 and in Enonkishu Conservancy considered three possible options, namely; a) **Proposed Option-A_1** - Construction of a 50 bed ecolodge inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, gift shop, borehole, staff quarters and biodigester wastewater treatment system; b) **No project Option - A_0** (Base Alternative Option) - Not establishing the proposed project and proceeding with Business-as-Usual (BAU) and c) **Other Option - A_2** - Construction of a 30 bed ecolodge at Enonkishu Conservancy inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, gift shop, borehole, staff quarters, biodigester wastewater treatment system and constructed wetland).

The findings showed that both **Options A_1** and **A_2** are more preferable than **Option A_0** because they will support the realization of Vision 2030 and Narok CIDP (2018-2022) goals of enhancing the tourism economic pillar to serve as an enabler towards the national goal of ensuring a 10% annual economic growth and the county goal of making Narok, especially the Masai Mara, to become global premier tourist’ destination, and diversification of the current tourism product in the county. **Options A_1** and **A_2** will create additional employment for the local people in the project area and increase the tourism revenue for Enonkishu Conservancy Members and expand the market for local community products (meat, milk, fruits, vegetables, honey, curios, etc.). However, the proposed project if implemented through **Option A_1** is likely to have a substantial environmental footprint especially in terms of wildlife habitat landtake and resource utilization (especially groundwater resources). Consequently, EIA findings, especially after considering the outcomes of the analysis of alternative options, impact characterization and the feasible mitigation measures identified **Option A_2** as the most preferred option.

The project implementation through **Option A_2** is well aligned with the Enonkishu Conservancy Management Plan (2020-2025) whose key mission of the management plan is to attract development and conservation partnerships and enterprises which will contribute to the protection of the environment and its community. It is also in line with...
the Community Outreach and Partnership Programme (COPP) of the Masai Mara National Reserve Management Plan 2012-2022 whose main purpose is to ensure that communities living around the MMNR feel a positive sense of ownership for the Reserve and strongly support conservation efforts in the Greater Mara Ecosystem including (Objective 2 which aims at improving local community benefits from the MMNR and Objective 4 which at promoting and supporting conservation-compatible land use and development in neighbouring areas). In addition, the project will significantly support the realization of a number of Sustainable Development Goals including SDG 1 (Poverty minimization) and SDG 8 (Promoting productive employment and economic growth).

The EIA findings including stakeholder consultations, showed that the proposed project, if the design is slightly adjusted to downscale the ecolodge size by reducing the number of tented suites, is feasible based on the current state of environment at the proposed site as well as the situation in the wider region (Enonkishu Conservancy) and Greater Mara Ecosystem). The project is feasible and desirable within the perspective of the environmental and social economic evaluation undertaken in this EIA. Therefore, the project through Option A2 is desirable, necessary, and should be implemented as soon as possible both for sub-county, county and national benefit. The overall benefits of the proposed development are far higher than the potential cost of the marginal negative environmental changes which are likely to occur after the prescribed mitigation measures are as provided in this EIA report are undertaken as recommended. If this is done, there would not be any major adverse impacts on environment including wildlife heritage and cultural heritage. The proposed project through Option A2 is desirable because it will improve the socio-economic status for the people in the project area, Narok County and Kenya as a whole. The stakeholder engagement and consultation process established that the local people were unanimously in support of the proposed project.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 1-1: Map of conservancies in the greater Mara region (KWCA, 2016)
According to the KWCA, the establishment of conservancies, usually leads to high benefit expectations by the stakeholders, especially the local communities who are the key land owners and when these benefits are not realized or do not lead to improved livelihoods, other competing land uses that are not compatible with wildlife conservation are likely to take precedence. It is therefore necessary for both local and foreign investors to support the existing conservancies through the establishment of sustainable tour facilities which can integrate and co-exist harmoniously with the livestock and wildlife conservation sectors.
Rakam Investment Ltd, in line with the Kenya’s government strategy for national development and also in response to the demand for sustainable tourism investment in the wildlife conservancies, is planning introducing a high-end top notch ecolodge in Enonkishu conservancy within the greater Masai Mara region.

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

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

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

1.3: The proposed ecolodge in Enonkishu Conservancy
The proposed Rakam Investment Ltd ecolodge will be located at the northern edge of the Enonkishu Conservancy (Figure1-3). Figure 1-4 shows that the proposed ecolodge site is located in the north eastern part of the of Enonkishu Conservancy with no existing tourism facilities. Figure 1-5 shows that the ecolodge will be established within Block 9 of the conservancy which is a rotational grazing zone according to the conservancy management plan (Enonkishu Conservancy Management Plan 2020-2025). Figure 1-6 provides an artistic impression of the proposed ecolodge.
Figure 1-2: Location of Enonkishu Conservancy

Figure 1-4: Propose ecolodge site
Figure 1-5: Landuse zones in Enonkishu Conservancy

Figure 1-6: A synoptic impression of the proposed ecolodge
The proposed project is subjectable to an EIA in order to ensure that significant impacts on the environment are taken into consideration during the design, construction, operation and decommissioning. Habitat Planners was contracted by the Proponent to conduct the EIA study and submit a report on behalf of the Proponent.

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

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

1.6: EIA Terms of Reference (ToR)
The Rakam Investment Ltd ecolodge project is subjectable to the submission of an EIA project report as part of the activities in Schedule 2 of the EMCA 1999 and revision 2015 (CaP 387) and Regulation 10 of the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003, Legal Notice No. 101. The aim of the EIA study was to:
   a) Undertake a comprehensive environmental baseline assessment of the proposed ecolodge construction site.
   b) Characterization and benchmarking of existing environmental status of a study area surrounding the project site.
   c) Undertake a comprehensive analysis of project alternative options.
   d) Identify and assess potential environmental and social impacts of the project.
   e) Identify all potential significant adverse environmental and social impacts, of the project and recommend measures for mitigation.
f) Preparation of an environmental monitoring and management plan to minimize the adverse impacts due to the project and formulation of a post – operational monitoring scheme.

g) Developing a comprehensive Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

h) Compile an Environmental Impact Assessment report with a comprehensive EMP reports compliant to the relevant authorities, and detailing findings and recommendations.

i) Submit the report to NEMA and provide an acknowledgement letter.

j) Follow-up on the review of the EIA report upto the issuance of EIA license.

1.7: Purpose of the EIA Report

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

![Figure 1-1: The EIA implementation in Kenya](image)
The key purpose of the EIA is to ensure that the key environmental and social issues associated with the project are identified early enough so that the necessary mitigation measures are noted and integrated in the final project design. The EIA report is part of the EIA implementation framework in Kenya and is expected to assist NEMA in the issuances of an operational EIA license for the project in accordance with usual practice.
2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

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

![Figure 2-1: Location of project site](image)

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

The site is mostly flat with a gentle west-east surface incline. It is characterized by a spectacular cover of evergreen bush with a height of about 3-5m which offers excellent pristine conditions and good sense of privacy (Plate 2-1). The western portion of the
site is adjacent to the spectacular Kileleon Hills with an upward slope of about 200m towards the adjacent plot. The hill offers excellent hiking opportunity. The southern view at the top of Kileleon Hills provides a stunning view of the Masai Mara National Reserve.

At the center of the site there is a circular water pan, which can be converted to a salt lick to attract wildlife, especially buffalo, elephants, impala and warthog (Plate 2-2). Access to the site is through a dirt road that connects to C14 which connects Aitong town to the south of Enonkshi Conservancy to Mulot along the Narok-Bomet Highway.
2.3: Ecolodge installations/facilities
The proposed ecolodge is expected to contain high-end top-notch facilities for both local and international guest. It will comprise 50 beds inclusive of 46 tented suites (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, gift shop, borehole, staff quarters and biodigester wastewater treatment system. It will comprise of 50 rooms, a restaurant and bar, two meeting rooms, and a small fitness and spa facility. Figure 2-2 provides an artistic impression of the ecolodge while Figure 2-3 shows the site plan.

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

2.3.2 Parking
Adequate parking spaces for the hotel staff, guests and suppliers will be provided after the main gate and next to the staff houses (Figure 2-3). All vehicles will be parked within the hotel compound.
2.3.3 Public areas
These will include reception, offices, dining, bar, conference rooms, washrooms, shop, administrative offices, swimming pool, pool bar, mini spa and a gym.

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

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

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

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

e) Conference Rooms
The conference facilities will be located in a separate building and delegates will have a separate entrance to the facility. The main conference facilities will host approximately 80 guests with secondary conference facilities for groups of 20 conference delegates. The conference rooms will open onto an indoor breakout area serving all conferences. This breakout area will be serviced directly from the main kitchen. In this way conference delegates will enjoy lunches for the entire conference population in the facility and there will be an option for the delegates to either dine in the conference building on occasion for banquets and dances or alternatively dine in the main dining area. The conference facilities will be developed to include internet, media and audiovisual facilities so that top
of the line conference accommodation can be offered to guests. This element on the project is expected to be a major revenue earning facility and will be given major priority in the scheme. The conference facilities will open onto covered terraces outside each conference so that there can be breakout areas adjacent to each conference area as well as the main breakout area within the courtyard. Immediately adjacent to the conference area there will be space on the grass for pitching large tents. This will allow an events area to be created which can deal with large groups for occasional weddings and celebrations catering up to 50 to 100 outside guests. The conference facilities will enjoy their own car parking area and separate entrance.

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

g) **Toilets**
Guests’ toilets will be strategically positioned within the facility to serve the guests. They will be placed next to the reception, bar, dining, conference rooms and swimming pool area.

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

![Figure 2-4: Standard internal view of ecolodge guest suites](image-url)
Large bathrooms will feature a view facing bathtubs and double internal and external showers shall be included. Toilets will be enclosed separate from bathrooms. The bedroom suites will be well-laid out to afford maximum privacy.

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

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

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

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

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

2.6: Ecolodge access
The ecolodge will be accessed through the designated access road to the north of the property as provided in the area survey plan. The access road has been factored in the designs and will be opened and graded as the official access road. In addition to this, the
ecolodge could also make use of the existing ungazetted tracks within Enonkishu Conservancy which traverse individual land parcels especially for the game drives.

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

2.8: Energy supply
The ecolodge will rely almost entire on solar power for its energy needs including borehole water abstraction and distribution. This will involve the installation of a 1200 kWDC solar power plant consisting of mono-crystalline PV rooftop solar panel technology and lithium batteries. The panels will be mounted above the staff quarters building in order to minimize the level of ground surface disturbance. The solar system will consist of Jinko 470Wp PV modules and Sungrow 100 KW inverters. The system is expected that system will have a lifecycle of about 25 years a CO$_2$ avoidance level of about 2,000 tonnes.

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

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

2.10: Solid waste management
Solid waste will be generated within the lodge from it various operations. The anticipated waste includes food waste, organic matter, paper, plastic and glass bottles, cans, compound trimmings and other solid wastes. It is expected that the lodge will have a stringent environmental policy will include the 4R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) solid waste management strategy. Waste bins should be strategically placed within the lodge and in all the rooms. Source separations of the various waste components should be embraced.
The organic waste will be composted within the compound and used for flower gardening and ecolodge mini organic irrigation farm. The remaining waste component that cannot be reused or recycled should be safely stored and shipped out of the lodge into a county government waste disposal site.

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

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

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

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

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

a) Kenya Vision 2030 goals – It will support the goals of increasing tourism revenue to about Ksh 180 billion through product diversification and bed capacity expansion which will enable the tourism economic pillar to serve as an enabler towards the national goal of ensuring a 10% annual economic growth.

b) Global Agenda 2030 - The project will significantly support the realization of a number of Sustainable Development Goals including SDG 1 (Poverty minimization) and SDG 8 (Promoting productive employment and economic growth).
c) **Narok CIDP (2018-2022)** – The project will support the CIDP goals of making the county, especially the Masai Mara to become global premier tourist destination and promoting diversification of the current tourism product.

d) **Masai Mara National Reserve Management Plan 2012-2022** - The project will support the plan through the Community Outreach and Partnership Programme (COPP) whose main purpose is to ensure that communities living around the MMNR feel a positive sense of ownership for the Reserve and strongly support conservation efforts in the Greater Mara Ecosystem including (Objective 2 which aims at improving local community benefits from the MMNR and Objective 4 which at promoting and supporting conservation-compatible land use and development in neighbouring areas).

e) **Enonkishu Conservancy Management Plan (2020-2025)** – The project will support the implementation of the plan whose key mission of the management plan is to attract development and conservation partnerships and enterprises which will contribute to the protection of the environment and its community.

### 2.17: Analysis of Project Alternative Options

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

![Figure 2-1: Key operations in a tourism system](image)
Table 2-1: Summary of project alternative options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alternatives</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$A_0$ – No project option or base alternative</td>
<td>Not establishing the proposed project and proceeding with Business-as-Usual (BAU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$A_1$ - Proposed option</td>
<td>A 50 bed ecolodge inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin &amp; 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, gift shop, borehole, staff quarters and biodigester wastewater treatment system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$A_2$ – Other option (Preferred option)</td>
<td>A 30 bed ecolodge at Enonkishu Conservancy inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin &amp; 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, gift shop, borehole, staff quarters, biodigester wastewater treatment system and constructed wetland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Table 2-2: Description of project alternative options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project alternative</th>
<th>Positive impacts</th>
<th>Negative impacts</th>
<th>Preference ranking (based on negative impacts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Not establishing the proposed project and proceeding with Business-as-Usual (BAU) | • Pristine conditions in the Kileleon foot slopes  
• Provision of habitats for a wide range of wildlife species (buffaloes, impalas, etc.)  
• Freelance grazing for local communities and conservancy livestock  
• Provision of game-drive attractions for existing tourist facilities and home-owners | • Continued exploitation of private landowner resources by local communities and conservancy members | 3                                           |
| $A_1$ - Proposed option – Construction of a 50 bed ecolodge at Enonkishu Conservancy inclusive of | • High revenue generation  
• High number of employees | • Wildlife habitat loss through land take – bush clearance, | 2                                           |
| **A2 – Alternative option** (Preferred option) - Construction of a 30 bed ecolodge at Enonkishu Conservancy inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, gift shop and staff quarters. | **New market for local products – curios, foodstuffs, livestock**  
**Local capacity building – cooks, rangers, tour guides, chamber staff, life guards, drivers etc.**  
**Enhanced wildlife protection**  
**Project oriented CSR – e.g. bore hole water supply, school bursaries etc.** | **Reduced wildlife habitat loss**  
**Reduced wildlife disturbance through tourist movements**  
**Reduced artificial lights**  
**Enhanced wildlife protection**  
**Reduced groundwater abstraction**  
**Reduced vehicular traffic**  
**Increased noise levels – aircrafts, vehicles, kitchen, music etc.**  
**Reduced revenue generation**  
**Reduced number of employees** |
| Spa, gift shop and staff quarters | • Reduced air quality impact – vehicular dust, vehicle emissions, kitchen emissions  
• Reduced solid waste generation  
• Reduced effluent waste generation  
• Reduced risk of other environmental hazards – e.g. fires. Invasive species etc.  
• Lower touristic ecological footprint (TEF) |
3. EIA APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY
This section explains the approach and methods used in undertaking the EIA. The approach and methodology was undertaken in accordance with the Environment Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) Cap 387 (No. 8 of 1999) (s 58 (1), Amendment 2015, Legal Notice No. 101 of 2003, Gazette Notice Dated 16 June, 2016), Environmental Management and Coordination (Strategic Assessment, Integrated Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003 LN 101 (Revision 2018) and Supplementary LN 31 & 32 of 2019.

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

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

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

3.1.1: Topography
A rapid assessment of the topography and landscapes was undertaken during site inspection using visual observation.
3.1.2: Soil assessment
The soil assessment was based on visual appraisal and existing county records especially the Narok CIDP 2018-2023.

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

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

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

### Table 3.1: Water quality analytical methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Analytical method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. pH</td>
<td>Desktop pH analyzer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Apparent colour</td>
<td>Colour comparator method using standard colour disks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. True colour</td>
<td>Colour comparator method using standard colour disks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Conductivity</td>
<td>Desktop EC analyzer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Turbidity</td>
<td>Desktop turbidimeter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Calcium hardness</td>
<td>EDTA titrimetric method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Total hardness</td>
<td>EDTA titrimetric method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Carbonate hardness</td>
<td>EDTA titrimetric method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Alkalinity</td>
<td>Titrimetric method using AV/50 H₂SO₄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Iron</td>
<td>Calorimetrically using the thiocyanate extraction method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Fluoride</td>
<td>Desktop Fluoride analyzer with Spach’s solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Sulphates</td>
<td>Gravimetric method using dried residual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Dissolved oxygen</td>
<td>Winkler–Azidemodification method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Nitrates</td>
<td>Calorimetrically using sulphuric acid/Brucin method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Nitrites</td>
<td>Calorimetrically using sulphuric acid/Brucin method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Chlorides</td>
<td>Titrimetrically using silver nitrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Dissolved solids</td>
<td>Evaporation method using weight in residual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Suspended solids</td>
<td>Filtration method using weight of filtrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Total solids</td>
<td>Evaporation method using weight in residual</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.1.5 – Baseline noise

A baseline noise survey was undertaken at points A, B, C and D along the baseline vegetation assessment PCQM transects (Figure 3-1) for a duration of 10 minutes in each instance. The equipment used in the noise measurements was a portable Benetech Digital Sound Level Meter Model No. GM 1357 with capability of recording A-weighted equivalent sound level (Lₐₑₐ,q,ₜ), statistical indicators (e.g. LₐF₉₀,ₜ, LₐF₁₀,ₜ), maxima/minima (i.e. LₐFₘᵢₚₜ,ₜ, LₐFₘᵢₘₜ,ₜ) and 1/3-octave band data (Plate 3-2). The noise measurements were interpreted using the Environmental Management and Coordination (Noise & Excessive vibration Pollution) Regulations, 2009 and Noise Risk Reduction Rules, 2007 under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 2007.
3.1.6 – Baseline air quality
A baseline air quality (particulate matter) survey was undertaken at points A, B, C and D along the baseline vegetation assessment PCQM transects (Figure 3-1). The baseline particulate (dust level) measurements were undertaken using a portable Langder high sensitivity PM$_{2.5}$ dust analyzer (Plate 3-2). PM is produced from burning of fossil fuels, industrial emissions and the creation of dust from a wide range of activities such as vehicle movement. PM is classified according to particle size: PM$_{2.5}$ refers to fine particulate matter (particles with a diameter of 2.5µm or less). PM$_{10}$ refers to coarse particulate matter (particles with a diameter of 10µm or less).
3.1.7: Biodiversity survey

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

A total of twelve (12) PCQM random observation points were inspected. The observation points were selected according to changes in vegetation structure along the PCQM transect. At each point 4 samples of the nearest woody species from the observation point were identified. At the same time all the dominant herbaceous spaces within 2 metre radius around the observation point were recorded (Plate 3-1). Specimen of all the unidentifiable plant species were collected for subsequent identification at the University of Nairobi Herbarium in the School of Biological Sciences (Chiromo Campus).
Baseline wildlife assessment at the proposed site was undertaken using the sight and sound method. This was complemented using the fecal analysis method.

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

3.1.9: Climate change scenario analysis
This analysis was undertaken according to the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS). The NCCRS shows clear evidence of temperature rise is common throughout the country and rainfall has become more irregular, unpredictable and torrential. The NCCRS (2009) predicts that the more torrential rainfalls accompanied by floods which could affect a wide range of infrastructure including ecolodges.
Figure 3-2: Location of the wildlife survey transect

Plate 3-3: Baseline wildlife survey in Enonkishu Conservancy
### 3.1.10: Social environment

#### 3.1.10.1- Analysis of demographic characteristics

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

#### 3.1.10.2- Land tenure and landuse mapping

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

### 3.2: Stakeholder Engagement Approach

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

Objectives of stakeholder engagement and consultation were to:

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

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

#### 3.2.1-Stakeholder mapping and analysis

The scope of engagement and consultations involved the stakeholders affected by, involved in and interested in, and in respect of the EIA for the Rakam Investment Ltd ecolodge. Table 3.1 provides a summary of the key clusters of stakeholders involved in the ecolodge EIA.
Table 3-1: List of stakeholders for the Rakam Investment ecolodge EIA

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

3.2.2-Stakeholder engagement objectives
The main objectives of the stakeholder consultation process were:
 a) To inform stakeholders about the proposed Rakam Investment Ltd ecolodge project;
 b) To share with stakeholders, the impacts (positive and/or negative) that they should expect from the proposed project during construction and operation;
 c) To collect stakeholders’ views, comments, concerns and local knowledge regarding the proposed project; and
 d) To seek consensus and stakeholder consent on the project

3.2.3-Project information disclosure
Disclosure on the proposed project entailed an elaboration of the proposed project features. Appropriately sized ecolodge drawings (A1) were also used to display the proposed project design and key constructions. In addition to an explanation of the project features, potential environmental and social impacts of the ecolodge project were discussed, and the stakeholders given opportunity to react, giving their views, reservations, and proposals, and finally whether the ecolodge project is acceptable.
3.2.4 Stakeholder engagement strategy

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

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

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

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

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

Plate 3-4: Consultations with Area Chief on 16th July 2020
3.2.4.1: Office Consultations with Enonkishu Conservancy Management

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

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

3.2.4.2: Site Consultations with Enonkishu Conservancy Management

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

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1 In January 2020, Beglin Woods Architects, who are working for Rakam Investment Ltd had met and held discussions about the proposed project with Tarquin Wood
CIS Mara/Olchoro Oiruwa/174). It was attended by Rebecca Karimi (Enonkishu Conservancy Manager), Taquin Hugo Wood (Conservancy Managing Director), Conservancy rangers and the EIA consultants (Plate 3-6).

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

3.2.4.4: EIA Stakeholder Questionnaire Pilot
The pilot was undertaken on 17th July 2020 at 2-5pm. The aim was to ensure that the field assistants would complete the questionnaire accurately according to the 2020 NEMA guidelines on EIA, EA and SEA consultations during the period of the Corona Virus (COVID-19) pandemic including the social distancing regulations (Plate 3-8).
Plate 3-7: Training of EIA Consultation Assistants on 17th July 2020

Plate 3-8: Mara Ecolodge EIA Stakeholder Consultation Questionnaire Piloting for Field Assistants on 17th July 2020
3.2.4.5: EIA Key Informant Consultations
These involved office meetings conducted in Lemek and Narok with the various key informants highlighted in Table 3-1. The consultation protocol involved detailed disclosure of the proposed ecolodge project using site plans and relevant drawings which was followed by solicitation of views from the key informants.
3.3: Impact analysis and characterization

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

![Figure 3-3: Impact analysis and characterization criteria for the EIA](image-url)
4. BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION

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

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

Table 4-1: Population statistics in Narok County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituency</th>
<th>2009 (Census)</th>
<th>2018 (Projections)</th>
<th>2020 (Projections)</th>
<th>2022 (Projections)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kilgoris</td>
<td>2,538</td>
<td>180,417</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>239,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emurua Dikirr</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>94,115</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>125,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narok North</td>
<td>2,446</td>
<td>175,588</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>233,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narok East</td>
<td>2,217</td>
<td>82,956</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>110,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narok South</td>
<td>4,959</td>
<td>176,764</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>234,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narok West</td>
<td>5,453</td>
<td>141,080</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>187,467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate</td>
<td>17,933</td>
<td>850,920</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>1,130,703</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

4.1.1.2: Climate
Enonkishu Conservancy area particularly receives 1000-1200 mm of rain annually which is the highest rainfall in the area.
4.1.1.3: Geology and soils
Geologically, the area is characterized by phonolite rocks associated with tertiary volcanic activity. The activity has resulted to the presence in the area of flat topped rocky hills (inselbergs) such as Kileleoni Hills, which is of volcanic origin. The soils in the conservancy are diverse in both texture and structure. Low-lying areas are characterized by alluvial deposits especially in valley bottoms. Some parts have sandy soils and a significant percentage of clay. Some parts of the conservancy have dark grey to brown soils that are fairly shallow with low nutrient content but good drainage.

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

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

Figure 4-3: Vegetation zones in Enonkishu Conservancy
The mixed vegetation in Enonkishu Conservancy provides habitats to a wide diversity of wildlife species including herbivores (elephant, hippopotamus, eland, giraffe, Thomson’s gazelle Grant’s gazelle, wildebeest, common zebra among others), rare mammal (Black and white colobus monkey and klispringer), carnivores (lions, leopard, spotted hyena and black backed jackal among others) and rare carnivore (wild dogs). The conservancy also hosts unique avian species inhabiting the dense montane forest such as Verreaux’s eagle, Bateleur, and more common charismatic species like the Masai ostrich, grey crowned crane, ground hornbill, Kori bastard, secretary bird, weaver birds, starlings, vultures. The analysis of wildlife distribution and migratory routes did not identify any wildlife corridors within the Enonkishu Conservancy as shown in Figure 4.4.
Figure 4.4: Wildlife distribution and migratory routes in the project area
4.1.1.6: Landuse
Enonkishu area comprises the area traditionally occupied by pastoralist Maasai community. The main livestock kept here are traditional herds, especially cattle, sheep and goats using free range grazing. The main type of cattle kept by the Maasai pastoralists is zebu with a carrying capacity of 3.5 acres per cow. Livestock keeping is the lifeline of pastoral Maasai community. Livestock keeping meets the cultural and financial needs of the pastoralists (Plate 4-2). Apart from problems of marketing and heavy reliance on traditional livestock keeping practices, livestock numbers are on the increase putting pressure on the available pasture and water resources. In addition, pastoralism has been threatened by increasing recurrence of drought leading to loss of livestock, thus threatening the livelihood of the local communities. The twin effects of rising livestock numbers and increasing recurrence of drought exacerbates land degradation as clearance of pasture exposes the land to soil erosion because of heavy rainstorms that often occur in the area, albeit, for a short time. In addition, increasing livestock numbers increases pressure on pasture and water resources.

At the time of conducting the EIA for the Rakam Investment Ltd, the conservancy was characterized by a number of tourism facilities on the western side along the Mara River. Naretoi is a 1000 acre private wildlife estate adjacent to Enonkishu Conservancy that has subdivided into 32 x 5 acre plots. It is operated by the Enonkishu managing Director. The property contains private homes that are sometimes rented out commercially, but also accommodate friends and family of the owners. The property, which is surrounded by an
electric perimeter fence, employs a manager, 7 rangers, and a maintenance team. At the time of conducting the EIA for the Rakam Investment Ltd, Naretoi had over 20 homes, a third of which was owned by Kenyans and the rest by foreign home owners. At the time of conducting the EIA, Naretoi was offering buyers the unique opportunity to purchase 5 acre parcels in order to build their home in the property (Figure 4-5).

Figure 4-5: Holiday homes in Naretoi
Naretoi has a significant environmental footprint in terms of the land take of critical wildlife habitat. The footprint is associated with the space already occupied by the holiday homes and compounds as well as other support infrastructure (roads and airstrip). In addition, the property has large areas of degraded land as result of previous agricultural activities. The degraded areas are currently recovering through secondary ecological succession but full recovery will take time. Table 4-2 provides a summary of the estimated levels of current environmental footprint in terms of land take and habitat modification alone, based on ArcGIS analysis undertaken during the EIA study.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spatial footprint attribute</th>
<th>Affected area (ha)</th>
<th>Affected area (acres)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Holiday homes</td>
<td>11.892523</td>
<td>29.387053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access roads</td>
<td>8.340715</td>
<td>20.610312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airstrip runway</td>
<td>5.41663</td>
<td>13.3848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degraded agricultural areas</td>
<td>224.039692</td>
<td>553.615435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total footprint area</strong></td>
<td><strong>251.189516</strong></td>
<td><strong>620.7041807</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total property area</strong></td>
<td><strong>441.478</strong></td>
<td><strong>1090.92</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

In addition to Naretoi, the project area also includes the House in the 20-bed Wild Boutique Lodge and the Mara Training Centre (MTC) which hosts foreign student groups. The MTC also hosts the main office for Enonkishu Conservancy. The latter targets budget safari for family and corporate groups. Other tourist facilities in the area include Lalami house (7) beds and Kileleoni guest house that has 8 beds. Both have very low footprint as they do not have any other infrastructure other than accommodation rooms. They are also located on private land outside Enonkishu Conservancy but serves visitors to the conservancy as well. There is no tourism facility on the eastern side of the conservancy (Kileleon Hills) at the time of conducting the EIA for the Rakam Investment Ltd ecolodge. The only other facility in the area was known as the Nubian Camp which has since closed down. The proposed site of the ecolodge is in the same axis with the other Maasai homesteads where the impact on wildlife habitat is quite low.
4.1.1.7: Conservancy Management
The Enonkishu Conservancy management Plan (2020-2025) which was ungazetted at the time of conducting the project EIA indicated that the conservancy is managed by Enonkishu Stakeholder’s Company (ESCo) which was incorporated in February 2018. Four different enterprises are represented on ESCo’s board of directors: three tourism partners and Enonkishu Cooperative Society (ECS). There are two directors on the board representing tourism operators and two directors who represent the ECS. An independent chairman also sits on the board which comprises 5 voting members. A team of seven rangers (a sergeant, two corporals and four rangers) are employed by ESCo to secure the conservancy from illegal activities and monitor the wellbeing of the ecosystem, including vegetation and wildlife resources. ESCo also employs 11 herders, night askaris, and a maintenance team to oversee herd health and infrastructure maintenance. ESCo collects revenue from three tourist facilities within the conservancy, providing regular income to cover operating costs and access fees to the ECS. Revenue in the form of conservancy fees is paid to ESCo and distributed to the cooperative of conservancy members every four months, coinciding with the school fee schedule. To curb poaching incidents the conservancy participates in joint operations with KWS, Mara Elephant Project, Ol Chorro, Lemek and Mara North Conservancies. It is expected that Rakam Investment Ltd after establishing the proposed ecolodge in the conservancy will be integrated into the existing management framework and abide with the relevant conservancy management norms.

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

Figure 4-6: Project site
4.2.1: Topography

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

The site has brown loamy to sandy soils with average over burden is 1.5m which is comprised of brownish large grained and relatively loose particles and silty sands. These are underlain by coarse grained, moderately weathered basalts, exhibiting large spaced sub horizontal fractures with a rough undulating surface (Plate 4-5). The soils are relatively well-covered with limited signs of erosion.
4.2.3: Hydrology
The site does not contain any springs or streams but the eastern edge has a small surface runoff waterpan which serves as a drinking point for both wildlife and livestock (Plate 4-6). The general nature of the landscape indicates the likely presence of substantial groundwater reserves associated with the hydrological recharge in the Kilelelon Hills.

Plate 4-6: project site waterpan

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

The findings of the rapid baseline vegetation assessment from 12 observation points along the two PCQM transects explained in Section 3.1.7 are presented in Table 4-3. Two PCQM transects were inspected including one from the waterpan to the proposed staff quarters site and another from the proposed site for the southern tented suites to the proposed ecolodge main entrance (Figure 3-1).
Plate 4-7: Site vegetation cover
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transect</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>GPS</th>
<th>Cover type</th>
<th>Dominant woody species</th>
<th>Dominant herbaceous species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Transect A-B  
(Waterpan-Staff Quarters)  
– See Fig 3-1 | 1          | S01°05’33.0” E035°16’0.5” | Open Thicket             | *Tarchonanthus Camaratus (D)*  
 *Euclea divinorum* | *Eragrostis sp* (G)  
 *Sporobolus pyramidalis* (G)  
 *Dichanthium papilisum* (G)  
 *Eragrostis tenuifolia* (G) |
| 2          | S01°05’34.0” E035°16’0.8” | Open grassland patch | *Rhus natalensis (D)*  
 *Tarchonanthus Camaratus*  
 *Euclea divinorum* | *Eragrostis sp* (G)  
 *Sporobolus pyramidalis* (H)  
 *Cynodon dactylon* (G)  
 *Connysa schimperi* (H)  
 *Ocimum gratissimum* (H)  
 *Gutenbergia cordifolia* (H)  
 *Eragrostis tenuifolia* (G) |
| 3          | S01°05’35.0” E035°16’0.9” | Dense thicket        | *Tarchonanthus Camaratus (D)*  
 *Euclea divinorum*  
 *Rhus natalensis* | *Sporobolus pyramidalis* (G)  
 *Dichanthium papilisum* (G)  
 *Aristida mutabilis* (G)  
 *Psiadia punctulata* (H)  
 *Ageratum conzyoides* (H, Invasive)  
 *Eragrostis tenuifolia* (G)  
 *Themeda triandra* (G)  
 *Herpachne schimperi* (G) |
| 4          | S01°05’35.0” E035°16’0.9” | Dense thicket        | *Tarchonanthus Camaratus (D)*  
 *Olea europaea L.* | *Sporobolus pyramidalis* (G)  
 *Eragrostis tenuifolia* (G)  
 *Herpachne schimperi* (G)  
 *Chloris gayana* (G)  
 *Cynodon dactylon* (G)  
 *Ocimum gratissimum* (H)  
 *Abutilon sp.* (H)  
 *Sida ternuiicarpa* (H) |
| Transect C-D  
(Southern tented suites-Main Entrance Quarters)  
– See Fig 3-1 | 1          | S01°05’37.1” E035°15’56.3” | Open thicket             | *Rhus natalensis (D)*  
 *Tarchonanthus Camaratus*  
 *Euclea divinorum* | *Themeda triandra* (G)  
 *Sporobolus pyramidalis* (G)  
 *Eragrostis tenuifolia* (G)  
 *Psiadia punctulate* (H)  
 *Sida ternuiicarpa* (H) |
| 2          | S01°05’35.2” E035°15’57.3” | Open thicket        | *Euclea divinorum (D)*  
 *Rhus natalensis*  
 *Tarchonanthus Camaratus* | *Themeda triandra* (G)  
 *Eragrostis sp* (G)  
 *Sporobolus pyramidalis* (G)  
 *Gutenbergia cordifolia* (H)  
 *Ocimum gratissimum* (H)  
 *Psiadia punctulate* (H)  
 *Solunum incanum* (H)  
 *Pluchea ovalis* (H) |
| 3          | S01°05’33.7” E035°15’58.1” | Dense thicket        | *Euclea divinorum (D)*  
 *Rhus natalensis (D)* | *Themeda triandra* (G)  
 *Sporobolus pyramidalis* (G)  
 *Gutenbergia cordifolia* (H)  
 *Eragrostis tenuifolia* (G)  
 *Sida ternuiicarpa* (H)  
 *Lipa savanica* (H) |
| 4          | S01°05’32.9” E035°15’59.2” | Open thicket        | *Tarchonanthus Camaratus (D)* | *Cynodon dactylon* (G)  
 *Sporobolus pyramidalis* (G)  
 *Gutenbergia cordifolia* (H)  
 *Sida ternuiicarpa* (H)  
 *Cyperus sp* (G) |
| 5          | S01°05’31.8” E035°16’19.0” | Open grassland patch | *Euclea divinorum (D)*  
 *Rhus natalensis* | *Cynodon dactylon* (G)  
 *Eragrostis sp* (G)  
 *Sporobolus pyramidalis* (G)  
 *Gutenbergia cordifolia* (H)  
 *Sida ternuiicarpa*  
 *Cyperus sp* (H)  
 *Sphaeranthus gomphrenoides* (H) |
None of the above species is part of the IUCN red list species in Kenya. All the species sighted on site are classified as ‘least concern’ according to the IUCN red list species for Kenya.

### 4.2.5: Wildlife

#### 4.2.5.1: Proposed site

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

#### 4.2.5.1: Enonkishu Conservancy

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>GPS</th>
<th>West – Facing Naretoi</th>
<th>East– Facing Kileleon Hills</th>
<th>Estimated total Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>S01°05’57.1” E035°14’28.2”</td>
<td>11 Impala (M*) 1 Impala (F+) 4 Hartebeest 10 Zebra 1 Thomson’s gazelle</td>
<td>1 Zebra 8 Impala (M) 6 Thomson’s gazelle</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>S01°05’48.6” E035°14’34.2”</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>7 Thomson’s gazelle 14 Impala (M) 17 Wildebeest</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>S01°05’31.2” E035°14’46.6”</td>
<td>49 Zebra 12 Wildebeest 5 Warthog 34 Thomson’s gazelle 6 Impala (M) 2 Eland</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 4-8:** Conservancy wildlife survey points
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>S01°05'26.0” E035°14'50.6”</td>
<td>48 Thomson’s gazelle 8 Impala (M) 23 Wildebeest 2 Warthog 3 Giraffes 7 Hartebeest 18 Zebra</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>S01°05’23.1” E035°14’53.3”</td>
<td>40 Thomson’s gazelle 5 Impala (M)</td>
<td>8 Thomson’s gazelle</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>S01°05’8.7” E035°15’4.5”</td>
<td>1 Thomson’s gazelle 7 Impala (M) 4 Zebra</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>S01°05’2.4” E035°15’6.8”</td>
<td>7 Thomson’s gazelle 5 Impala (M)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>S01°04’67.8” E035°15’7.1”</td>
<td>5 Warthog</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>S01°04’54.9” E035°15’7.9”</td>
<td>20 Impala (F) 2 Impala (M) 1 Thomson’s gazelle</td>
<td>7 Impala (M)</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>S01°04’41.3” E035°15’14.1”</td>
<td>27 Impala (F) 1 Warthog</td>
<td>21 Thomson’s gazelle (F) 1 Thomson’s gazelle (M)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>S01°04’32.8” E035°15’18.1”</td>
<td>1 Thomson’s gazelle (M) 4 Warthog 43 Impala (M)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>S01°04’24.1” E035°15’24.0”</td>
<td>5 Bat-eared Fox 2 Buffalo</td>
<td>5 Warthog 21 Impala (F) 4 Impala (M)</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>S01°04’18.1” E035°15’34.9”</td>
<td>1 Warthog</td>
<td>3 Warthog</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>S01°04’0.4” E035°15’39.6”</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>3 Warthog 12 Impala (F) 1 Impala (M)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>S01°03’47.0” E035°15’43.0”</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1 Warthog</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>S01°03’39.1” E035°15’40.9”</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

M=Male, F=Female
Plate 4-8: Some sighted wildlife
4.2.6: Baseline noise

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>GPS readings</th>
<th>Baseline Noise (dBA)</th>
<th>Readings</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Ave</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Site waterpan</td>
<td>S01°05’33.0” E035°16’0.5”</td>
<td>41.0 37.9 34.5 44.2 34.3 41.1 42.2 36.6 37.0 44.5</td>
<td>34.3 44.5 39.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Proposed Staff quarters location</td>
<td>S01°05’37.1” E035°15’56.3’</td>
<td>40.6 35.6 34.8 37.2 35.2 34.0 32.6 35.2 32.7 34.5</td>
<td>32.6 40.6 35.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Proposed main entrance location</td>
<td>S01°05’28.1” E035°16’5’9”</td>
<td>37.1 38.3 35.7 36.8 35.4 41.9 35.8 35.4 40.0 36.0</td>
<td>35.4 40.0 37.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2.7: Baseline particulate matter

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>GPS readings</th>
<th>Particulate matter (PM$_{2.5}$ µg/m$^3$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site waterpan</td>
<td>S01°05’33.0” E035°16’0.5”</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed Staff quarters location</td>
<td>S01°05’37.1” E035°15’56.3’</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed main entrance location</td>
<td>S01°05’28.1” E035°16’5’9”</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2.8: Baseline water quality

Table 4.7 shows the baseline water quality at the water pan within the project site and the swamp below the project site along Aitong-Mulot road. The results indicated that the quality of water in the two locations was already in poor state probably due to the heavy use by livestock and wildlife. The baseline water quality thresholds for colour, conductivity, turbidity, iron, fluoride, chlorides, suspended solids, TDS and conductivity were above the NEMA/KeBs threshold for domestic and livestock consumption. The water was generally unfit for human consumption.
Table 4.7: Water quality baselines for samples taken on 19th August 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>WHO Standards (International)</th>
<th>KEBS &amp; NEMA Standards</th>
<th>Water pan</th>
<th>Swamp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>6.5-9.5</td>
<td>6.5-8.5</td>
<td>6.12</td>
<td>7.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>True Colour (oH)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>80*</td>
<td>20*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conductivity (µS/cm)</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>1525*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity (F.T.U.)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>431*</td>
<td>20.9*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Hardness (CaCO₃ mg/l)</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Hardness (CaCO₃ mg/l)</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Alkalinity (CaCO₃ mg/l)</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron (mg/l)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.2*</td>
<td>0.4*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (mg/l)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.2*</td>
<td>2.8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphates (mg/l)</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissolved Oxygen (ppm)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrates (mg/l)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorides (mg/l)</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>588*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissolved Solids (mg/l)</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>2410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspended Solids (mg/l)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>400*</td>
<td>220*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Solids (mg/l)</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1020*</td>
<td>2630*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Above recommended minimum threshold

4.2.5: Land use

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

4.3: Climate change scenario analysis

According to the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) in Kenya, the evidence of climate change in the country is unmistakable (GoK, 2010). Evidence of temperature rise is common throughout the country and rainfall has become more irregular, unpredictable and torrential. Figure 4-9 shows the projected temperature and rainfall change levels for country including the Narok County.
The NCCRS (2009) predicts that the more torrential rainfalls accompanied by floods could destroy roads, railways, bridges and other similar transport and telecommunication infrastructure. The near-time scenario of upto 2025 predicts a 1.1°C rise in temperature and a 50-100mm decrease in rainfall (USAID/USGS, 2010). It’s important for the County to adopt and implement sustainable environmental conservation and management practices. Similarly, the construction of new infrastructure including factories should make appropriate considerations for climate change-proof designs in relation to the expected climate change scenarios in their project location areas.
5. POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

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

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

5.1: National, county and international requirements

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

### 5.1.1: National environmental policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 5-1: List of policies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The Constitution of Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Sessional Paper No. 10 of 2014 on the National Environment Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2017 on National Land Use Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2016 on National Climate Change Framework Policy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.1.2: Legal frameworks & subsidiary regulations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 5- 2: List of policies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Environmental Management and Coordination Act EMCA 2015 (legal Notice No 5 of 2015), Legal Notice No 150 of 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Relevant EMCA Regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Environmental Management and Coordination (Impact assessment and audit) Regulations, 2003 (Revision 2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Environmental Management and Coordination (Water quality) Regulations, 2006 (Legal Notice 121)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Environmental Management and Coordination (Air quality) Regulations, 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Environmental Management and Coordination (Noise and excessive vibration pollution) (Control) Regulations, 2009 – LN 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Environmental Management and Coordination (Waste management) Regulations, 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Wildlife (Conservation and Management) Act Cap 376, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Wildlife Conservation and Management (Conservancy and Sanctuary) regulations, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Tourism Act, No. 28, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Water Act, No. 43 of 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Public Health Act, Cap 242, 1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Occupational Safety and Health Act 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Safety and Health Committee Rules (LN 31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. National Construction Authority Act, 2012, Cap 49A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. County Government By laws</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.1.3: National Strategic Plans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 5- 3: List of national strategies and action plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Kenya Vision 2030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS), 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. National Conservation and Management Strategy for Lions and Spotted Hyenas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. National Tourism Master Plan (GoK, 1995)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Enonkishu Conservancy Management Plan (2020-2025)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.1.4: Multilateral Environmental Agreements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 5- 4: List of national strategies and action plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Relevant environmental obligations</th>
<th>Linkages with the Rakam Investment Ecolodge Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The Constitution of Kenya, 2010</td>
<td>Article 42 – Supporting public involvement in ensuring the rights to a clean and healthy environment.</td>
<td>• Stakeholder engagement was undertaken during the pre-project implementation stage of the project)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• The project will contribute to social and economic development at national level and also in Narok County.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Sessional Paper No. 10 of 2014 on the National Environment Policy</td>
<td>s5.11.4(2)-Early warning and awareness on disasters s5.11.4(4)- Disaster risk reduction Other policy goals • Undertaking EIA for all private and public projects • Increase public awareness on environment</td>
<td>The proponent will ensure that the project will comply with the National Environment Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2017 on National Land Use Policy</td>
<td>s3.14(iv)-Securing wildlife dispersal and migratory corridors</td>
<td>The proponent will ensure that the project will support wildlife conservation efforts in Enonkishu Conservancy in order to sustain the migratory species in the greater Mara Ecosystem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Wildlife Conservation and Management Policy, April 2017 Draft)</td>
<td>s.3.2.2-Wildlife conservation in protected areas</td>
<td>The proponent will ensure that the project will support wildlife conservation efforts in Enonkishu Conservancy in order to sustain the migratory species in the greater Mara Ecosystem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. National Tourism Policy (2007)</td>
<td>s3 - Ensuring adequate safety and security in all tourism areas</td>
<td>The proponent will ensure that the project will comply with the National Tourism Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Arid and Semi-Arid Lands of Kenya</td>
<td>s3.4.2 - Promoting rainwater harvesting s.5.4.4.2- Eradicating invasive species</td>
<td>The proponent will ensure that the project does not introduce nuisance invasive species within its entire business chain and also ensure rainwater harvesting in the ecolodge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2016 on National Climate Change Framework Policy</td>
<td>s.4.2.7(2)-Mainstreaming low carbon growth options</td>
<td>The ecolodge project will aim at the application of low carbon growth options in all its installations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Policy for Disaster Management, 2009</td>
<td>s.3.1- Early warning and disaster management s.3.2.2(viii)-Public sensitization, awareness creation on disasters s3.2.3.1 Disaster prevention, s3.2.3.2 Disaster mitigation, s3.2.3.3 Disaster preparedness, s3.2.3.4 Disaster response s3.2.3.5 Disaster recovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Policy on Occupational Safety and Health, 2012</td>
<td>Requires the formulation and implementation of workplace code of practice in order to ensure health, safety and security s3.7(b)-Creating awareness on safety and health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Policy (2007)</td>
<td>4.3: Sanitation and the environment • Protection of the environment from pollution and its negative effect on human health</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 5-2: Legal frameworks and relevant regulations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legal Framework</th>
<th>Relevant environmental obligations</th>
<th>Compliance obligations for the Rakam Investment Ecolodge Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) No. 8 of 1999 (GoK, 1999b), Revision 2015 (CaP 387) | - Some relevant obligations  
  a) Carrying out EIA for all proposed projects with a potential for adverse impacts  
  b) Carrying out environmental audit and monitoring of all activities that are likely to have significant effect on the environment  
  c) Ensuring compliance with all other relevant EMCA (1999) Regulations including the following:  
    ✓ Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations 2003 (Legal Notice No. 101 of 2003)  
    ✓ Environmental Management and Coordination (Water quality) Regulations, 2006 (Legal Notice 121)  
    ✓ Environmental Management and Coordination (Air quality) Regulations, 2014  
    ✓ Environmental Management and Coordination (Noise and excessive vibration pollution) (Control) Regulations, 2009 – LN 61  
    ✓ Environmental Management and Coordination (Waste management) Regulations, 2006 | The proponent will undertake the obligatory environmental monitoring audits throughout the life cycle of the project and also ensure:  
  - Use of safe water in the lodge  
  - No pollution of water pans and swamps in the conservancy  
  - Maintain the NEMA prescribed air quality thresholds  
  - Engagement of licensed solid waste handlers  
  - Regular renewal of NEMA effluent discharge licenses |
| 2. Wildlife (Conservation and Management) Act Cap 376, 2013                       | Ensuring compliance the Wildlife Conservation and Management (Conservancy and Sanctuary) regulations, 2015 | The proponent will ensure compliance with relevant obligations in the Enonkishu Management Plan |
| 3. Tourism Act, No. 28, 2011                                                   | s98: Spells out the licensing requirements for undertaking tourism activities in Kenya  
  s87: Has provisions for the establishment of the Tourism Tribunal for addressing questions relating to refusal to grant a licence by the Tourism Regulatory Authority or unreasonable delay in the making of that grant | The proponent will ensure compliance with relevant obligations in the Act |
<p>| 4. Water Act, No. 43 of 2016                                                   | Part IV: Addresses the issues of water supply including the need for conservation and proper use of water resources | The project will ensure maximum rainwater harvesting in the ecolodge |
| 5. Public Health Act, Cap 242 (GoK, 1986)                                     | Article 129: Supporting the protection of public water supplies | The Proponent will ensure adequate measures for water pollution prevention and control |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6. Employment Act, 2007</th>
<th>The Employment Act declare and define the fundamental rights of employees, to provide basic conditions of employment of employees, to regulate employment of children and to provide for matters connected with the foregoing. The Act declares that: - <em>Priority will be given to the local community in terms of employment opportunities.</em></th>
<th>The provisions of the Act shall apply especially with regard to the employment of local people in the project area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 7. Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007 | This Act applies to all workplaces where any person is at work, whether temporarily or permanently. The provisions of the Act are to ensure that workplaces maintain a safe working environment. Among the requirements are the adequate and sufficient ventilation, lighting and good housekeeping. Other requirements include:  
  - Provision of wholesome drinking water  
  - Provision of suitable personal protective equipment and clothing  
  - The requirement that workstations suit and fit the worker  
  - Provision of adequate fire-fighting equipment and precautions against fire  
  - Workplaces should ensure machinery safety, chemical safety and electrical safety | Failure to comply with the OSHA, 2007 attracts penalties of up to KES 300,000 or 3 months jail term or both or penalties of KES 1,000,000 or 12 months jail term or both for cases where death occurs and is in consequence of the employer |
| a) Safety and Health Committee Rules (LN 31) | The Rules require the creation and management of OHS Committees. The Rules require that the project proponent must have in place an OHS Committee if there are a minimum of 20 persons employed in a work place. The Rules also require that the proponent complies with the following measures:  
  - Adequately stocked First Aid Kits in various sections of the service Station  
  - An appropriate number of certified first aid staff trained by recognized institution such as the St. John’s Ambulance or Kenya Red Cross Society  
  - A register for recording all incidents and accidents  
  - An S&H Committee of five members from management and five from the workers. All members of the S&H Committee to undergo a DOHSS approved 40-hour induction course  
  An S&H management representative | The provisions of the Rules shall apply |
- The S& H Committee must meet at least quarterly, take minutes, circulate key action items on bulletin boards and send a copy of minutes to the DOHSS head office in Narok
- Appropriate record-keeping including maintenance of all current certificates

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8. Work Injuries Benefits Act (WIBA), No. 13 of 2007</td>
<td>s28. Compensation for temporary total or partial disablement s30. Compensation for permanent disablement s38. Compensation in respect of scheduled and unscheduled diseases s45. First Aid - Employer shall provide first aid to employees in case of any accident s46. Transportation of injured worker to a hospital</td>
<td>The provisions of the Act shall apply for the ecolodge project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. National Construction Authority Act, 2012, CaP 49A</td>
<td>Registration of civil works as specified in Section 5 and the 3rd Schedule of the Act</td>
<td>The provisions of the Act shall apply for the construction of any new structures at the ecolodge project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. County Environmental By-Laws</td>
<td>Every County has its own Environmental By-Laws</td>
<td>The Proponent shall observe all the relevant County Environmental By-Laws</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.2: Licenses and Permits
Several of the legislations above require issuance of licenses or permits whenever the conditions of the legislation are met as highlighted in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legislation</th>
<th>Required licenses and permits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA, 1999), Revision 2015 (Cap 387)</td>
<td>EIA licenses Effluent discharge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Planning Act, 2019</td>
<td>Approval of structural drawings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Construction Authority Act, 2012, CaP 449A</td>
<td>NCA construction registration certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Act, No. 43 of 2016</td>
<td>WRA licenses for borehole drilling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational Health and Safety Act of 2007</td>
<td>Workplace health and safety standards Inspects and registers workplace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County By-Laws</td>
<td>Relevant licenses and permits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy &amp; Action Plan</td>
<td>Relevant environmental obligations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1. Vision 2030 (GoK, 2008) | a) The strategy aims at increasing tourism revenue to about Ksh 180 billion through product diversification and bed capacity expansion. This will enable the tourism economic pillar to serve as an enabler towards the national goal of ensuring a 10% annual economic growth  
   b) All development interventions are expected to support the following national environmental flagship activities: -  
   - Water harvesting and storage  
   - Controlling of the spread of invasive species  
   - Disaster preparedness and early warning  
   s4.6-Vision for the environment aims at ensuring clean and healthy environment  
   The ecolodge project will support the realization of Vision 2030 goals |
| 2. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) | s4.3.2 - Ensuring sustainable biodiversity conservation around the country including protection of high biological diversity sites outside the protected areas  
   The proponent will ensure that the ecolodge project supports the NBSAP goals and targets |
| 3. National Wildlife Strategy, 2010 | Goal 1 for the NWS 2030 is to maintain and improve habitat and ecosystem integrity  
   The proponent will ensure that the ecolodge project supports the NWS goals and targets |
| 4. National Conservation and Management Strategy for Cheetah and Wild Dogs in Kenya | Target 1.2 - Aims at ensuring that local people to derive sustainable economic benefits from the presence of cheetahs and wild dogs, and their prey  
   The ecolodge project will promote cheetahs and wild dogs’ tourism in Enonkishu Conservancy for increased revenue generation and benefit sharing |
| 5. National Conservation and Management Strategy for Elephants in Kenya (2012-2021) | Target 1.1 Supporting the reduction of the Proportion of Illegally Killed Elephants (PIKE) per annum to less than 1%  
   s3.3.2 - Supporting efforts for increasing national elephant distribution by at least 30% by 2020  
   - Supporting the efforts for increasing elephant numbers by at least 2% per annum in areas where suitable habitat for recovery exists  
   The proponent will ensure that the ecolodge project supports the goals and targets for the Strategy |
| 6. National and Conservation Management | Objective 2: Aims at enhancing awareness and promote human coexistence with the two species  
   The proponent will ensure that the ecolodge project supports the goals and targets for the Strategy |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy for Lions and Spotted Hyenas</th>
<th>7. National Tourism Master Plan</th>
<th>s3.1 - Improving safety and security of tourists and wildlife</th>
<th>The proponent will ensure that the ecolodge project will support the implementation of the Masterplan through involvement in the activities of the Enonkishu Conservancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 8. National Climate Change Response Strategy (2009) | The Proponent is expected to support the following national strategic actions  
  a) Water resources  
    • Supporting national water recycling efforts  
  b) Physical Infrastructure  
    • Ensuring that the ecolodge infrastructure is climate-proof over its lifespan | The proponent will ensure that ecolodge project will support the realization of NCCRS 2009 |
  • Making the county, especially the Masai Mara to become global premier tourist’ destination  
  • Diversification of the current tourism product | The ecolodge project will contribute towards one of the performance indicators for the CIDP goals and targets |
| 10. Masai Mara National Reserve Management Plan 2012-2022 | The Management Plan includes a Community Outreach and Partnership Programme (COPP) whose main purpose is to ensure that communities living around the MMNR feel a positive sense of ownership for the Reserve and strongly support conservation efforts in the Greater Mara Ecosystem  
  - Objective 2: Aims at improving local community benefits from the MMNR  
  - Objective 4: Aims at promoting and supporting conservation-compatible land use and development in neighbouring areas | The ecolodge project is well aligned with **Objectives 2** and **4** of the COPP in the MMNR management Plan |
<p>| 11. Enonkishu Conservancy Management Plan (2020-2025) | The key mission of the management plan is to attract partnerships and enterprise to contribute to the protection of the environment and its community | The proponent will ensure that the ecolodge project is integrated into the implementation of the conservancy management plan |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEA</th>
<th>Relevant environmental obligations</th>
<th>Compliance obligations for the Rakam Investment Ltd Ecolodge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Convention on Biological Diversity</td>
<td>Article 1 – Aims at ensuring conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing of biodiversity</td>
<td>The proponent will ensure that the ecolodge project supports the realization of the CBD goals and objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Article 8h – Aims at prevention of alien species</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Article 10 – Aims at cultivating partnerships between government, local communities and the private sector in the sustainable use of bioresources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Article 14 – Aims at minimizing negative impacts on biodiversity with EIAs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Convention on Migratory Species</td>
<td>Article 5.5e – Aims at prevention of alien species</td>
<td>The proponent will ensure that the ecolodge project supports the realization of the CMS goals and objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. East African Community (EAC) Protocol on Environment and Natural</td>
<td>Article 12(1) on the Management of Wildlife Resources advocates for the sustainable management of wildlife outside the protected areas</td>
<td>The proponent will ensure that the ecolodge project supports the realization of the EAC Protocol goals and objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources, 1999, Amendment 2006</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.3: Institutional Framework
The relevant institutions associated with the construction and operation of Rakam Investment Ltd ecolodge project inclusive of the and environment sector are highlighted below.

5.3.1: Tourism and Wildlife Sector
A wide spectrum of stakeholders each has a different role are relevant for the proposed ecolodge project. The following represents the major stakeholders.

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.3.1.7: Kenya Wildlife Service
KWS is the organ which conserves and manages Kenya’s wildlife for the Kenyan people and the world in collaboration with stakeholders. It is responsible for the conservation and protection of wildlife both within the state protected areas and also in non-state protected areas including private land, communal land and in wildlife conservancies like
those in the Greater Mara Ecosystem. The mandate of KWS includes the enforcement of the WCMA, 2013 and related regulations. The Masai Mara regional office for KWS is based in Narok but the agency has a security outpost a few kilometres to the north of the proposed ecolodge site.

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

5.3.2.1: Department of Tourism and Wildlife
This is the department which deals with the licensing of tour facilities in the CGN.

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

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

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

Undertake and co-ordinate research, investigation and surveys in the field of environment and collect and disseminate information about the findings of such research, investigation or survey.

Mobilize and monitor the use of financial and human resources for environmental management.

Identify projects and programmes or types of projects and programmes, plans and policies for which environmental audit or environmental monitoring must be conducted under EMCA.

Initiate and evolve procedures and safeguards for the prevention of accidents, which may cause environmental degradation and evolve remedial measures where accidents occur.

Monitor and assess activities, including activities being carried out by relevant lead agencies in order to ensure that the environment is not degraded by such activities, environmental management objectives are adhered to and adequate early warning on impeding environmental emergencies is given.
• Undertake, in co-operation with relevant lead agencies programmes intended to enhance environmental education and public awareness about the need for sound environmental management as well as for enlisting public support and encouraging the effort made by other entities in that regard.
• Publish and disseminate manuals, codes or guidelines relating to environmental management and prevention or abatement of environmental degradation.
• Render advice and technical support, where possible to entities engaged in natural resources management and environmental protection so as to enable them to carry out their responsibilities satisfactorily.
• Prepare and issue an annual report on the state of the environment in Kenya and in this regard, may direct any lead agency to prepare and submit to it a report on the state of the sector of the environment under the administration of that lead agency and,
• Perform such other functions as government may assign to the Authority or as are incidental or conducive to the exercise by the authority of any or all of the functions provided under EMCA.

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

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

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

iii. **National Environment Action Plan Committee**
The Authority is responsible for the development of a 6-year National Environment Action plan and shall ensure that it has undertaken public participation before the adoption of the plan. The National Environment Action Plan shall:
• Contain analysis of the Natural Resources of Kenya with an indication as to any pattern of change in their distribution and quantity over time.
• Contain analytical profile of the various uses and value of the natural resources incorporating considerations of intergenerational and intra-generational equity.
• Recommend appropriate legal and fiscal incentives that may be used to encourage the business community to incorporate environmental requirements into their planning and operational processes.
• Recommend methods for building national awareness through environmental education on the importance of sustainable use of the environment and natural resources for national development.
• Set out operational guidelines for the planning and management of the environment and natural resources.
• Identify actual or likely problems that may affect the natural resources and the broader environment context in which they exist.
• Identify and appraise trends in the development of urban and rural settlements, their impact on the environment, and strategies for the amelioration of their negative impacts.
• Propose guidelines for the integration of standards of environmental protection into development planning and management.
• Identify and recommend policy and legislative approaches for preventing, controlling or mitigating specific as well as general diverse impacts on the environment.
• Prioritize areas of environmental research and outline methods of using such research findings.
• Without prejudice to the foregoing, be reviewed and modified from time to time to incorporate emerging knowledge and realities and;
• Be binding on all persons and all government departments, agencies, States Corporation or other organ of government upon adoption by the national assembly.

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

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

Table 5.5 highlights the offences and penalties for non-compliance with provisions under environmental legislation in Kenya.
### Figure 5-2: Offences and penalties for regulatory non-compliance in Kenya

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

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

6.2: Objectives of the stakeholder engagement and consultations
The objective of the exercise was to:

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

6.3: Stakeholder characteristics
The EIA consultees engaged by the consultant regarding the proposed ecolodge consisted of the following stakeholder clusters

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Stakeholder Category</strong></th>
<th><strong>Institutions</strong></th>
<th><strong>Consultation method</strong></th>
<th><strong>No.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Relevance of the stakeholder</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community leaders</td>
<td>Government, conservancies, NGOs, Enonkishu Conservancy board representative</td>
<td>Group meeting and questionnaire</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Land and wildlife resource governance, community organization, community benefits, conservancy planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community members</td>
<td>Local community, land owners, elders, youth, males and females</td>
<td>Questionnaires</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Employment opportunity to the local community, access to grazing in the conservancy, access to water, cultural promotion to tourists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservancy governance</td>
<td>Enonkishu, Olchoro Oiruwa, Lemek and Mara North Conservancies management</td>
<td>Telephone interview and questionnaires</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Conservation sustainability, conservancy management, wildlife protection, Land owner benefits from conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism business operators</td>
<td>Kileleoni guest house, Naretoi Holiday Homes House in the Wild Lami House</td>
<td>Round table meeting, key informant interview and questionnaires</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Development of tourism products, generation of conservation benefits, conservation infrastructure, visitor satisfaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation institutions</td>
<td>KWCA, WWF Narok, Maasai Mara Wildlife Conservancies, Narok Natural resources Network, KWT Masai Mara Predator Programme</td>
<td>Telephone interview and Key informant interviews</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Conservation best practices, community natural resources access rights, conservation benefits to local communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Government</td>
<td>Lemek Sub-county Administration, Narok County Secretaries’ office, CEC tourism and wildlife representative</td>
<td>Key informant interviews and questionnaires</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Natural resources governance and tourism development in Narok County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Government</td>
<td>Kenya Wildlife Service, Narok office NEMA County Director of Environment</td>
<td>Key informant interviews and questionnaire</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Conservancy development, environment protection, NRM, wildlife conservation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.4: Outcomes of the Stakeholder engagement
Annex 2 and Annex 3 provide the minutes of key informant consultations and the EIA stakeholder questionnaires whose headline findings are highlighted below.

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

1) Enonkishu Conservancy Board raised an issue on the large size of the proposed lodge and recommended that it is scaled down into an eco-lodge with about 30 rooms. They also had an issue with the small size of the conservancy and recommended the investor to recruit more land owners to join the conservancy

2) The tourism business operators made recommendations as a condition for approval of the lodge development. The conditions areas as follows:
   - Scale down the development into an eco-lodge
   - Observe the rule of the thump where every tourist bed requires 350 acres of conservation
   - Pay conservancy and game drive fees

6.4.3: Conservation institutions

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

2) Conservation NGOS were more concerned about the investor ensuring that the host community benefits from conservation and that the livestock sector as their main source of livelihood is also preserved.

6.4.4: County government

The County government (Lemek Sub-County Administration) supported the project subject to meeting all County approvals (licenses, technical drawings, tourism guidelines) among other best practices in the Mara. The County government is keen on developing community conservancies to sustain themselves.
6.4.5: National government
The National government officers (KWS and NEMA) supported the project but also recommend scaling down the size of the development, and seeking all the approvals by stakeholders. KWS observed that establishment of conservancies and the associated tourism in the conservancies had increased wildlife security outside protected areas and wildlife acceptance by locals due to accrued benefits and reduction of human wildlife conflicts.

6.5: Stakeholders’ expectations

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

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

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

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

6.5.5: Conservation institutions
- Proper designs for solid waste and sewerage disposal
- Strong Partnership with the local communities and other conservancies
6.6: Environmental concerns and recommendations

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

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

6.6.3: County government
- Water pollution.
- Wildlife harassment.
- Fear of charcoal burning in the area.
- Compliance with Maasai Mara tourism strategy
6.6.4: National government
- Displacement of elephants and buffaloes

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

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

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

The findings indicated that majority of the ESIA respondents approved the proposed ecolodge project by Rakam Investment Ltd.
7. POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

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

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

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

7.1: Pre-construction phase

7.1.1: Positive impacts

Rakam Investment Ltd will provide work opportunities for a wide range of professionals such as financial analysts, architects, EIA professionals, civil engineers, structural engineers, electrical engineers, hydrogeologists, and geotechnical experts among others for feasibility studies, ecolodge designs and a wide range of pre-project evaluations.
7.1.2: Negative impacts
Pre-construction activities are unlikely to have major negative impacts to the project site except the high frequency of visits to the area. Table 7-1 provides a summary of the projected impacts during the pre-project phase.

Table 7-1: Summary of impacts and significance levels in pre-construction phase

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

7.2: Construction phase

7.2.1: Positive impacts

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

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

c) Revenue generation
The National Government and CGN will generate revenues from companies dealing with ecolodge construction materials for the marketing of their products.
7.2.2: Negative impacts

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

b) Wildlife land take
The construction of 50 tented suites alone will require about 5,000m\(^2\) at an average of 60m\(^2\) per suite plus verandah and frontage clearance. Even if the other accessories (dining, restaurant, outdoor boma, swimming pool and spa, staff quarters, packings) take up an extra 5,000m\(^2\), the total land take will be about 10,000-15,000m\(^2\) or will be less than 5% of the approximately 242,811m\(^2\) in the 60 acres.

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

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

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

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

g) Construction waste
The construction phase activities could generate some solid wastes in form of waste metal and roofing material. However, high quantities of such waste are unlikely to be significant because the ecolodge construction will mostly use local materials which will blend into the local environment.
h) **Occupational safety hazards and risks**
The construction of the ecolodge maybe associated with a number of occupational hazards, dangers and risks including the following:
- Injury from moving and falling objects
- Injury associated with construction materials handling (bruises, punctures, broken bones)
- Work related slips and tripping

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

7.3: **Operational phase**

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

a) **Realization of Vision 2030 Goals**
The Rakam Investment Ltd project will support the realization of increasing tourism revenue to about Ksh 180 billion through product diversification and bed capacity expansion. This will enable the tourism economic pillar to serve as an enabler towards the national goal of ensuring a 10% annual economic growth.

b) **Realization of the Narok CIDP (2018-2022) Goals**
The Rakam Investment Ltd project will support the realization of the CIDP goals of:-
- a) making the county, especially the Masai Mara to become global premier tourist’ destination, and
- b) diversification of the current tourism product.

c) **Supporting the implementation of Enonkishu Conservancy Management Plan (2020-2025)**
The Rakam Investment Ltd project will support the implementation of the Conservancy Management Plan whose key mission of the management plan is to attract development and conservation partnerships and enterprises which will contribute to the protection of the environment and its community.

d) Supporting the implementation of the Masai Mara National Reserve Management Plan 2012-2022
The Rakam Investment Ltd project will support Objective 4 of the management plan which aims at promoting and supporting conservation-compatible land use and development in the areas neighboring the reserve.

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

f) Gains in the local and national economy
The Rakam Investment Ltd ecolodge will boost the local and national economy through the following opportunities:
- County licenses
- TRA license – national Government
- Income taxes from employees - People taxes including PAYE, NSSF, NHIF; Profit taxes including corporation tax, capital duty; Property taxes including immovable property tax and stamp duty; production taxes e.g. VAT; and Environmental taxes e.g. NEMA effluent discharge license fees.
- Taxes and duties from the sale of the goods to be stored in the ecolodge.
- Tourism supply chain benefits – aviation sector, road transport

g) Expanded market for the local communities
The Rakam Investment Ltd ecolodge will create market for local products where feasible (e.g. goat meat for staff use, vegetables and fruits, wood supply for fires for outdoor dining and jikos).
h) Conservancy fee
The Rakam Investment Ltd will ensure that the ecolodge contributes to the existing conservancy fund for distribution to the local community as prescribed in the Enonkishu Management Plan.

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

7.3.2: Negative impacts

a) Resource utilization
The ecolodge operations could result to substantial consumption of resources especially during the peak season including the following:-
- **Water resources** - At a peak season a full capacity of 80-100 guests the lodge will require 200-400 litres/guest/night (5-Star) mostly for washroom/toilets, daily room cleaning, daily laundry, maintenance of swimming pools, intensive kitchen activities, and a 'pleasure approach' to showers and baths. Consequently, the ecolodge will require approximately 40,000 litres (40m$^3$) of water per day for the guests alone, which will require a minimum borehole yield of at least 1.6 m$^3$/hour.
- **Wood** – Substantial consumption of wood for outdoor open fires for outdoor dining and jikos will consume substantial wood.

b) **Solid waste** – Average per capita waste generation in hotels is about 0.16 kg/guest-night which translates to approximately 16kg/day (112kg/week-1 bag) of unsorted waste for 80-100 guests during peak season. In addition, the ecolodge could introduce of unfriendly products in a sensitive conservation area (e.g. chemicals, plastics, unfriendly detergents etc.)

c) **Water pollution** – The establishment of the Rakam Investment Ltd ecolodge at the foot of Kileleon Hills might create a risk of downstream water contamination to the swamp along the Aitong-Mulot road. The swamp is heavily used by wildlife including buffalo, wildebeest, warthog, impala and zebra among others.

d) **Air pollution** - The establishment of the Rakam Investment Ltd ecolodge could change the air quality through kitchen emission of and transport related GHG emissions (carbon emission).

e) **Noise** – The establishment of the Rakam Investment Ltd ecolodge could increase the noise levels especially through the proposed occasional banquets and dances, weddings and celebrations parties.
f) **Fire hazards** – The establishment of the ecolodge could escalate the risk of rangeland fires especially during the dry season through the outdoor open fires and cigar rete smoking by guests and staff.

g) **Occupational safety hazards and risks**
The operation of the ecolodge maybe associated with a number of occupational hazards, dangers and risks including the following:

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

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

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

7.4.1: Positive impacts

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

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

7.4.2: Negative impacts

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

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

c) Occupational safety hazards and risks
The ecolodge decommissioning works maybe associated with a number of occupational hazards, dangers and risks including the following:
- Injury from moving and falling objects
- Injury associated with decommissioning material handling
- Decommissioning work related slips, trips and falls

d) Loss of positive impacts to the project
All positive impacts of project operation listed in this report will be lost unless alternative employment and livelihood means will be established.
8. ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES AND MONITORING PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

8.1: Pre-construction phase

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

8.2: Construction phase

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential impact</th>
<th>+</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>Proposed intensification/mitigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Employment opportunities during ecolodge construction (plumbers, carpenters, masons etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The 70% rule of local employment will be upheld especially for unskilled work in line with the Employment Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Supply of construction materials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Contractor will ensure procurement from local suppliers as much as possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Solar perimeter fence ecological impacts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Excessive vegetation clearance will be avoided during the siting and installation of solar panel by locating it in a degraded grassland patches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>---</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Site preparation</td>
<td>Wildlife connectivity will be maintained for non-dangerous wildlife such as warthogs, dik-diks, hares. The solar fence will include conspicuous warning signage: “HATARI” warning signs will be attached to the 3rd live wire at a spacing of approximately 100 metres.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Wildlife land take</td>
<td>All excavations and earthworks will be undertaken carefully in order to minimize environmental degradation and landscape integrity.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) Negative visual impact</td>
<td>The natural woody vegetation (<em>Tarchonanthus camporatus, Euclea divinorum, Rhus natalensis</em> and <em>Olea europeae</em>) within the site is relatively undisturbed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) Introduction of exotic species</td>
<td>The proponent will ensure the establishment of a low-impact ecolodge by:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h) Introduction of exotic invasive species</td>
<td>Sustainable landscaping will be undertaken involving the introduction of fast-growing local species, Kenya red list plants and pollinator/bird supporting plant species.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) Construction waste (Excavation &amp; trenching spoils)</td>
<td>Appropriate washing and screening of all incoming construction machineries originating from other locations in order to avoid the transfer of dangerous invasive species through soil and biological material attachments on construction equipment.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Safe removal, transportation and stocking-piling and re-use for ecolodge back-filling and landscaping including beatification.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.3: Operational phase

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

### b) Energy
- The ecolodge will adopt total reliance on solar power (lighting, borehole water abstraction and distribution, water-heating, phone-charging, laptops, internet, Wi-Fi) like in other ecotourism facilities. In the recent past, the Mara Serena Safari Lodge which is inside the Mara National Reserve (with 74 guest rooms, 140 bed capacity and 50 participant conference facility) has established a solar power plant has an output of 640kWp with 1400kWh of storage utilizing TESLA Lithium-ion batteries which provides power supply to the lodges total energy requirements
- The ecolodge will use LPG for cooking
- Low wattage energy saving bulbs will be used throughout the premises
- Make maximum use of natural lighting during the day
- Ecolodge guests as well as staff members will be sensitized on the importance of energy conservation

### Solid waste management (SWM)
- The ecolodge will use of durable and eco-labeled products (hand towels, bed-linen, mattresses, furniture, fridges, vacuum cleaners, light bulbs etc.) which have a long lifespan
- Waste separation (paper, plastics, metals and glass) will be undertaken at source using well labelled litter bins. The waste will be further separated at the waste holding area. Organic waste will be composted in a three chamber composting system fitted with a cover to keep off wildlife. The decomposed waste will be used in the ecolodge farm. Plastic, glass, metallic and electronic waste
The lodge management will adhere with the EMCA (Waste Management Regulations, 2006)

**Water pollution prevention and control**
- Grey water from the lodge kitchen will be managed through a grease trap compartment before draining into a soak pit
- The rest of the grey water from the guest tents, staff quarters and public areas drains away directly into a biodigester and constructed wetland after which it will be used for irrigation in the ecolodge farm and waterpan
- Use of underground diesel storage tank

**Air pollution prevention**
Ecolodge vehicles will be well serviced to reduce emissions beyond the acceptable thresholds. In addition, unnecessary idling of engines will be prohibited

**Noise regulation**
- The ecolodge management will ensure full compliance with the minimum noise levels for Silent Zones as prescribed in the EMCA (Noise and vibration Control Regulations, 2009)
- Unnecessary idling of engines will be prohibited
- Loud music will be prohibited during ecolodge events such as banquets and dances, weddings and celebrations parties
- The ecolodge will car-pools its guests (6 visitors per vehicle) to reduce on the number of vehicles on game drives within the conservancy
- Lodge back-up generator is insulated and fixed with a noise reduction muffler

**Occupational safety hazards and risks**
Full adherence with the National Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Policy (2007) and compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act (2007) including the following, among others:-
- The occupational safety and health of vulnerable workers such as kitchen and housekeeping staff (Cuts and slices by knives and sharp objects, high temperature and humidity, dermatological infections, work related slips, trips and falls) will be maintained through the provision of maintained by providing them with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPEs)
- Occupational stress through work related fatigue will be avoid through compliance with the prescribed number of working hours in each shift
- The ecolodge management will ensure that sexual harassment especially for female staff (housekeeping, restaurant, bar/lounge, and spa) by senior management and guests is prohibited.
- All personnel should be trained on health and safety procedures and how to respond in case of accidents.
- As a standard procedure on health and safety, appropriate guidelines and signage shall be put up in prominent places for the attention of all workers.
- Preparation of emergency response plans including the provision and maintenance of necessary emergency response and rescue equipment.
- Sufficient number of first aid trained employees to respond to emergencies.
- The lodge will establish a clinic within the premises including a 24 hrs. clinical officer on duty to attend to the staff and guests.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire hazards</th>
<th>Underground diesel storage tank and LPG storage areas will be secured by a perimeter fence with conspicuous hazard signage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

8.4.1: Decommissioning activities
a) Removal of ecolodge internal structures and content.
b) Dismantling of the ecolodge.

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

Table 8-1: Flow Chart for decommissioning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decommissioning process</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation of an ecolodge decommissioning strategy</td>
<td>Rakam Investment Ltd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implement decommissioning strategy including safe disposal of ecolodge wastes</td>
<td>Rakam Investment Ltd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe disposal of obsolete ecolodge solid waste in accordance with the Environmental Management and Coordination (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006 (Cap 387)</td>
<td>Rakam Investment Ltd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoration of the decommissioned ecolodge site</td>
<td>Rakam Investment Ltd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9.4: Environmental Management Plan
The necessary objectives, activities, mitigation measures, and allocation of costs and responsibilities pertaining to prevention, minimization and monitoring of significant negative impacts and maximization of positive impacts for the Rakam Investment Ltd ecoodge project is provided below for the; a) project planning and design b) installation stage, c) operational stage, and d) decommissioning stage.
### 9.4.1: Planning & Design

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REF NO.</th>
<th>OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>MANAGEMENT ACTION</th>
<th>RESPONSIBILITY</th>
<th>TIMEFRAME</th>
<th>GUIDELINES/ MONITORING INDICATORS</th>
<th>APPROXIMATE COST (KES)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.1:</strong> REVIEW OF ECOLODGE DESIGN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1.1.1 | To improve the design towards the ecolodge models and reduce the level of environmental footprint | • Reduce the number of executive tented suites from 50 to 40  
• Allocate 30-40% of the property to wildlife use with free access to wildlife and game drives by all guests in Enonkishu Conservancy  
• Introduce a constructed wetland for the treatment of grey water and for supporting birdlife in the area | Proponent | Before project commencement | Ecotourism Kenya Guidelines | TBD (To be determined) |
| **1.2:** PERMITS AND LICENCES | | | | | | |
| 1.2.1 | To ensure compliance with Kenyan environmental legislative requirements | Apply and obtain all environmental permits and licenses required for the for the ecolodge project including the following where applicable:  
• NEMA EIA license  
• WRA borehole permit  
• County Government approvals for structural drawings  
• NCA certificate  
• County Government license – Department of Tourism & Wildlife  
• TRA license  
• Any other approvals | Proponent | Before project commencement | Terms & Conditions in Permit & Licenses | TBD (To be determined) |
### 9.4.2: Construction Phase

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REF NO.</th>
<th>OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>MANAGEMENT ACTION</th>
<th>RESPONSIBILITY</th>
<th>TIMEFRAME</th>
<th>GUIDELINES/MONITORING INDICATORS</th>
<th>APPROXIMATE COST (KES)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1: RECRUITMENT OF WORKERS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.1</td>
<td>To ensure employment of local persons</td>
<td>Develop an appropriate employment policy in partnership with the local community liaison committee whose composition will include the Area Chief, MCAs and representation from local areas</td>
<td>Proponent &amp; Area Chief</td>
<td>Before project commencement</td>
<td>Number of local employees at upto 70%</td>
<td>Local input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Communicate the recruitment policy to the general public through local administration and faith-based institutions</td>
<td>Proponent &amp; Area Chief</td>
<td>Before project commencement</td>
<td>As above</td>
<td>Local input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Undertake a skills audit and develop a database of available skills in the area</td>
<td>Proponent &amp; Area Chief</td>
<td>Before project commencement</td>
<td>No. of skilled workers in the area</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.2</td>
<td>To promote the use of local service providers</td>
<td>Develop a database of local service providers</td>
<td>Proponent &amp; Area Chief</td>
<td>Before project commencement</td>
<td>No. of skilled workers in the area</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.3</td>
<td>To manage and control the immigration of job seekers</td>
<td>Develop a recruitment policy and communicate this to the general public</td>
<td>Proponent &amp; Area Chief</td>
<td>Before project commencement</td>
<td>Recruitment Policy Communication &amp; Strategy</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION DURING LODGE CONSTRUCTION WORKS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.1</td>
<td>To minimize biodiversity disturbance in the project sites especially: • Access road to the ecolodge site • Construction base camp • Solar perimeter fence</td>
<td>Minimize unnecessary clearing of vegetation</td>
<td>Contractor</td>
<td>During the construction period</td>
<td>Site plan</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Avoid construction of base camp within the dense bush vegetation zones</td>
<td>Contractor</td>
<td>During the construction period</td>
<td>Site plan</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To minimize vegetation clearance</td>
<td>The few bush plants to be sacrificed will be clearly marked by the construction site manager</td>
<td>Contractor</td>
<td>During the construction period</td>
<td>Site plan</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chopping of unmarked bush plants will be prohibited</td>
<td>Contractor</td>
<td>During the construction period</td>
<td>Site plan</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To minimize wildlife disturbance in project site</td>
<td>All construction works will be done during the day only and should stop at 6pm</td>
<td>Contractor</td>
<td>During the construction period</td>
<td>Construction site regulations</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Loading and unloading of construction materials must done as quietly as possible to reduce noise emission that may disturb sensitive wildlife</td>
<td>Contractor</td>
<td>During the construction period</td>
<td>Construction site regulations</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To ensure quick recovery and restoration of the disturbed construction sites</td>
<td>Develop and implement a site landscaping plan for re-vegetation of affected project areas</td>
<td>Contractor</td>
<td>During the construction period</td>
<td>EIA report – (Section 8)</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Surface soil excavated during construction to be placed back on the sub-soil to fast vegetation recovery</td>
<td>Contractor</td>
<td>During the construction period</td>
<td>EIA report – (Section 8)</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Undertake early replanting and regular watering of the disturbed areas with local native plants will be undertaken to ensure speedy recovery of the cleared vegetation</td>
<td>Contractor</td>
<td>During the construction period</td>
<td>EIA report – (Section 8)</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.3: INVASIVE SPECIES

| To prevent the spread of invasive species in the project site | Screen the construction equipment to avoid the spread of invasive species such as *Nicotiana glauca* seeds attached to road construction machinery | Contractor | During the construction period | Construction site regulations | Negligible |
|                                                             | Undertake regular monitoring and control of emerging invasive species | Contractor | During the construction period | Construction site regulations | Negligible |

### 2.4: VISUAL IMPACT

| To minimize the level of visual transformation and | • Reduce number of tented suites  
• Minimize site landscaping and blend-in  
• Minimize woody vegetation removal | Contractor | During the construction period | EIA report – (Section 8) | Negligible |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>enhance the blend-into-local-landscape</strong></th>
<th><strong>Minimize the overall intensity of artificial lights</strong></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.5: CONSTRUCTION WASTE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.5.1 To ensure appropriate management and disposal of excavation and trenching spoils</strong></td>
<td>The spoils will be stock-piled in a safe way and thereafter be used for site back-filling and landscaping and beautification including establishment of greeneries</td>
<td>Proponent</td>
<td>Throughout construction phase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.6: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.6.1 To ensure adequate protection of workers</strong></td>
<td>Construction workers should be provided with appropriate personnel protective equipment (PPE)</td>
<td>Proponent</td>
<td>Throughout construction phase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.6.2 To ensure healthy and secure working environment in the ecolodge construction site</strong></td>
<td>The Proponent must ensure that First Aid Kits are provided in strategic locations in strategic places within the construction site Adequate equipment for emergency response will be provided at the ecolodge construction site Workers should be informed on the necessary safety procedures and be competent in the work they are employed to do Sensitize workers to operate in teams</td>
<td>Proponent</td>
<td>Throughout construction phase</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Proponent</td>
<td>Throughout construction phase</td>
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<td>Proponent</td>
<td>Throughout construction phase</td>
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<td>Proponent</td>
<td>Throughout construction phase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Proponent</td>
<td>Throughout construction phase</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 2.7: EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

| 2.7.1 | To establish a proper accident and emergency response strategy | The contractor shall establish an emergency leading group, accident scene command group, an accident treatment group, a guard and defend group, a medical aid group, an environmental monitoring group, a logistics group, an accident investigation team | Proponent | Throughout construction phase | Occupational health and safety policy | TBD |
| 2.7.2 | To ensure adequate measures for occupational hazard prevention and response | Training of construction workers on emergency response | Contractor | Throughout construction phase | No. of trained workers | TBD |
| 2.7.3 | To ensure adequate measures for fire prevention and response | • Installation of dryland fire risk reduction signage  
• Installation of adequate fire-fighting equipment  
• Establish a fire-fighting response team in the ecolodge | Contractor | Throughout construction phase | Ecolodge fire risk management policy | TBD |

## 2.8: CLIMATE CHANGE CONSIDERATIONS

| 2.8.1 | To ensure that all the design of ecolodge structures are constructed with adequate considerations for higher storm frequency due to climate change | Climate change proof structures | Proponent | Throughout construction phase | NCCRS, 2010 | TBD |

## 2.9: GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION

<p>| 2.9.1 | To ensure harmony between local people | Establish a Grievance Resolution Framework to deal with local complaints | Proponent/Liaison Committee | Before project commencement | GR Framework/No. of resolved complaints | TBD |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REF NO.</th>
<th>OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>MANAGEMENT ACTION</th>
<th>RESPONSIBILITY</th>
<th>TIMEFRAME</th>
<th>GUIDELINES/ MONITORING INDICATORS</th>
<th>APPROXIMATE COST (KES)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td><strong>VISUAL IMPACT MITIGATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1</td>
<td>To ensure low visual impact in the lodge environment</td>
<td>Minimize the intensity of artificial night-time lighting</td>
<td>Lodge management</td>
<td>Throughout operation</td>
<td>EIA report (Section 8)</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td><strong>NOISE MANAGEMENT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.1</td>
<td>To ensure low noise impact in the lodge environment due to sensitive wildlife species</td>
<td>Maintain the intensity of lodge noise levels within the NEMA thresholds for Silent Zones especially during banquets and dances, weddings and celebrations parties</td>
<td>Lodge management</td>
<td>Throughout operation</td>
<td>EMCA (Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution) (Control) Regulations, 2009 – LN No. 61</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td><strong>SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE UTILIZATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.1</td>
<td>To promote water conservation in the ecolodge</td>
<td>Continuous monitoring of water use for all functions</td>
<td>Lodge management</td>
<td>Throughout operation</td>
<td>EIA report (Section 8)</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.2</td>
<td>To promote energy conservation in the ecolodge</td>
<td>Continuous monitoring of energy use (electricity and wood fuel) for all functions</td>
<td>Lodge management</td>
<td>Throughout operation</td>
<td>EIA report (Section 8)</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td><strong>SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4.1</td>
<td>To ensure low solid waste production and proper management</td>
<td>• Procurement of long-lasting non-hazardous products with low disposal frequency • Proper solid waste management through the standard SWM protocol:</td>
<td>Lodge management</td>
<td>Throughout operation</td>
<td>EMCA (Waste Management) Regulations), 2006</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3.5: WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

| 3.5.1 | To ensure no effluent discharge into the environment especially into the downstream swamp along the Aitong-Mulot Road | Proper servicing of the ecolodge biodigester and constructed wetland | Lodge management | Throughout operation | Annual renewal of the NEMA effluent discharge license (EDL) | 50,000 |

### 3.6: AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

|  | To avoid air pollution (dust, kitchen and vehicular emissions) | Adherence to the air quality thresholds in conservation areas through proper maintenance of emission generating equipment | Lodge management | Throughout operation | EMCA (Air Quality Regulations), 2014 | Negligible |

### 3.7: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

| 3.7.1 | To ensure adequate safety and security for ecolodge workers and visitors | Install a perimeter fence around the ecolodge | Proponent | Throughout the ecolodge operational phase | No. of workers with PPEs | TBD |
|       | Engage a well-trained security team (rangers) preferably recruited from the local community | | Proponent | Throughout the ecolodge operational phase | Occupational health and safety policy | TBD |
|       | Adherence to the relevant occupational health and safety requirements for tourist lodges in Kenya | | Proponent | Throughout the ecolodge operational phase | Occupational health and safety policy | TBD |
|       | Adherence to the Tourism Regulatory Authority Code of Practice for Tourism Hotels | | Proponent | Throughout the ecolodge operational phase | TRA Code of Practice for Hotel and Restaurant Operators, 2017 | TBD |
| 3.7.2 | To establish a proper accident and emergency response leader, accident scene command person, | The Proponent shall establish an emergency response leader, accident scene command person, | Proponent | Throughout the ecolodge operational phase | Occupational health and safety policy | TBD |
| 3.7.3 | To provide emergency health services for guests and staff | Establish an ecologe health desk with 24-hr clinical officer on duty | Proponent | Throughout the ecologe operational phase | Occupational health and safety policy | TBD |
| 3.7.4 | To be well prepared for fire related emergencies | Firefighting equipment including, fire extinguishers, fire blankets, are duly serviced and strategically placed within the facility. Sand buckets are also used to complement the fire extinguishers | Proponent | Throughout the ecologe operational phase | Occupational health and safety policy | TBD |

### 3.8: LOCAL COMMUNITY SUPPORT

**3.8.1** To join the efforts of other investors in Enonkishu Conservancy in uplifting the livelihoods of local communities

The ecologe will contribute towards the stipulated conservancy fees

| Proponent | Throughout operation | Enonkishu Conservancy Management Plan | As agreed between proponent and Conservancy management |

### 3.9: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

**3.9.1** To ensure the integration of environmental management in the overall ecologe business management

Develop and implement a lodge environmental management system (EMS) with designated personnel

| Proponent | Throughout operation | ISO 14001 | 90,000 |

### 3.10: GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION

**3.10.1** To ensure harmony between local people Proponent/Lodge management /Guests

Establish a Grievance Resolution Framework to deal with local complaints

| Proponent/Liaison Committee | Throughout operation | GR Framework/ No. of resolved complaints | TBD |

**3.11: ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING**
3.11.1 To ensure compliance and enforcement of the EMP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REF. NO.</th>
<th>OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>ROLE</th>
<th>TIMEFRAME</th>
<th>REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION</th>
<th>STANDARD/GUIDELINES</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1.1</td>
<td>To promote the success of decommissioning of ecolodge</td>
<td>Preparation of a decommissioning strategy</td>
<td>Proponent</td>
<td>Prior to the start of decommissioning and replacement</td>
<td>Ecolodge decommissioning strategy</td>
<td>EIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.1</td>
<td>To ensure the safe and appropriate disposal of Ecolodge decommissioning waste</td>
<td>Waste materials are to be separated into salvageable (scrap metal) and non-salvageable materials</td>
<td>Proponent</td>
<td>Prior to the start of decommissioning process</td>
<td>Ecolodge decommissioning strategy</td>
<td>EIA/EMCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Salvageable waste is to be removed from site for recycling</td>
<td>Proponent</td>
<td>Prior to the start of decommissioning process</td>
<td>Ecolodge decommissioning strategy</td>
<td>EIA/EMCA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**9.4.4: Decommissioning Phase**

4.1 DECOMMISSIONING PLANNING

4.2 WASTE MANAGEMENT
10. CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION

10.1: Conclusion

The EIA, based on the disclosed project details and the baseline site assessment LR No. CIS Mara/Olchoro Oiruwa/174 and in Enonkishu Conservancy considered three possible options, namely; a) **Proposed Option-A1** - Construction of a 50 bed ecolodge inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, gift shop, borehole, staff quarters and biodigester wastewater treatment system; b) **No project Option -A0** (Base Alternative Option) - Not establishing the proposed project and proceeding with Business-as-Usual (BAU) and c) **Other Option - A2** - Construction of a 30 bed ecolodge at Enonkishu Conservancy inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, gift shop, borehole, staff quarters, biodigester wastewater treatment system and constructed wetland).

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

The project implementation through Option A2 is well aligned with the Enonkishu Conservancy Management Plan (2020-2025) whose key mission of the management plan is to attract development and conservation partnerships and enterprises which will contribute to the protection of the environment and its community. It is also in line with the Community Outreach and Partnership Programme (COPP) of the Masai Mara National Reserve Management Plan 2012-2022 whose main purpose is to ensure that communities living around the MMNR feel a positive sense of ownership for the Reserve and strongly support conservation efforts in the Greater Mara Ecosystem including (Objective 2 which aims at improving local community benefits from the MMNR and Objective 4 which at promoting and supporting conservation-compatible land use and development in neighbouring areas). In addition, the project will significantly support the realization of a
number of Sustainable Development Goals including SDG 1 (Poverty minimization) and SDG 8 (Promoting productive employment and economic growth).

The EIA findings including stakeholder consultations, showed that the proposed project, if the design is slightly adjusted to downscale the ecolodge size by reducing the number of tented suites, is feasible based on the current state of environment at the proposed site as well as the situation in the wider region (Enonkishu Conservancy) and Greater Mara Ecosystem). The project is feasible and desirable within the perspective of the environmental and social economic evaluation undertaken in this EIA. Therefore, the project through Option A2 is desirable, necessary, and should be implemented as soon as possible both for sub-county, county and national benefit. The overall benefits of the proposed development are far higher than the potential cost of the marginal negative environmental changes which are likely to occur after the prescribed mitigation measures are as provided in this EIA report are undertaken as recommended. If this is done, there would not be any major adverse impacts on environment including wildlife heritage and cultural heritage. The proposed project through Option A2 is desirable because it will improve the socio-economic status for the people in the project area, Narok County and Kenya as a whole. The stakeholder engagement and consultation process established that the local people were unanimously in support of the proposed project.

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


GoK (2013): The Wildlife (Conservation and Management) Act
KWS (Undated): National strategy for the conservation of cheetahs and wild dogs.
ANNEXES

SCHEDULE I – PROJECT SUPPORT DOCUMENTS
Annex 1: Certificates of Land Titles for project site
Annex 2: Minutes of EIA consultation meetings
Annex 3: Filled EIA stakeholder participation questionnaires

SCHEDULE II – HABITAT PLANNERS PRACTICING LICENSES
SCHEDULE I - PROJECT SUPPORT DOCUMENTS
Annex 1- Certificates of Land Titles for project site (LR No. CIS Mara/Olchoro Oiruwa/174)
### PART A—PROPERTY SECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGISTRATION SECTION</th>
<th>EASEMENTS, ETC.</th>
<th>NATURE OF TITLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CIS MARA/OLOCHORO OIRU</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**PARCEL NUMBER**
174

**APPROXIMATE AREA**
24.20 Ha.

**REGRITY MAP SHEET No.**

### PART B—PROPRIETORSHIP SECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENTRY No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>NAME OF REGISTERED PROPRIETOR</th>
<th>ADDRESS AND DESCRIPTION OF REGISTERED PROPERTY</th>
<th>CONSIDERATION AND RECEIPT</th>
<th>SIGNATURE OF REGISTRAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>22.12.2015</td>
<td>ANNE KATHURE RUTEBE</td>
<td></td>
<td>ISSUED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>22.12.2015</td>
<td>TUTEJ. JACO</td>
<td></td>
<td>ISSUED</td>
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</table>
Title Deed
Annex 2- Minutes of stakeholder consultation meetings

1. Meeting with the conservancy head ranger held on Sunday 16th August at Enonkishu Conservancy
   - The head ranger briefed the consultants about extent of Mara Enonkishu Conservancy and visited the proposed project site

2. Meeting with the local Area Chief- Mr Nabaala held on Sunday 16th August at his home area
   - The area chief welcomed the proposed project and assured us that the community are in full support of such kind of developments
   - Employment should be sourced from the local community

3. Monday 17th August 2020- Meeting with Enonkishu Conservancy management team at Maasai Mara training centre
   - Rebecca and Tarquin welcomed the consultants at Maasai Mara training centre
   - The people who were present were;
     1. Daniel Sayiale Nampaso
     2. Tarquin Wood
     3. Rebecca Karimi
     4. Ninion Lowis
     5. Howard Saunders
     6. Francis Mwaura
     7. James Mutimu Ndungu - Chairing
     8. Kivuti Karingi
     9. Koske Obare
   - The meeting started with a prayer from Mr James Ndungu and after that, he introduced the consultants to the Enonkishu Conservancy management team
   - Prof. Mwaura described what the project entails to the Enonkishu Conservancy management team and he stated that our main goal was to meet the all the stakeholders for engagements, do baseline assessment surveys and public consultation

Issues raised
Tarquin- The owner of Naretoi farm and the founder of the Enonkishu conservancy
   - Naretoi farm was established in the year 1998
   - The farm is privately owned by his family and is on approximately 1,000 acres of land
   - The farm uses solar power for its operations
   - Tarquin did farming from the year 2000-2013 planting crops such as maize, beans among others for export
   - Naretoi has solar powered fence and it used borehole water for irrigating crops
Later he preferred tourism over farming in the year 2013
Initially Naretoi farm had 100 zebras and 20 giraffes
Tarquin acquired land from 32 different land owners to create Enonkishu conservancy which is now approximately 4,000 acres
Within Naretoi, there is a private airstrip and 25 holiday homes
The residents of Naretoi pays 60% fees to the Enonkishu conservancy
Enonkishu conservancy has helped the community by facilitating genetic improvement programmes for livestock
The Enonkishu conservancy management does transect counts twice a month to observe wildlife trend
The land owners are being paid money generated from tourism activities. The conservancy helps the community to pay school fees every beginning of the term.
About 25 million goes to the community every year
The Enonkishu conservancy has lions, leopards, wild dogs, wild beasts, giraffe, antelopes, gazelles, zebras, buffalos, elephants, warthogs, among many others
The Enonkishu conservancy is in the process of acquiring 15-year land lease from the land owners
The conservancy is unprotected making it easy for wild animals to move freely
The proposed project should be scaled down to appropriate size of about 20 rooms so that it can produce high end product
The employment should benefit the local community
Fairmont Mara Safari Club has about 100 staff workers
Enonkishu Conservancy is the smallest conservancy within Maasai Mara ecosystem

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

Saiyelel - Community land board representative
- Enonkishu Conservancy management are going to develop a written agreement that can help run the affairs of the conservancy
- Enonkishu Conservancy management allows the local community to graze their domestic animals within the conservancy
- Different conservancies have their own models of benefiting
- Certain fees goes to the conservancy per bed night visitor
Howard
- The proposed site is located within the Enonkishu conservancy
- Each conservancy within Maasai Mara have their own visitor carrying capacity so that they can maintain the quality of conservancy
- The members of the community are benefitting from the Enonkishu conservancy
- The livestock projects are owned by the Enonkishu conservancy where the community benefits
- Naretoi has a gate where the ranger can open it to allow wild animals to move freely

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

4. Meeting with the EIA enumerators held on Monday 16th August at Mara Training Centre
The people who were present were;
1. Lydia Kaelo
2. Milkah Nampaso
3. Kevin Koriata
4. Peter Dapash
5. Bolton Onyango
6. Karia Dalton
7. Prof. Francis Mwaura
8. James Mutimu Ndungu
9. Kivuti Karingi
10. Koske Obare

- Mr James Ndungu introduced the consultants to the EIA enumerators
- Prof. Mwaura described what the project entails
- Mr James Ndungu explained the need for EIA public consultation to EIA enumerators and how they are supposed to conduct such consultations
5. Site consultation meeting held at the project site on Tuesday 18th August 2020

The people who were present were;
1. Tarquin Wood
2. Rebecca Karimi
3. Mr. Dabash
4. Francis Mwaura
5. James Mutimu Ndungu
6. Kivuti Karingi
7. Koske Obare

Issues raised

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

Rebecca - The conservancy manager
- The proposed project will lower the quality of the tourism product
- The livestock are allowed to graze within the Enonkishu Conservancy to improve the grass quality for wildlife
- There is a seasonal spring towards the hill side where the Nubian lodge used to be located
- Most of areas in Maasai Mara is open grassland
- The proposed site location is one of the bushy area within the conservancy
6. Wednesday 19th August 2020 – Debrief meeting with the EIA enumerators held at Korieta’s home

Issues raised
- The members of the community welcomed the project and they are expecting a lot from it
- Employment to be sourced from the community
- The project will boast ushanga initiative for ladies and entertaining visitors
- Solid waste to be managed in a proper manner
- Conservation/protection of water spring areas
- The project should allow the local community to access water from the borehole
- The developer to use solar
- Installing power lights will distract and displace wild animals from their habitats

7. Wednesday 19th August 2020- Meeting with the office of Lemek Sub-County Administrator- Janeffer Olti

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

8. Wednesday 19th August 2020- Meeting with the office of Lemek Sub-County Administrator- Janeffer Olti

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

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

Issues raised
- The project needs to be scaled down to less than 40 units
- The project needs to balance income and conservation
- The number of staff and staff houses to be reduced
- Subdivision of land minimizes the conservancy space
- KWS discourages fencing
- The community to have willingness of owning land and wildlife animals so that there will be minimal human wildlife conflicts and it will promote wildlife protection
• The large visitors’ population will disturb the ecosystem, especially the impact of too many vehicles
• The project should allow the local community to access water from the borehole

10. Thursday 20th August 2020- Meeting with NEMA County Director Environment –Narok County- Mr. Fanuel Arasa Mosago
• Mr Kivuti Karingi introduced the consultants
• Prof. Mwaura described what the project entails.

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

11. Thursday 20th August 2020- Meeting with the office of CECM, Tourism (Administrator), Narok County Government- Mr. Surum Saruni
• Mr James Ndungu introduced the consultants
• Prof. Mwaura described what the project entails and the need for stakeholder consultations.

Issues raised
• The proponent should make sure that the project site does not have breeding ground for Rhinos, Elephants or Lions
• 70% of the employment to come from the local community
• The proponent should get approvals from the physical planning department, tourism department, public health department and public works department before commencing the project
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO IRUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY,
NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 kings) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 60-acre land parcel at Olchoro Chiruwa (LR No. CIS Mara/Olchoro Oirua/174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 55 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

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

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

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

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

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?/Uma mwingi yani kuhusu mradi huu?

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

Name: 
Signature: 
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Organization): 
Location: 
Mobile Phone No: 

Thank You for Your Input/Shukrani

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

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 60 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 45 tented rooms (10 twin & 35 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 60-acre land parcel at Olchoro Oiruwa (LR No. CIS Mara/Olchoro Oiruwa 174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 55 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 387, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders’ views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecolodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0485) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either: a) a landowner, b) local resident in project area, c) operating a business near the project area, d) interested in the Rakam Investment project, e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecolodge as part of official mandate, or f) other status – we are hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Mataarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradh uhu?)

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (Ni faida gani unazotaraji kujotaka kwa mradh uhu?)

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayoweza kujotaka kwa mradh uhu?)

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? (Una miongoni kuhihusa mradh uhu?)

5. Do you approve the project? (Uonaunge miongoni kwa mradh uhu) (chagua kwa kwake alama) (a) YES, (b) NO, (c) DON’T KNOW:

Name: ____________________________
Signature: ____________________________
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): ____________________________
Occupation: ____________________________
Mobile Phone No: ____________________________

ID No: ____________________________
Date: ____________________________
Location: ____________________________
County: ____________________________

Thank You for Your Input/Shukrani
(Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCORO OIROUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, 
NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 45 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/ lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 60-acre land parcel at Olchoro Oiruwa (LR No. CIG Mara/Olchoro Oiruwa/174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 69 km from Maasai Mara Reserve.

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

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Type)

   [ ] Very high
   [ ] High
   [ ] Medium
   [ ] Low
   [ ] Very Low

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (Type)

   [ ] Contribution to the economy
   [ ] Reduction of unemployment
   [ ] Environmental improvements

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Type)

   [ ] Reduction in the number of birds
   [ ] Reduction in water quality
   [ ] Noise pollution
   [ ] Light pollution
   [ ] Other

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? (Type)

   [ ] Any comments, suggestions or recommendations

5. Do you approve the project? (Tick)

   (a) YES
   (b) NO
   (c) DON'T KNOW

Name: _______________________________ ID No: _______________________________
Signature: __________________________ Location: ____________________________
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): __________________________
Occupation: _________________________ County: ____________________________
Mobile Phone No.: __________________

Thank You for Your Input/Shukrani
(Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO ORIUWA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 80m²) inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnected conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 50-acre land parcel at Olchoro Oriorua (LR No. CIS Mara/Olchoro Oriorua/174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 55 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 387, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders’ views, comments, and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecolodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0485) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either; a) an Enonkishu Conservancy landowner; b) local resident in project area; c) operating a business near the project area; d) interested in the Rakam Investment project; e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecolodge as part of official mandate; or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Tick)
   a) Opportunities to women who can sell mattresses
   b) Opportunities to people

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (Tick)
   a) Improved infrastructure
   b) Opportunities to people

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Tick)
   a) The main concern is about the cleanliness of the river
   b) Opportunities to people

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? (Tick)
   a) The project is okay, but it should be built because
   b) Opportunities to people

5. Do you approve the project? (Tick)
   a) Yes
   b) No
   c) Don’t know

Name: __________________________ ID No: __________________________ Date: __________________________

Signature: __________________________

Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): __________________________

Occupation: __________________________

Mobile Phone No: __________________________

Thank You for Your Input/Shukrani (Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO OIRUWA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

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

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

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Tick)
   a) Employment opportunities
   b) Increased opportunities for the locals
   c) Increased income for the local government
   d) Increased income for the locals

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (Tick)
   a) Employment opportunities for the locals
   b) Increased income for the local government
   c) Increased income for the local government

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Tick)
   a) Pollution of environment such as disposal of waste
   b) Human disturbance to the animals
   c) Human disturbance to the animals

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? (Tick)
   a) No
   b) No
   c) Don’t know

5. Do you approve the project? (Tick)
   a) Yes
   b) No
   c) Don’t know

Name: Benjamin Koriatia
Signature: .................................................................
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): .................................................................
Occupation: .................................................................
Mobile Phone No.: .................................................................
ID No.: .................................................................
Date: .................................................................
Location: .................................................................
County: .................................................................

Thank You for Your Input/Feedback
(Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OCHORO OROUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY,
NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 50m²) inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conference rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 50-acre land parcel at Ochoro Oroua (LR No. CIS Mara/Ochoro Oroua/174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 55 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 397, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders' views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecoodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0466) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either: a) an Enonkishu Conservancy landowner; b) local resident in project area; c) operating a business near the project area; d) interested in the Rakam Investment project; e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecoodge as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Tick)
   Malgoro ya ko ya kujumu mrau huu?
   
   a) To conserve wildlife
   b) To create jobs
   c) To encourage visitors
   
2. What benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (Tick)
   Mfukwa gani unazofaraji kuchoka kwa mrau huu?
   
   a) To attract tourists
   b) To create jobs
   c) To encourage activities
   
3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Tick)
   Matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mrau huu?
   
   a) Noise
   b) Traffic
   c) Development activities
   
4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? (Tick)
   Mfukwa gani kujumu mrau huu?
   
   a) To encourage visitors
   b) To protect wildlife
   c) To promote tourism
   
5. Do you approve the project? (Tick)
   Ujumbe mkuu mrau huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW

Name: .................................................. ID No: ..................................
Signature: ............................................. Date: ..................................
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): ..................................
Occupation: .......................................... Location: .................................
Mobile Phone No: ................................. County: .................................
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCORO OIRUWA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

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

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 387, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders’ views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecocodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0468) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either: a) a Enonkishu Conservancy landowner, b) local resident in project area; c) operating a business near the project area, d) interested in the Rakam Investment project, e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecocodge as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project?

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?

5. Do you approve the project? (Tick) Unseaunga mkono maridhi (chagua kwa kusuka alama) (a) YES
   (b) NO (c) DON'T KNOW

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

Thank you for your input/Shukrani!
(Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO OIROUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnected conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 50-acre land parcel at Olchoro Oiroya (LR No. CIS Mara/Olchoro Oiroya/174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 35 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 307, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders’ views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecolodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0465) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either: a) a Enonklishu Conservancy landowner; b) local resident in project area; c) operating a business near the project area; d) interested in the Rakam Investment project; e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecolodge as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible.

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Matarayo yakani yepi kuhusu mradhi hu?

   - None
   - High
   - Low
   - Very High

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (Nafala gani unazotarajia koko kwa mradhi hu?

   - Environment Conservation
   - Employment
   - Environmental Impact Assessment

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana koko kwa mradhi hu?

   - Should conserve the available natural resources
   - Should dispose of litter material

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? (Una maoni kuhusu mradhi hu?

   - None
   - High
   - Low
   - Very High

5. Do you approve the project? (Tick) Unaunga mkono mradhi hu (chagua kwa kuweka almae) (a) YES... (b) NO... (c) DONT KNOW...

   - YES
   - NO
   - DONT KNOW

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

Thank You for Your Input/Shukran/ (Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO OIROUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnected conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar lounge and outdoor boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 50-acre land parcel at Olchoro Oiroya (LR No. CIS Mara/Olchoro Oiroya/174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 9.5 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 307, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders’ views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and license for the Ecolodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0465) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either: a) an Enonkishu Conservancy landowner; b) local resident in project area; c) operating a business near the project area; d) interested in the Rakam Investment project; e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecolodge as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Tick)

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (Tick)

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Tick)

4. Do you approve the project? (Tick)

   a) YES
   b) NO
   c) DON'T KNOW

Name: Unada makaya
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): Landowner
Occupation: Landowner
Mobile Phone No: 0711200317
ID No: 36423338D
Date: 17/01/2019
Location: Mara
County: Narok

Thank You for Your Input/Shukran!
(Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO OIRUWA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

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

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 387, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders’ views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecological construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0485) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either: a) an Enonkishu Conservancy landowner; b) local resident in project area; c) operating a business near the project area; d) interested in the Rakam Investment project; e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecocloud as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we hereby request you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Tick) What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Tick)

2. What benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (Tick)

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Tick)

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? (Tick)

5. Do you approve the project? (Tick)

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

Thank You for Your Input/Submit
(Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OCHORO ORIUWA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor bonfire, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 60-acre land parcel at Ochoro Oriuwa (LR No. CIS Mara/Ochoro Oriuwa/174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 55 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 387, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders’ views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecolodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence No. 056) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either: a) a Enonkishu Conservancy landowner; b) local resident in project area; c) operating a business near the project area; c) interested in the Rakam Investment project; e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecolodge as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? Mataraji yako ni yapi kuhusu mradu huu?

   A) Experiences that is rare value both
   B) Increased tourism
   C) Improved facilities
   D) Increased employment
   E) Other

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? Ni fupi gani unazotaraji kutoka kwa mradu huu?

   A) Increased market for products from wildlife
   B) Reduced costs of living
   C) Increased employment
   D) Other

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? Taja matulizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wazekana kutoka kwa mradu huu?

   A) Garbage littering around the area
   B) Loss of habitats of small animals that are endangered
   C) Pollution of the area
   D) Construction

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? Una magani kuhusu mradu huu?

   A) Promote the business done by locals
   B) Other

5. Do you approve the project? (Tick) Unaunga mikononi mradu huu (chagali kwa kuvuka alama) (a) YES (b) NO (c) DON'T KNOW

   Name: ANN KORIATA
   ID No: 29205555
   Date: 1/10/2020
   Signature: ...
   Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution):...
   Occupation: HOUSE WIFE
   Location: LEMEK
   Mobile Phone No: 0723033344
   County: NAROK

Thank You for Your Input/Shukrani
(Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO OIORUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 80m²) inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conference rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 50-acre land parcel at Olchoro Oiorua (LR No. C15 Mara/Olchoro Oiorua/74) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 55 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 307, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders’ views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecological construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0465) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either: a) an Enonkishu Conservancy landowner; b) local resident in project area; c) operating a business near the project area; d) interested in the Rakam Investment project; e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecodome as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? Matarajo yako ni yapi kuhusu mradhi huu?

   My expectation is that this project may lead to economic growth to both women and men of the community.

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? Ni falda gani unazotaraji kutoka kwa mradhi huu?

   My benefits is that it may lead to growth of tourism.

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

   It may help to protect grazing areas of our cattle.

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

   After the Project have been completed may have us to set up our bead shops.

5. Do you approve the project? (tick) Unaunganza mikono mradhi huu (chagusa kwa kuweka alama) 

   (a) YES (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW: ...........

   Name: LYNET KORIATA
   Signature: 
   Date: 18-8-2020

   Id No: 333 983 98
   Occupation: Teacher
   Location: 

   Thank You for Your Input/Shukrani
   (Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO ORIWA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

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

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

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Mataraji yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu?)

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (Ni faida gani unazeraja kufuka kwa mradi huu?)

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Taja mateto yo'yote ya mazingira yanayo wenzekana kutoka kwa mradi huu?)

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? (Una maji gani kuhusu mradi huu?)

5. Do you approve the project? (Tik) / (Hauna ujumla miundo huu (chigusa kwa niweka atama) era YES) (b) NO (c) DON'T KNOW (a)

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

Thank You for Your Input/Shukran!
(Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO ORIOUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 60-acre land parcel at Olchoro Orioua (LR No. CIS Mara/Olchoro Orioua/174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 85 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 307, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders' views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecological construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0465) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either: a) an Enonkishu Conservancy landowner, b) local resident in project area, c) operating a business near the project area, d) interested in the Rakam Investment project, e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecotourism as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you toTick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Tick) A nyi yao ku husu mazi hau?

[ ] Are you expecting a project that will benefit the locals?
[ ] Are you expecting a project that will create jobs opportunities for the community around Enonkishu Conservancy?

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (Tick) A fida gani una zo tarlita kutoka mazi mazi hau?

[ ] Employment
[ ] Creation of market for the products within the community

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Tick) Muna mazi yao ya mazi hau?

[ ] Garbage
[ ] Deforestation

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? (Tick) Muna mazi yao ya mazi hau?

[ ] How that it will be around the community. I suggest that locals to be prioritised during employment and tenders.

5. Do you approve the project? (Tick) Una unziko mazi hau kwa mazi kwa kusu alama?

[ ] YES
[ ] NO
[ ] DONT KNOW

Name: [ ] Signature: [ ] ID No: [ ] Date: [ ]
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Organization): [ ] Occupation: [ ] Location: [ ]
Mobile Phone No: [ ] County: [ ]

Thank you for your input/feedback (Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO OIROUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY,
NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 48 en-suite rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnected conference rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 50-acre land parcel at Olchoro Oiroua (LR No. CIS Mara/Olchoro Oiroua/174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 65 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 307, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders’ views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecological construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence No 0465) has contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either: a) Enonkishu Conservancy landowner; b) local resident in project area; c) operating a business near the project area; d) interested in the Rakam Investment project; e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecotourism as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (tick one)
   - More tourism and revenue generated
   - Creation of job opportunities

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (tick one)
   - Creation of job opportunities
   - Ecological impact
   - Local employment

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (tick one)
   - Enclosure of water catchment areas by the company
   - Loss of the animal crowd gazelle
   - Lossing the environment
   - Lossing the animals
   - Lossing the habitats

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? (tick one)
   - Women empowerment project (community)
   - Employment of the locals

5. Do you approve the project? (tick one)
   - Yes
   - No
   - Don't know

Name: NTETIA KAEO
ID No: 8955543#
Signature: ____________________________
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution):
Occupation: HOUSEWIFE
Mobile Phone No: 0715 #9128#

Thank You For Your Input/Shukran/
(Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCORO CITUWA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnected conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 66-acre land parcel at Olchoro Cituwa (LR No. C15 Mara/Olchoro Cituwa/174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 65 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 387, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders’ views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecolodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0485) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either: a) an Enonkishu Conservancy landowner; b) local resident in project area; c) operating a business near the project area, d) interested in the Rakam Investment project, e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecolodge as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Tick) Improvement in Living Standards

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (Tick) More Jobs

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Tick) Loss of land, loss of water, loss of animal habitats

4. Are you prepared to consider the local communities? (Tick) Yes

5. Do you approve the project? (Tick) Yes/No

Name: _________________________ ID No: _________________________ Date: _________________________
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): _________________________
Occupation: _________________________ Location: _________________________
Mobile Phone No: _________________________ County: _________________________

Thank you for your input/Shukrani

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

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conference rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 50-acre land parcel at Olchoro Oiroua (LR No. C18 Mara/Olchoro Oirowa/174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 65 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

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

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Matarajio yako ni yapi kuhusu mradh hu?)

   a) New employment opportunities and improvement of the living standards of the people

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (Ni fida gani unazotajikia kwa mradh hu?)

   a) Improvement of the living standards of the people

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wazekana kwa mradh hu?)

   a) My concern is that the project won’t endanger the conservation of the wildlife and also optimistic that it will conserve the environment.

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? (Una maoni gani kuhusu mradh hu?)

   a) Suggest that as far as job opportunities and conservation of environment is concerned

5. Do you approve the project? (Tck) Unaunga mkono mradh hu (Chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES  

   b) NO  (c) DON’T KNOW

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

ID No: 36716148  
Date: 18/08/2020  
Location: 
County:  

Thank You for Your Input/Shukrani
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-
FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO OIRUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY,
NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

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

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

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

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? Ni faide gani unazotaraji kutoka kwa mradi huu?

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

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

5. Do you approve the project? (tick) Unaungana M khỏio mradi huu (chagua kwa kureka alama) (a) YES (b) NO (c) DON'T KNOW

Name: Anthony Kamasi
Signature: ____________________________
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): ________________________________
Occupation: __________________________
Mobile Phone No. _______________________

Thank You for Your Input/Shukrani
(Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO ORUWA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY,
NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

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

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

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Tick): Many people will get job.

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (Tick): Many people will get job.

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Tick): They can chase away the animals from the area.

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? (Tick): More improvement in the society.

5. Do you approve the project? (Tick): Yes. (a) YES (b) NO (c) DON'T KNOW

Name: [Signature] ID No: [Date] Location: Plumber guest house
Affiliation/Position: (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): [Location: Plumber guest house]
Occupation: [Location: Plumber guest house]
Mobile Phone No: [Location: Plumber guest house]

County: Narok

Thank You for Your Input/Shukrani

(Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY Lodge AT OLCHELO ORUWA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

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

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 387, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders’ views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Eco Lodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0455) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either: a) an Enonkishu Conservancy landowner; b) local resident in project area; c) operating a business near the project area; d) interested in the Rakam Investment project; e) involved in matters concerning the proposed eco lodge as part of official mandate; or f) other status - we hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Matarajako yakia ni yap kuhusu mradi huu?)

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (Niaja gani yanazotija kuhusu kwa mradi huu?)

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Taja mlatozo yooyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutokke kwa mradi huu?)

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

5. Do you approve the project? (tick) Uneaunga mcowano mradi huu (chagua kwa kuwaka alama) (a) YES ...
   (b) NO ...
   (c) DON'T KNOW ...

Name: .................................................
Signature: ..........................................
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Organization): .........................
Occupation: ...........................................................................
Mobile Phone No: .................................................................

ID No: ..................................................
Date: .................................................
Location: ........................................................................
County: ...........................................................................

Thank You for Your Input/Shukrani (Habitat Planners)

KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE
P.O. Box 40, NAROK
20 AUG 2020
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCCHORO OIRUWA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 48 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnected conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 60-acre land parcel at Olchoro Oiruwa (LR No. CI3 Mara/Olchoro Oiruwa/174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 65 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 387, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders' views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecoodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence No. 085) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either: a) an Enonkishu Conservancy landowner; b) local resident in project area; c) operating a business near the project area, d) interested in the Rakam Investment project; e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecoodge as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (a) Development income (b) Employment (c) Infrastructure (d) Environmental impacts (e) Other [please specify]...

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (a) Increased tourism (b) Increased security (c) Other [please specify]...

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (a) Movement of wildlife (b) Loss of land use (c) Other [please specify]...

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? (a) Increase the ecoodge size (b) Increase the number of rooms (c) Other [please specify]...

5. Do you approve the project? (a) YES (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW...

Name: Michael Kache
Signature: [Signature]
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): Community & PR Manager
Occupation: Community & PR Manager
Mobile Phone No: 0774123811

Thank You For Your Input/Shukrani
(Habitat Planners)
RAKAM INVESTMENT ENONKISHU ECOLODGE EIA - HABITAT PLANNERS 2020
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO ORIUWA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conference rooms (25 people each), restaurant, barlounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 80-acre land parcel at Olchoro Oriuwa (LR No. CIS Mara/Olchoro Oriuwa/174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 55 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

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

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Tick)
   - [ ] Yes
   - [ ] No
   - [X] Don’t Know

2. What benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (Tick)
   - [ ] Improved safety
   - [ ] Improved access
   - [ ] Improved health services
   - [ ] Improved education
   - [ ] Improved tourism
   - [ ] Improved income
   - [ ] Improved employment
   - [ ] Improved infrastructure
   - [X] Other

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Tick)
   - [ ] Environmental pollution
   - [ ] Water pollution
   - [ ] Air pollution
   - [ ] Noise pollution
   - [ ] Soil erosion
   - [ ] Waste disposal
   - [ ] Habitat loss
   - [ ] Other

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? (Tick)
   - [ ] Increase number of rooms
   - [ ] Increase number of family suites
   - [ ] Increase number of conference rooms
   - [ ] Increase number of amenities
   - [ ] Other

5. Do you approve the project? (Tick)
   - [ ] Yes
   - [ ] No
   - [X] Don’t Know

Name:
Signature:
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution):
Occupation:
Mobile Phone No.
Location:
County:

Thank You for Your Input/Shekra (Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLOCROO OROUWA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY,
NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 50m²) inclusive of 45 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conference rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 60-acre land parcel at Olororo Olorou (LR No. 250 Mara/Olororo Olorou/174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 65 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

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

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (tick)
   a) Matarajo yakani yapu kuhusu mradu huu?
   
   b) Mwengine nyumbe ye mazungu?

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (tick)
   a) Napatima gani? Ngezaidaraja kutoka kwa mradu huu?

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (tick)
   a) Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yahitaji wekana kutoka kwa mradu huu?

4. What are your expectations for the proposed project? (tick)
   a) Tuma matatizo sawa ya mazingira?

5. Do you approve the project? (tick)
   a) Unauzinge mkooni mradu huu (chaguo kwa kuweka aina) (a) YES
   b) NO
   c) DON'T KNOW

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

Thank You for Your Input/Shukrani

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

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnected conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 50-acre land parcel at Olochor Oirwa (LR No. C13 Mara/Olochor Oirwa/174) within the Enkonkshi Conservancy approximately 96 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 307, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders’ views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecologde construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0465) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either: a) an Enkonkshi Conservancy land owner; b) local resident in project area; c) operating a business near the project area; d) interested in the Rakam Investment project; e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecologde as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Matarao yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu?)

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (Ni faida gani unaanzaliajia koko kwa mradi huu?)

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Taje matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kwenye kwa mradi huu?)

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

5. Do you approve the project? (Tik) Unaungana mikononi mradi huu (chiagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES... (b) NO... (c) DONT KNOW...

Name: ___________________________ ID No.: 301451278
Signature: ________________________ Date: ________________________
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): ________________________
Occupation: ________________________ Location: ________________________
Mobile Phone No.: ________________________ County: ________________________

Thank You for Your Input/Shukrani/
(Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO OIROUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 48 tinted rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (20 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 60-acre land parcel at Olchoro Oiroua (LR No. C1S Mara/Olchoro Oiroua/174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 65 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 387, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders' views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecolodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0485) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either: a) a Enonkishu Conservancy landowner, b) local resident in project area; c) operating a business near the project area, d) interested in the Rakam Investment project, e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecolodge as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Tick)
   - [ ] High
   - [ ] Medium
   - [ ] Low
   - [ ] I have no opinion, I decline to answer

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (Tick)
   - [ ] Jobs for the local community
   - [ ] Improved environment
   - [ ] Increased tourism
   - [ ] Other: ____________________________

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Tick)
   - [ ] Loss of wildlife habitat
   - [ ] Loss of water sources
   - [ ] Noise pollution
   - [ ] Other: ____________________________

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? (Tick)
   - [ ] Increase the number of rooms
   - [ ] Improve the design
   - [ ] Other: ____________________________

5. Do you approve the project? (Tick)
   - [ ] Yes
   - [ ] No
   - [ ] Don't know

Name: ________________________________  ID No.: __________________
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): ______________________
Occupation: __________________________
Mobile Phone No.: ____________________
Date: ________________________________
Location: ____________________________
County: _____________________________

Thank you for your input! Shukrani!

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

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

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 307, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders’ views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecolodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0485) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either: a) an Enonkishu Conservancy landowner, b) local resident in project area, c) operating a business near the project area, d) interested in the Rakam Investment project, e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecolodge as part of official mandate, or f) other stakeholders - we hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (tick) What are your expectations from the proposed project?
   - b) business opportunity
   - c) job opportunities
   - d) other

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (tick)
   - c) commercial benefit
   - d) other

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (tick)
   - c) pollution
   - d) other

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? (tick)
   - c) to be constructed
   - d) other

5. Do you approve the project? (tick)
   - c) DON'T KNOW

Name: ___________________________ ID No.: ___________________________
Signature: ___________________________ Date: __________
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): ___________________________
Occupation: ___________________________ Location: ___________________________
Mobile Phone No.: ___________________________ County: ___________________________

Thank You for Your Input/Shukrani (Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHEO OIROUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 60-acre land parcel at Olchoro Oiruwa (LR No. C/S Mara/Olchoro Oiruwa/174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 96 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

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

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? Matarajao yako ni yapi kuhusu mradu huu?

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? Ni faida gani unaonipatikana kutoka kwa mradu huu?

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

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? Unao maoni gani kuhusu mradu huu?

5. Do you approve the project? (Tick) Unaona mkono mradu huu (chagua kwa kuwa alama) (a) YES ✓ (b) NO (c) DON'T KNOW

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

Thank You for your Input/Shukrani
(Habitat Planners)
ENVIROMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO OROUWA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY,
NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 60-acre land parcel at Olchoro Oiruwa (LR No. C66 Mara/Olchoro Oiruwa/74) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 65 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

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

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Materaji yako ni yap ni kushuru mradh hu?
   a. The lodge should create job opportunities in the area
   b. Volunteered lodge to be run by the Maasai

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (Nafaka gani unazotakaja kutoka kwa mradh hu?
   a. Job opportunities to the locals
   b. More business will come to the Maasai

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Taja matalizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wenzekana kutoka kwa mradh hu?
   a. Lighting & the environment around
   b. They will be used
   c. Wild animals will be displaced

4. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Materaji gani kushuru mradh hu?
   a. Lodge should be part of the local economy
   b. Proper disposal techniques should be established to avoid pollution
   c. The lodge should be slotted to the nearby ecologically sensitive

5. Do you approve the project? (Tik) Unaungana mikononi mradh hu (chiagua kwa kwake alama) (a) YES (b) NO (c) DON'T KNOW:

Name: __________________________ ID No: __________________________
Signature: __________________________ Date: ________________
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): __________________________
Occupation: __________________________ Location: __________________________
Mobile Phone No.: __________________________ County: __________________________

Thank You for Your Input/_Shukrani
(Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO ORIUWA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY,
NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

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

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

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Tick)

   a. What are your expectations from the proposed project?
   b. More tourism would mean more revenue for the community.

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (Tick)

   a. More visitors, more income for the community.
   b. More income, more people engaged in tourism.
   c. More visitors, more income for the community.

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Tick)

   a. Tsetse fly would increase.
   b. More visitors would mean more pollution.
   c. More tourists would mean more pollution.

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? (Tick)

   a. The conservancy should build the proposed lodge.
   b. The proposed lodge should be at a distance.
   c. The lodge should not be an obstruction to the view.

5. Do you approve the project? (Tick)

   a. Yes.
   b. No.
   c. Don’t know.

Name: ___________________________ ID No: ___________________________
Signature: _______________________
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Organization): _______________________
Occupation: _______________________
Mobile Phone No: _______________________
Location: _______________________
County: _______________________

Thank You for Your Input/Shukran/
(Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCORO OROUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnected conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 50-acre land parcel at Olchoro Orouwa (LR No. CIS Mara/Olchoro Orouwa174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 65 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 307, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders' views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecolodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0465) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either: a) an Enonkishu Conservancy landowner, b) local resident in project area, c) operating a business near the project area, d) interested in the Rakam Investment project, e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecolodge as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Tick)
   i. Better facilities
   ii. More employment
   iii. More income
   iv. Better tourism
   v. Other:

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (Tick)
   i. New money
   ii. More employment
   iii. Better facilities
   iv. More income
   v. Other:

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Tick)
   a. The project could lead to loss of land and wildlife
   b. Other:

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? (Tick)
   a. The project should be on existing site
   b. Other:

5. Do you approve the project? (Tick)
   a. YES
   b. NO
   c. DONT KNOW

Name: ____________________________     ID No: ____________________________
Signature: _________________________     Date: ____________________________
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): ____________________________
Occupation: _________________________     Location: ____________________________
Mobile Phone No: ____________________     County: ____________________________

Thank you for your input/Shukrani/ (Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO OROUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

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

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 387, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders’ views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecolodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0485) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either: a) a Enonkishu Conservancy landowner; b) local resident in project area; c) operating a business near the project area, d) interested in the Rakam Investment project, e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecolodge as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Tick) A. Matatizo yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu?
   - If the construction is going to be executed as intended...
   - A should create employment opportunities to the adjacent people/families ...
   - The lodge should offer more revenue that more income to the locals ...

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (Tick) B. Kafuza gani unazojaribu kutoka kwa mradi huu?
   - I expect employment to the locals ...
   - A should offer more revenue that more income to the locals ...

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? C. Matokezo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wazee kwa kutoka kwa mradi huu?
   - The trees will be cut to create space for construction ...
   - A should be displaced ...
   - A should be protected from the construction ...

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? D. Mwanza gani kuhusu mradi huu?
   - There should be a filter put to depress using ...
   - A should be used to avoid noise pollution ...
   - A should be considered the other side they cut the trees ...

5. Do you approve the project? (Tick) E. Ununa mkono mradi huu (chagua kwa kweka alama) (a) YES, (b) NO, (c) DON'T KNOW.

Name: ANGEL MULIKA
Signature: ____________________________
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): ____________________________
Occupation: ____________________________
Mobile Phone No: ____________________________
ID No: 365A2323
Date: 13/10/2020
Location: ____________________________
County: ____________________________

Thank You for Your Input/Shukrani (Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO ORUWA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnected conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 50-acre land parcel at Olchoro Oruwa (LR No. C56 Mara/Okchoro Oruwa 174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 65 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 307, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders’ views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecolodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence No. 040) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder, you are hereby requested to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Mataraji yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu?)

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (Nifadha gani unazotaraji kutoka kwa mradi huu?)

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayoweza kina kutoka kwa mradi huu?)

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

5. Do you approve the project? (Lick) Uunaunja mchoro mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES, (b) NO, (c) DON'T KNOW.

Name: __________________________ ID No: __________________________
Signature: ______________________ Location: __________________________
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): __________________________
Occupation: ______________________ Date: __________________________
Mobile Phone No: __________________________ County: __________________________

Thank You for Your Input/Shukrani (Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHOIRO OIROUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 49 tented rooms (10 twin & 39 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnected conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 60-acre land parcel at Olchoro Oiroua (LR No. CIS Mara/Olchoro Oiroua/174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 65 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 387, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders' views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecolodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 428) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either: a) an Enonkishu Conservancy landowner, b) local resident in project area, c) operating a business near the project area, d) interested in the Rakam Investment project, e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecolodge as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectactions from the proposed project? (tick)

   (a) increased tourism
   (b) more jobs
   (c) increased revenue
   (d) other

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (tick)

   (a) increased tourism
   (b) more jobs
   (c) increased revenue
   (d) other

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (tick)

   (a) loss of land
   (b) loss of plants
   (c) loss of water
   (d) other

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? (tick)

   (a) better design
   (b) reduce number of rooms
   (c) reduce size of ecolodge
   (d) other

5. Do you approve the project? (tick)

   (a) YES
   (b) NO
   (c) DONT KNOW

Name: Daniel S. Namarei
ID No: 29355718
Date: 19/11/2020
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Organization): Habitat Planners
Occupation: Environmental Land Planner
Mobile Phone No: 0728 305 479
Location: Narok County

Thank You for Your Input/Shukrani
(Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OCHORO OIROUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (26 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 60-acre land parcel at Ochoro Oiroua (LR No. CIS Mara/Ochoro Oiroua/174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 85 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 307, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders’ views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecolodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0465) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either: a) an Enonkishu Conservancy landowner; b) local resident in project area; c) operating a business near the project area; d) interested in the Rakam Investment project; e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecolodge as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Tick)
   - The lodge should maintain a high standard in the community
   - The lodge to provide employment to local people

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project?
   - The lodge should provide opportunities to local people
   - The lodge should be managed by Enonkishu Conservancy

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project?
   - No significant environmental impact anticipated

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project?
   - No significant changes needed

5. Do you approve the project? (Tick)
   - Yes
   - No
   - Don't know

Name: ROBERT LIMERO
Signature: 
Affiliation/Position: (e.g. Company/Office/Institution):
Occupation: 
Mobile Phone No: 
ID No: 
Date: 
Location: 
County: 

Thank You for Your Input/Shukrani
(Habitat Planners)
ENVIROMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO OIRUWA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakham Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conference rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 60-acre land parcel at Olchoro Oiruwa (L.R. No. C/S Mara/Olchoro Oiruwa/174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 55 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 387, this kind of project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders' views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecological construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0406) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either: a) an Enonkishu Conservancy landowner; b) local resident in project area; c) operating a business near the project area; d) interested in the Rakam Investment project; e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecododge as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Matarajo yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu?)
   a. I do not have expectations for this development.
   b. The lodge should create employment opportunities for the locals.

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (Ni faida gani unazotarajia kutoka kwa mradi huu?)
   a. I do not have expectations for this development.
   b. The lodge should offer jobs to locals.
   c. I expect the lodge to provide economic opportunities for students, especially for construction work.
   d. I expect the lodge to provide opportunities for the community to access the area.

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Taja matatizo yoyote ya msingiria yaniyo wazetana kutoka kwa mradi huu?)
   a. I do not have expectations for this development.
   b. Pollution of the environment.
   c. Noise from the lodge.
   d. Uncontrolled waste and littering.

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? (Una maoni gani kuhusu mradi huu?)
   a. The trees cut should be replaced with trees planted in another area.
   b. The company should support the wildlife around the area.
   c. There should be no noise pollution.
   d. None of the above.

5. Do you approve the project? (Tick/) Unaunga mikono mradi huu (chagua kwa kweli alama) (a) Yes (b) No (c) Don't Know
   a. Yes
   b. No
   c. Don't Know

Name: James Lemita Kipira
Signature: ____________________________
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): HABITAT PLANNERS
Occupation: (Habitat Planners)
Mobile Phone No.: 0720625926
ID No.: ____________________________
Date: ____________________________
Location: Narok
County: Narok

Thank you for your input/Shukrani (Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO ORIUWA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, TAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY TAROK COUNTY

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

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

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (If you have any expectations for the project, please specify)

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (If you have any benefits for the project, please specify)

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (If you have any concerns for the project, please specify)

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? (If you have any suggestions for the project, please specify)

5. Do you approve the project? (Tick) (a) YES (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW

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Thank You for Your Input/Shukrani
(Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-
FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCORO ORIOLA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY,
NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Soma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 60-acre land parcel at Olchoro Orioa (LR No. C10 Mara/Olchoro Orioa) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 65 km from Masaai Mara Reserve.

According to the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act Cap 307, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders’ views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecolodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0465) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either: a) a landowner; b) local resident in project area; c) operating a business near the project area, d) interested in the Rakam Investment project, e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecolodge as part of official mandate, or f) other status, we hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Mataraja yakia ni yapi kushusa mrahi huu?)

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (Ni falda gani unaazaraji kuteka kwa mrahi huu?)

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Taja matalizo yoyote ya mazingira yanavyo wazeke kuteka kwa mrahi huu?)

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? (Una maelezi gani kushusa mrahi huu?)

5. Do you approve the project? (Tik) Unaungana mikono mrahi huu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES (b) NO (c) DON'T KNOW

Name: ___________________________ Signature: ___________________________
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): ___________________________
Occupation: ___________________________ Location: ___________________________
Mobile Phone No.: ___________________________ County: ___________________________

Thank You for Your Input/Shukrani
(Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OCHORO ORUWA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnected conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 50-acre land parcel at Oltchoro Oruwa (LR No. 9/IS/Mara/Oltchoro Oruwa/174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 65 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 397, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders’ views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecolodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0465) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either: a) an Enonkishu Conservancy landowner; b) local resident in project area, c) operating a business near the project area, d) interested in the Rakam Investment project, e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecolodge as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to **tick against the appropriate stakeholder category** above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (*Matarajo yako ni yapi kuhusu mradhu?*)

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (*Nipe faida gani unazoteraja kutosha kwa mradhu?*)

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (*Taja mafitiyo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutosha kwa mradhu?*)

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? (*Una masio gani kuhusu mradhu?*)

5. Do you approve the project? (tick) (*Unaungana miongo mradhu (chagwa kwa kuweka alama)*)
   (a) YES
   (b) NO
   (c) DONT KNOW

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**Name:**
**Signature:**
**Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution):**
**Occupation:**
**Mobile Phone No.:**

Thank You for Your Input/Shukrani
(Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCORO OIROWA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m² inclusive of 45 tented rooms (10 twin & 35 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnected conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bank/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 60-acre land parcel at Olchoro Oirowa (LR No. CIS Mara/Olchoro Oirowa/174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 65 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 387, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders' views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecolodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0485) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either: a) a Enonkishu Conservancy landowner; b) local resident in project area; c) operating a business near the project area; d) interested in the Rakam Investment project; e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecolodge as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? Mataraja yako ni yapi kuhusu mradhi hu?

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? Ni feida gani umaonseraja kutoka kwa mradhi hu?

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanye wenzana kutoka kwa mradhi hu?

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? Una maoni gani kuhusu mradhi hu?

5. Do you approve the project? (Tick) Unaangaa mkono mradhi hu (chagua kwa kuweka alama) (a) YES: (b) NO: (c) DONT KNOW:

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

Thank You for Your Input/Shukrani
(Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OHLORO IRIRU IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 60-acre land parcel at Olchoro Iriru (LR No. C65 Mara/Olchoro Iriru/174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 55 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 397, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders’ views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecolodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0485) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either: a) a Enonkishu Conservancy landowner, b) local resident in project area, c) operating a business near the project area. d) interested in the Rakam Investment project, e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecolodge as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Mataraji yako ni yapi kuhusu mradhi huu?)

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (Ni faida gani unazotaraji kutoka kwa mradhi huu?)

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Taja mafidzo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wezekana kutoka kwa mradhi huu?)

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? (Jama maelezi gani kuhusu mradhi huu?)

5. Do you approve the project? (Tik) (Unaunga mikono mradhi huu (chagua kwa kweka alama) (a) YES (b) NO (c) DONT KNOW)

Name: ___________________________ ID No: ___________________________ Date: __________
Signature: ___________________________ Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): ___________________________
Occupation: ___________________________ Location: ___________________________
Mobile Phone No: ___________________________ County: ___________________________

Thank You for your Input/Shukrani (Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO OIROUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

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

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

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Tick)

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (Tick)

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Tick)

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? (Tick)

5. Do you approve the project? (Tick)

Name: ___________________________ ID No: ___________________________
Signature: ________________________ Date: _________________________
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): ___________________________
Occupation: _______________________ Location: _________________________
Mobile Phone No: ___________________ County: _________________________

Thank You for Your Input/Shukrani/
(Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OCHORO ORUWA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m2) inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnected conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 50-acre land parcel at Ochoro Oruwa (LR No. CIS Mara/Ochoro Orou/P174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 55 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 389, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders’ views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and license for the Ecoodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0485) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either: a) a Enonkishu Conservancy landowner; b) local resident in project area; c) operating a business near the project area; d) interested in the Rakam Investment project; e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecoodge as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to TICK against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Tick) Yes. Describe Project will enhance livelihoods. 
   - Additional: More employment.

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (Tick) Benefits: Reduce unemployment.
   - Additional: Local people will benefit.

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Tick) Illegal felling of trees, the local environment will be destroyed.
   - Additional: More natural resources to be exploited.

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? (Tick) More disability support, more employment for youth.
   - Additional: Increase tourism.

5. Do you approve the project? (Tick) Yes. (a) YES. (b) NO. 
   - Additional: (c) DONT KNOW.

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<th>Name: Felix Olologo</th>
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Thank you for your input/Shukrani
(Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCORO ORUWA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY,
NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnected conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 65-acre land parcel at Olchoro Oruwa (LR No. C1S Mara/Olchoro Oruwa/174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 65 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

According to the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act Cap 307, this kind of a project requires to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders’ views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecolodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0465) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either: a) an Enonkishu Conservancy landowner; b) local resident in project area; c) operating a business near the project area; d) interested in the Rakam Investment project; e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecolodge as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the project? (Izitamajiri ya kushinda muda huwa?)

2. Which benefits do you expect from the project? (Ni faida gani unazofaraji kutoka kwa muda huwa?)

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Teja za matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wenzekana kutoka kwa muda huwa?)

4. What are your suggestions for the project? (Tikali/ukiwasiliana mikono muda huwa?)

5. Do you approve the project? (Tikali) - Maurunga mkonachwa (chagua kwa kuweza alama): (a) YES (b) NO (c) DON'T KNOW

Name: ____________________________
Signature: _________________________
Affiliation/Position: ____________________________
Occupation: ____________________________
Mobile Phone No.: _______________________

Thank You for Your Input/Shukran!
(Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO ORUWA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 00m²) inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 50-acre land parcel at Olchoro Oruwa (LR No. CIS Mara/Olchoro Oruwa/174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 55 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 307, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders’ views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecolodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0465) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either: a) an Enonkishu Conservancy landowner; b) local resident in project area; c) operating a business near the project area; d) interested in the Rakam Investment project, e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecolodge as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Tick) [ ] Yes [ ] No
   [ ] It will create an opportunity for the community.
   [ ] It will create an opportunity for the locals to use the land.
   [ ] It will create an opportunity to engage in income salary.

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (Tick) [ ] Yes [ ] No
   [ ] It will create an opportunity to the community through income salary.
   [ ] It will create an opportunity to the locals to use the land.
   [ ] It will create an opportunity for the community.

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Tick) [ ] Yes [ ] No
   [ ] It will create an opportunity for the community through income salary.
   [ ] It will create an opportunity to the locals to use the land.
   [ ] It will create an opportunity for the community.

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? (Tick) [ ] Yes [ ] No
   [ ] It will create an opportunity for the community through income salary.
   [ ] It will create an opportunity to the locals to use the land.
   [ ] It will create an opportunity for the community.

5. Do you approve the project? (Tick) [ ] Yes [ ] No [ ] Don't Know
   [ ] It will create an opportunity for the community through income salary.
   [ ] It will create an opportunity to the locals to use the land.
   [ ] It will create an opportunity for the community.

Name: [ ] Daniel Marim
Signature: [ ] Daniel Marim
Affiliation/Position: [ ] Daniel Marim
Occupation: [ ] Daniel Marim
Mobile Phone No.: [ ] Daniel Marim

Thank You For Your Input/Shukrani!
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO OIROUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

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

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 387, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders' views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecoodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0435) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either:- a) a Enonkishu Conservancy landowner; b) local resident in project area; c) operating a business near the project area; d) interested in the Rakam Investment project; e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecoodge as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Matarafu yako ni yapi kuhusu mradi huu?)

   [ ] Informed, well informed for more...

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (Ni fahama gani unazotaraji kutoa kwa mradi huu?)

   [ ] Diners...

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Taja matatizo yoyote ya mazingira yanayo wazekana kutoa kwa mradi huu?)

   [ ] Environmet...

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

   [ ] Suggestion...

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

Name: __________________________  ID No: __________________________
Signature: ________________________ Date: __________________________
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): ________________
Occupation: ________________________ Location: ________________________
Mobile Phone No: ____________________ County: ________________________

Thank You for Your Input/Shukran!
(Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO OIROUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 48 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnected conference rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar, lounge and outdoor boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 60-acre land parcel at Olchoro Oirowa (LR No. C15 Mara/Olchoro Oirowa) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 65 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 387, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders’ views, comments, and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecocodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0495) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either: a) an Enonkishu Conservancy landowner; b) local resident in project area; c) operating a business near the project area; d) interested in the Rakam Investment project; e) involved in matters concerning the proposed Ecocodge as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? Matarajyo yakio ni yapı kuhusu mradi huu?

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? W faida gani unazolarija kutoka kwa mradi huu?

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

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

5. Do you approve the project? (tick) /Unaunga mikono mradi huu (chagua kwa kioke alama) (a) YES X (b) NO ………. (c) DONT KNOW ……….

Name: SNAIDA MOONIA
Signature: __________________________
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): __________________________
Occupation: __________________________
Mobile Phone No: 0763834962
Date: __________________________
Location: __________________________
County: __________________________

Thank You for Your Input/Shukrani/ (Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHEO ORI OUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conferencing rooms (25 people each), restaurant, barlounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 50-acre land parcel at Oltchoro Orikua (LR No. CI S Mara/Oltchoro Orikua/174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 96 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 307, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders’ views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecolodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0465) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either - a) a Enonkishu Conservancy landowner; b) local resident in project area; c) operating a business near the project area; d) interested in the Rakam Investment project; e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecolodge as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Matarajo yako ni yasi kukuwana mriadi hu?)
   - TAU HAE MIRANDWA
   - There will be more things expected

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (Tusa genti ungaparaja kutoka kwa mriadi hu?)
   - There will be improvement of life
   - Improvement of living standard

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Tata matatizo yoyote ya matatizo yanayowezekana kutoka kwa mriadi hu?)
   - They should take care of the water sources
   - They should take care of the wild animal

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? (Unsa mazingini gani kukuwana mriadi hu?)
   - To be built
   - Improvement of life

5. Do you approve the project? (Tikau?) (Unanga mizigo mriadi hu (chagua kwa kuweka atama) (a) YES
   - NO
   - DONT KNOW

Name: 
Signature: 
Affiliation/Position (e.g., Company/Office/Institution): 
Occupation: 
Mobile Phone No: 

Thank You for Your Input/Shukran!
(Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCORO OIRUWA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conference rooms (25 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 60-acre land parcel at Olchoro Oiruwa (LR No. 03181, Mara/Olchoro Oiruwa/174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 65 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 387, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders' views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecolodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0485) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either: a) a Enonkishu Conservancy landowner; b) local resident in project area; c) operating a business near the project area, d) interested in the Rakam Investment project, e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecolodge as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Mataraji yako ni yali kuhusu madhi huwaji?)

   [Tick] Opportunity to be Community

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (Ni faida gani unazotaraji kutoka kwa madhi huwaji?)

   [Tick] Will create market for our produce e.g. livestock, crops, milk, eggs.

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Taje matalizo yoyote ya mezinga yenye wakati kwa madhi huwaji?)

   None

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? (Una maoni gani kuhusu madhi huwaji?)

   [Tick] Increase the capacity to help the community

5. Do you approve the project? (Tick/Ujuzungu mkonzo madhi huwaji (chagua kwa kweka alama) (a) YES (b) NO (c) DON'T KNOW)

   (a) YES

Name: Edward Kariuki
Signature: [Signature Image]
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): Habitat Planners
Occupation: [Occupation Image]
Mobile Phone No: 0798522242
ID No: 90253160
Date: 19/1/2020
Location: Narok
County: Narok

Thank you for your input/Shukri
(Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-
FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO IRUWA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY,
NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms
(approximately 60m²) inclusive of 46 tents rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include
two interconnecting conference rooms (26 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool,
spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 60-acre land parcel at Olchoro Oruwa (LR No. CIS Mara/Olchoro
Oruwa/174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 65 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 387, this kind of a project requires to undergo
an Environmental impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders’ views, comments and
suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment
Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecolodge construction. Habitat
Planners (NEMA Licence 0486) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either: a) an
Enonkishu Consencancy landowner; b) local resident in project area; c) operating a business near the project area, d)
interested in the Rakam Investment project; e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecolodge as part of official
mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category
above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Maatanga kwa ni kila kuhusu mradhi hu?
   - [ ] No
   - [X] Yes
   - [ ] Don’t Know

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (Ni faida gani unazotaraji kutoka kwa mradhi hu?
   - [ ] No
   - [ ] Yes
   - [X] Don’t Know

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Tajaji mazingira yanae yeye)
   - [ ] No
   - [X] Yes
   - [ ] Don’t Know

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? (Una maoni kwa kuhusu mradhi hu?
   - [ ] No
   - [X] Yes
   - [ ] Don’t Know

5. Do you approve the project? (Tikana/Unasungu mwanzo mradhi hu?
   - [ ] No
   - [X] Yes
   - [ ] Don’t Know

Name: [ ]
Signature: [ ]
ID No: [101215]
Affiliation/Position: [ ]
Occupation: [ ]
Mobile Phone No: [ ]
Data: [ ]
Location: [ ]
County: [ ]

Thank You for Your Input/Shukrani
(Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OLCHORO OIROUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

Rakam Investments Ltd is proposing to construct and operate an eco-friendly lodge comprising 50 standard rooms (approximately 60m²) inclusive of 46 tented rooms (10 twin & 36 king) and 4 family suites. Other facilities will include two interconnecting conference rooms (26 people each), restaurant, bar/lounge and outdoor Boma, swimming pool, spa, and gift shop. The proposed lodge will be on a 50-acre land parcel at Olchoro Oirowa (LR No. CIS Mara/Olchoro Oirowa/174) within the Enonkishu Conservancy approximately 55 km from Masai Mara Reserve.

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 307, this kind of a project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The same law requires that stakeholders’ views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecolodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0465) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either: a) a Enonkishu Conservancy landowner, b) local resident in project area, c) operating a business near the project area, d) interested in the Rakam Investment project, e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecolodge as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Matarajo ya ko ni yepi kuhusu mradi huu)?

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

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

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? (Una mazi gani kuhusu mradi huu)?

5. Do you approve the project? (Tick) Unaungana mikono mradi huu (chagua kwa kuweka aitama) (a) YES (b) NO (c) DON'T KNOW.

Name: [Redacted]
Signature: [Redacted]
Affiliation/Position (e.g. Company/Office/Institution): [Redacted]
Occupation: [Redacted]
Mobile Phone No: [Redacted]

Date: 18-05-2020
Location: Narok
County: [Redacted]

Thank You for Your Input/Shukran!
(Habitat Planners)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY LODGE AT OCHORO ORIOUA IN THE MARA ENONKISHU CONSERVANCY, NAROK SOUTH SUB-COUNTY NAROK COUNTY

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

According to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 387, this kind of project requires to undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The law requires that stakeholders’ views, comments and suggestions MUST be sought and incorporated in the EIA report to be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) who will thereafter issue approval and licence for the Ecolodge construction. Habitat Planners (NEMA Licence 0466) has been contracted to undertake the EIA. As a stakeholder who is either: a) an Enonkishu Conservancy landowner; b) local resident in project area; c) operating a business near the project area; d) interested in the Rakam Investment project; e) involved in matters concerning the proposed ecolodge as part of official mandate, or f) other status - we are hereby requesting you to **tick against the appropriate stakeholder category above and answer the following questions as honestly as possible**:

1. What are your expectations from the proposed project? (Tick)
   - Employment to some of the local residents.
   - Better residences and facilities for the local population.

2. Which benefits do you expect from the proposed project? (Tick)
   - Employment opportunities for the local community.
   - Improvement of infrastructure in the area.

3. What are your environmental concerns for the proposed project? (Tick)
   - Toxic waste disposal may be a problem.
   - Improved management of vehicles on the site.

4. What are your suggestions for the proposed project? (Tick)
   - Changes the design of the project to benefit the community.
   - Involvement of the local community in the project.

5. Do you approve the project? (Tick)
   - Yes
   - No
   - Don’t know

Name: Robert Kariuki
Signature: ____________________________
ID No.: 99322003
Date: 1st. 18th Mar
Affiliation/Position: (e.g. Company/Office/Institution):
Occupation: ________________
Mobile Phone No.: 0715539118
Location: ____________________________
County: Narok

Thank You for Your Input/Shukrani!
(Habitat Planners)
SCHEDULE II - HABITAT PLANNERS PRACTISING LICENSES
CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

I hereby Certify, that—

HABITAT PLANNERS LIMITED.

is this day Incorporated under the Companies Act (Cap. 486) and that the Company is LIMITED.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this TWENTY FOURTH day
of SEPTEMBER, Two Thousand AND FOUR.
## Annex 2: Habitat Planners Taxpayers Registration Certificate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Data of the Taxpayer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Taxpayer PIN</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Registration Date</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Activity</strong></td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact Information</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>District</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Street / Road</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Area Name</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P.O. Box</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Main Email Address</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tax Obligation</th>
<th>Obligation Register Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INCOME TAX COMPANY (IT2C)</td>
<td>DEC 31, 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT TAX (VAT 3)</td>
<td>MAR 31, 2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This certificate is computer generated and therefore not signed. It is valid certificate issued under the authority of KRA.*

Annex 3: Habitat Planners Tax Compliance Certificate 2020-2021

This is to confirm that HABITAT PLANNERS LIMITED,
Personal Identification Number P051355840D
has filed relevant tax returns and
paid taxes due as provided by Law.

This Certificate will be valid for
twelve (12) months up to 16/01/2021.

Caveat
This certificate is issued on the basis of information available with the authority as at the
certificate date mentioned above. The Authority reserves the right to withdraw the
certificate if new evidence materially alters the tax compliance status of the.

Disclaimer: This certificate is system generated and therefore does not require signature. You may confirm validity of this certificate on the
Tax Portal by using the TCC Checker.
Annex 4: Habitat Planners Nairobi City Business Permit 2020

NAIROBI CITY COUNTY
SINGLE BUSINESS PERMIT

Effective Date 1st January 2020
Expiry Date 31st December 2020
Duration 12 Months

Nairobi City County grants this Business Permit to

Applicant/Business/Commercial Name
HABITAT PLANNERS

KRA Pin

To engage in the activity/business/profession or Occupation of
Small professional services firm with 1 - 26 employees & or area up to 100sq.m

GENERAL MERCHANTS OFFICE

Activity Code
615

Having Paid a Business Permit Fee of KES
35,000.00

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

Business under this permit shall be conducted at the address as indicated below

P.O. Box 10982-00100
Plot No 209/4376
Road Street KOINANGE ST
Building Floor

Date of Issue 2020-01-16 12:41:55

By order of

Notice: It is an offence to give false information. Granting this permit does not exempt the business identified above from complying with any other relevant laws and regulations as established by the Government of Kenya and Nairobi City County.

Powered by National Bank
Annex 5: Habitat Planners Certificate of Good Standing 2020
Annex 6: Habitat Planners NEMA Certificate of Registration

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

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

Dated this 22ND day DECEMBER of 2004

Signature

RAKAM INVESTMENT ENONKISHU ECOLODGE EIA - HABITAT PLANNERS 2020 170
Annex 7: Habitat Planners Environment Institute of Kenya Renewal Receipt 2020

RECEIPT
FIK Environment
P.O. Box 5087 - 00506 Nairobi, Kenya. Tel: 0774 239 525
Email: eikenya2013@gmail.com Web: www.fik.co.ke

No. 12685
Received from: Habitat Planners Ltd
The sum of Shillings: Five Thousand Only

Being payment of: Five Subscribers' Fees

Kohs: 
Received by: 

Environment Institute of Kenya

RAKAM INVESTMENT ENONKISHU ECOLODGE EIA - HABITAT PLANNERS 2020
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NEMA)
The Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT/AUDIT (EIA/EA) PRACTICING LICENSE
License No: NEMA/EIA/ERPL/11932
Application Reference No: NEMA/EIA/EL/15026

M/S Habitat Planners Ltd
(individual or firm) of address
P.O. Box 10982-00100, Nairobi
is licensed to practice in the

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

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

Issued Date: 2/21/2020 Expiry Date: 12/31/2020

Signature....
(Director General)
The National Environment Management Authority

P.T.O.
ISO 9001: 2008 Certified
Annex 9: Lincoln Karingi NEMA Certificate of Registration

F.O. 5

Application Reference No.: 323
Registration No.: 0320

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

This is to certify Ms. LINCOLN KENYI KARINGI
of P. O. BOX 56599-00100, NAIROBI (Address)
has been registered as an Environmental Impact Assessment Expert in accordance with the provisions of the Environment Management and Coordination Act and is authorized to practice in the capacity of a Lead Expert/Associate Expert/Firm of Experts (Type) LEAD EXPERT

Dated this 30TH day August of 2004

Signature:

(Seal)

Director General
The National Environmental Management Authority

GPF (K)
 Annex 10 Francis Mwaura NEMA Certificate of Registration

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

This is to certify M/s. DR. FRANCIS MWAUROA of P.O. BOX 1769-20300 NYAHURURU (Address) has been registered as an Environmental Impact Assessment Expert in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act and is authorised to practice in the capacity of a Lead Expert/Associate Expert/Firm of Experts (Type) LEAD EXPERT

Dated this 11th Day of JAN. 2011

Signature

(Seal)

Director General
The National Environment Management Authority
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NEMA)
THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT/AUDIT (EIA/EA) PRACTICING LICENSE
License No: NEMA/EIA/EA/ERPL/12113
Application Reference No: NEMA/EIA/EA/15280

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registration number 0077
in accordance with the provision of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap. 387.

Issued Date: 2/25/2020
Expiry Date: 12/31/2020

Signature
(Seal)
Director General
The National Environment Management Authority

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