



**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
SUMMARY PROJECT REPORT**

**THE PROPOSED POTATO COOLER STORE, KAPCHEBELEL
ELGEYO MARAKWET COUNTY**

GPS location: Latitude: 0.29060°N, Longitude: 35.56549°East.



**TO BE SUBMITTED TO NEMA COUNTY OFFICE,
COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF ELGEYO MARAKWET
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@DECEMBER, 2021

DECLARATION

CONSULTANT

Befcon Consultants, P.O Box 1830-3100, ELDORET hereby submit this Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (Summary Project Report) on the proposed Potato cooler project at Kapchebelel. We certify to the best of our knowledge that the information contained in this report is accurate and a truthful representation as presented by the client.

Signed by: Ruto Christopher

Designation: LEAD EXPERT

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Signed:  Date: 30/12/ 2021

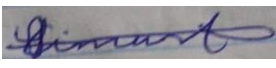
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CLIENT/PROPONENT:

I Johanna Tuitoek, the representative of Elgeyo Marakwet Potato co-operative society Ltd certify to the best of my knowledge that the information contained in this report is accurate and a true representation.

Designation: Chair person.

Signed:  Date: 30/12/2021

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The environmental experts involved in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, would like to sincerely thank the proponent for availing his time for fruitful discussions about the project and for allowing us access relevant documents about the proposed project.

We also want to appreciate members of the public who provided their views with respect to the proposed project.

Also much appreciation goes to CPCU KCSAP office Elgeyo Marakwet County specifically Mr. Ben Kibor (County Environment and Social Safeguard Officer) for constant support and input on this document.

Thanks to the consultants who worked tirelessly towards the completion of this report.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	iv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	vi
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	vii
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Project	1
1.2 Project Justification.....	1
1.4 The Objective of the Environmental Impact Assessment.....	2
1.5.1 Site Visit.....	2
1.5.2 Observations and Data Collection.....	3
1.5.3 Public Participation and stakeholder consultations.....	3
1.5.4 Desk Study	3
1.5.5 Reporting and documentation	3
1.6 Objectives and Terms of Reference of the SPR.....	3
1.7 Organization of the SPR	3
NATURE OF THE PROJECT.....	4
2.1 Introduction.....	4
2.2 Project Design.....	4
2.3 Project Activities for the proposed Project	4
2.4 Materials and Equipment	5
2.5 Project Cost.....	5
THE LOCATION OF THE PROJECT.....	6
3.1 Introduction.....	6
3.2 Project location and size.....	6
3.3 Supportive Infrastructure for Environmental and Social Management	7
4.2 The Objective of Public Participation and Stakeholders Consultations	8
4.3 Methodology of Public Participation and Stakeholder Consultations	8
4.4 Summary of issues raised by the community and stakeholders and responses	8
POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES	10
5.1 Introduction.....	10
5.2 Construction phase	10
5.2.1 Positive impacts.....	10
5.2.2 Negative environmental and social impacts during construction phase.....	10

5.3 Environmental and Social Impacts during Operation Phase.....	14
5.3.1 Positive impacts.....	14
5.3.2 Negative Impacts	15
5. 4 Environmental and Social Impacts during Decommissioning Phase.....	16
5.4.1. Positive Impacts.....	16
5.4.2 Decommissioning Phase negative impacts and mitigation measures	16
6.1 Introduction.....	18
6.2 Auditing the ESMMP	18
6.3 Responsibilities.....	18
6.4 Training and sensitization.....	18
6.5 ESMMP Monitoring	19
CHAPTER SEVEN	26
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION.....	26
7.1 Introduction.....	26
7.3 Recommendations	26
REFERENCES	27
ANNEXES.....	28
Annex 1: Minutes of public participation meeting.....	28
Annex 2: Permission to utilize portion of County Government Land.....	30
Annex 3: Land search report.	31
Annex 4: Attendance List	32
Annex 5: Copy of Expert Practicing License.	34
Annex 6: Sample of filled questionnaire.....	35
Annex 7. List of stakeholders consulted.....	36
Annex 9. Drawing & Design for the potato store.....	41

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

SPR	Summary Project Report
C-ESMMP	Contractors Environmental and Social Management and monitoring Plan
CESSCO	County Environmental and Socials Safeguards Officer
CPCU	County Project Coordinating Unit
EA	Environmental Audit
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
ESIA	Environmental and Social; Impact Assessment
ESMMP	Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
GOK	Government of Kenya
KCSAP	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project
m.a.s.l.	Meters above Sea Level
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NPCU	National Project Coordinating Unit
PMC	Project Management Committee
TOR	Terms of Reference

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Irish potato growing is one of the major income earners to farmers in Elgeyo Marakwet County. Potato growing is mainly established in the highland region of the county. Irish potato farming is however faced with constraints such as poor marketing especially during periods of high production, diseases and poor infrastructure especially road networks. Elgeyo Marakwet Potato Cooperative Society has proposed to put up a potato ambient temperature regulated store to address the issue of storage and marketing of potatoes and potatoes seed. The group will be assisted by Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project, Elgeyo Marakwet County. The main objective of the proposed project is to enable farmers store potatoes during the harvest season when the prices are low for stabilization of prices over time and avoid losses incurred due to rotting of potatoes resulting from poor storage. The expected output of the project is reduced potato wastage among farmers and maximized profit on market prices. The project is estimated to benefit 3,500 farmers (1600 males, 1900 females) The main components of the proposed project include: construction of a foundation where the potato cooling store will be assembled, paving of the site around the cooling store and fencing around the cooling store for security purposes. The project cost is **Kshs 9,757,100** excluding the ESMMP.

The Environmental and Social Impact Summary Project Report has been conducted in compliance with the Environmental regulations, the EMCA, 1999(Rev 2015) and its subsequent supplements regulating major development including the World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies. The SPR process involved desk review of literature relating to the project, baseline study of the project area, review of the relevant legal, institutional, regulatory and policy framework, public consultation and stakeholders' engagement through public meetings, focused group discussion and key informants' interviews as well as data collection using questionnaires. An ESMMP has been provided to guide the proponent on environmental and social matters. The total number of participants during the public participation meetings conducted on 13th and 14th August 2021 were 38 people (31 males, 7 females) were questionnaires were administered as well as focused group discussion method used to gather public views.

During public consultations, members of the community cited the following benefits of the cooler store; provide employment opportunities to the youth, stimulate economic and businesses growth within the area such as establishment of M-pesa, increased storage of potatoes from farmers, increased incomes of potato farmers and potato clean seed storage. The negative impacts cited by the respondents were: Accidents during installation of the cooler, scarification of the site through excavation of the soil, air pollution- the generation of dust during construction, noise pollution during construction and generation of waste that can pollute the environment. The respondents also suggested the following measures to ensure that the negative issues are addressed. These included; fencing off the site during construction to prevent accidents, the proponent should place signage near the road to warn motorists on presence of heavy vehicles turning to and from the site, all the wastes should be disposed safely in a designated site, the proponent and the Government should improve security by

employing guards and deploying enough security personnel respectively in the area and the contractor to water the site to reduce air pollution from dust that can also affect traffic flow.

A total of 4 key informants were also interviewed. During the public participation meeting data was also collected using interviews. A total of 50 questionnaires were distributed out of which 28 questionnaires were filled and returned. During the study, 8 stakeholders were consulted to obtain more information on the proposed project. The experts managed to interview immediate neighbors to the proposed development. All the respondents were positive of the proposed development. They were of the opinion that the proposed development should be allowed to go on until its completion

The County Project Coordination Unit, KCSAP Elgeyo Marakwet County through the County Environmental and Social Safeguard Officer (CESSCO) will follow up and monitor the implementation of the ESMMP. The PMC and the community will be required to ensure the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures. The estimated cost of implementation of the ESMMP which should be included in the project cost is Kenya **shillings 720,000**. The client is expected to share the ESMMP with the contractor who then is expected to prepare and implement a contractor's specific ESMMP.

Considering the positive and negative impacts, this project will not result to significant or irreversible impacts since all anticipated negative impacts will easily be mitigated through the ESMMP. Therefore, the project is recommended for approval for implementation and issuance of license by the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA).

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Project

The quality of potato, and its storage life, is reduced by the loss of moisture, decay and Physiological breakdown. These deteriorations are directly related to storage temperature, relative humidity, air circulation and gas composition. Production of potato in Kenya is greatly influenced by many post-harvest challenges such as lack of appropriate storage, price fluctuation, diseases and poor road networks in the potato producing areas among others. Most farmers are not able to provide proper storage for their potatoes because of cost implication. Consequently, they sell their produce at low prices especially during harvesting season. In addition, the few storage facilities within the farms are not designed for potato storage and therefore not effective.

Under ordinary conditions, potato, a semi-perishable commodity, cannot be easily stored, particularly in the tropical areas where high temperatures prevail. Therefore, proper storage facilities are essential to sustain increased potato production. To attain the required temperature and relative humidity for potato storage, designs for storage facilities should be build according to the standards. The four main outlets for stored potatoes are seed potatoes, household consumption and the processing industry including raw materials for the production of starch or alcohol. Choice of storage method must be considered as per requirements for each purpose. To remain viable and competitive, processors demand high quality potatoes from producers. Usually farmers use the various traditional storage methods for consumption. In traditional or indigenous storage, there is problem in maintaining desired temperature and relative humidity. Moreover, the quality of stored potato is low and more susceptible to pest insects and rodents.

The proposed Kapchebel potato cooler store by the Elgeyo Marakwet Potato Farmers Marketing Cooperative Society will help alleviate the challenges faced by farmers in potatoes farming. The main objective of the project is to enable farmers store potatoes during the harvest season when the prices are low for stabilization of prices over time and avoid losses incurred due to rotting of potatoes resulting from poor storage. The expected output of the project is reduced potato wastage among farmers and maximized profit on market prices. The main components of the project include construction of a foundation where the potato cooling store will be assembled, paving of the site around the cooling store and fencing around the cooling store for security purposes. The project is supported by the County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet and the National Government under the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project(KCSAP), window III matching grant through the funding by the World Bank. The estimated cost of the project is Kenya Shillings Kshs **9,757,100**.

1.2 Project Justification

The ward is suitable for farming of potatoes. The local farmers are already engaging in the farming of potatoes. However, they face challenges during harvesting season due to forces of demand and supply. This can be alleviated by construction of a storage facility to store potatoes during harvesting season when the supply is high.

1.3 Justification of ESIA Summary Project Report

The Elgeyo Marakwet Potato Marketing Co-operative Society contracted Befcon Consultants to undertake an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and prepare a Summary project report based on the recommendation of the County Director of Environment, Elgeyo Marakwet. This followed screening using the Environmental and Social Safeguards Checklist. The SPR was conducted in compliance with the Environmental regulations, the EMCA,1999(Rev 2015) and its subsequent supplements; the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulation, 2003 (Rev. 2009); EMCA (Conservation of Biological Diversity and Resources, Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing) Regulations, 2006; the Land Acts, the Water Act 2002 and the Irrigation Act among other pertinent legal and institutional frameworks regulating major development including the World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies. O.P 4.01 Environmental assessment (EA) of projects proposed, OP 4.09 Pest Management, OP 4.10 Indigenous Peoples, OP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources and OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement. All environmental and social issues related to the proposed project have been considered.

1.4 The Objective of the Environmental Impact Assessment

The main objective of this report is to ensure that all the potential Environmental and Social Impacts have been identified and appropriate mitigation measures proposed for adoption during project's cycle.

The Specific Objectives were as follows;

1. To ascertain whether the project complies with government policies, laws and the EMCA (1999) regulations on the environment and the Environmental Audit regulations of 2003.
2. To identify the positive and the negative impacts of the project on the environment and provide recommendations.
3. Develop an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to mitigate negative effects and promote the positive impacts.
4. Produce an Environmental Impact Assessment report and submit to NEMA

1.5 The Methodology of ESIA Summary Project Report

The environmental study comprised the following activities: desk and field studies, impact identification, public participation and stakeholder consultation and analysis of health and safety issues associated with the proposed project.

1.5.1 Site Visit

During the site visit detailed examination of the ecological settings of the area was studied. The environmental conditions existing in the proposed project area were documented to provide the baseline information for the study. The possible impacts of the proposed project activities were assessed against the documented baseline data.

1.5.2 Observations and Data Collection

The site reconnaissance focused on observation of the ecological status of the site, the vegetative cover, the soils, landscape and other crucial environmental and social parameters.

1.5.3 Public Participation and stakeholder consultations.

Public participation and stakeholder consultations was also conducted for acceptability of the project. One public participation meeting and one focused group discussion were conducted on 13th and 14th August, 2021. During the public participation meetings data was collected using questionnaires from key informants. The anticipated impacts are expected during planning, construction and operation, and decommissioning phases.

1.5.4 Desk Study

Following the completion of the field study exercise, the experts embarked on a desk study in order to gather environmental information of the project area. Document Analysis approach was employed to obtain important relevant information on the political, social, economic and biophysical characteristics of the project area and its environs. Review of similar environmental reports, study of the project's operational activities, Government of Kenya Reports, laws and legislations were the key documents utilized towards this end.

1.5.5 Reporting and documentation

The Environmental Impacts Assessment Summary Project Report from the findings was compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by NEMA for such works and was prepared and submitted by the proponent for consideration and approval.

1.6 Objectives and Terms of Reference of the SPR

The aim of the SPR report is to document the outcome of the ESIA Phases, which includes the following:

- i) Detailed description of the proposed activity;
- ii) Description of the property and the location of the proposed activity;
- iii) Description of the receiving environment;
- iv) Description of environmental issues and impacts associated with the proposed project
- v) Description of appropriate mitigation measures;
- vi) Environmental Social Management Monitoring Plan (ESMMP);
- v) To make recommendations based on the findings of the ESIA (SPR)

1.7 Organization of the SPR

The report is organized into seven substantive chapters. Chapter one presents the introductory chapter, Chapter 2 gives nature of the project, Chapter 3 presents the project location while Chapter 4 presents the outcome of the public participation and stakeholder consultation process, Chapter 5 discusses the anticipated impacts and proposed mitigation measures of the project, Chapter 6 presents the Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP).Chapter 7 presents the conclusions and recommendation followed by references and annexures.

CHAPTER TWO

NATURE OF THE PROJECT

2.1 Introduction

This section presents the design, proposed activities, materials and equipment and estimated project cost.

2.2 Project Design

The main components of the project are the construction of the foundation base, access road, delivery point. The design of the cooling store consists of one complete barn. The barn is well-insulated, using special sandwich cladding material for roof and walls. The well-insulated exterior ensures that the warm outside temperature is kept out during daytime.

During the cold nights the doors are kept open to allow enough cold air to flow into the barn and through the produce. During the day, the doors are closed and the cool night temperature can be kept inside. To prevent unwelcome visitors from entering, people or animal, the doors are fitted with a movable grating panel.

The required amount of ventilation is calculated to ensure optimal conditions for the stored potatoes; the airflow through the storage barn has been thoroughly investigated and calculated. The potatoes are stored in crates to maximize the airflow through the produce.

2.3 Project Activities for the proposed Project

2.3.1 Pre construction Activities

This include activities conducted before the actual works for the proposed project commence

- (a) **Initial Site Meeting:** This will entail initial site meeting to introduce the contractor to the site and to the management committee by the KCSAP CPCU and the supervising engineer.
- (b) **Mobilization of plants and machinery:** This will involve assembling all the machines and equipment required for the planned activities for the proposed project.
- (c) **Erection of Signboard:** This will involve putting up a signboard for the proposed potato store with all the necessary information as prescribed in the contract. This will enhance disclosure which is a requirement by the donor of the project.
- (d) **Site Layout:** This entail setting out the site for the various structures as specified in the approved design drawings.

2.3.2 Construction phase

This will involve

- (a) Transportation of necessary construction materials to the proposed site i.e. stones and cement.
- (b) Construction of the foundation for the container cooler
- (c) Transportation of the container cooler of capacity 50 tons
- (d) Installation of the container cooler on the constructed foundation
- (e) Fabricating the container to fit the design requirements

2.3.3. Operation Phase

This phase will entail

- (a) Receiving the aggregated potatoes at the store
- (b) Checking the quality of the potatoes delivered at the store
- (c) Weighing the potatoes to ascertain the quantity
- (d) Storage of the potatoes at recommended temperatures to prevent spoilage
- (e) Marketing of the potatoes

2.4 Materials and Equipment

2.4.1 Materials

The materials required for the proposed project include Murram, sand, cement and stones, for the construction of foundation base on which the container will be installed.

2.4.2 Equipment

The equipment required for the proposed project are Lorries for transportation of sand and stones to the proposed site; excavators for preparation of foundation.

2.5 Project Cost

The estimated costs of potato project will include the cost of ESMMP implementation which is Kenya shillings 10,477,100.

CHAPTER THREE THE LOCATION OF THE PROJECT

3.1 Introduction

This section provides the project location, land ownership, conformity to land use plan and supportive environmental and social management infrastructure.

3.2 Description of Project Location

3.2.1 Project location and size.

The proposed project is situated in Kapchebelel Sub location, Kabiemit ward, Keiyo South Sub-county, Elgeyo-Marakwet County at GPS coordinates: Latitude:0.29060°N, Longitude: 35.56549°East. The proposed project is located in Eldoret –Chepkorio road. The proposed project will have a capacity to store 50 tons’ potatoes when full. The cooler is expected to cool ware potato and potato seed by way of sufficient air flow in and out of the cooler.



3.2.2 Climate

The temperature within the project area ranges from 12°C to maximum of 22°C. The average rainfall is 2000mm per annum.

3.2.3 Soils

The soil is sandy loam to red volcanic soils which is fertile and suitable for Irish Potato production.

3.3.4 Population

The population of the ward where the project is located is 18,970 people (9,420 Males, 9, 550 females). The population of Kabiemit location is 5,408 while the population of Kapchebel sub location is 1,974 people. The project therefore has a wider catchment for the produce and would be sustainable.

3.3 Land Ownership

The land ownership of the proposed site is public land under the Department of Agriculture and Irrigation in Elgeyo Marakwet County. The Cooperative leadership requested the Department to use the land and permission was granted by the County Executive Member for Lands, Water & Environment and land search report form Ministry of lands. (Refer to annex 2& 3)

3.3 Supportive Infrastructure for Environmental and Social Management

3.3.1 Transportation

The area is accessed via Eldoret-Chepkorio tarmac road and many motor vehicles, lorries and motor cycles offer transport services in the area. The public will use lorries and public service vehicles to transport materials for construction and this offer an opportunity for transportation of materials for construction, solid and liquid waste from the project site to designated sites away from the project site when required.

3.3.2 Telecommunication

The project area is mainly served by two major network providers Safaricom and Airtel. This is necessary to enable communication to seek support in case an emergence during the project implementation.

3.3.3 Waste management system

Most household have pit latrine for the management of human waste. Other waste at household level are either dumped in compost pits or burned in shallow pits. Livestock wastes are used as organic manure to improve the fertility of the soils. Proper waste management system should therefore be included in the design and implementation of the project

3.4 Conformity to land use plan

The land tenure in the area is private (individually) owned and the area for public use set aside. The Co-operative had requested the public land under the Department of Agriculture & Irrigation for use of the demarcated land and were given permission. This will increase utilization of the land as a resource that is currently not in use. The implementation of the proposed potato store is in line with the land use plan and zonation since the project site land is designated for agricultural utilization.

CHAPTER FOUR

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

4.1 Introduction

Public Participation and stakeholders` consultation was conducted as stipulated in the Kenya constitution 2010, County Government Act and Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations of 2003 (amendment 2019). However, due to the government restrictions and World Bank guidelines following Covid-19 pandemic, the number of those consulted was minimized to a representative number as guided and led by the area chief and those living close to the proposed project site. During all public participation meetings, COVID-19 guidelines on social distancing, wearing of face masks, use of hand sanitizers as well as limiting the number of people during the meetings were followed.

4.2 The Objective of Public Participation and Stakeholders Consultations

The objectives of the public participation and stakeholder consultation were to get the scope of the SPR, to probe for possible environmental and social impacts of the proposed project and how to mitigate against any negative impacts as well as the baseline information of the project area.

4.3 Stakeholders identification

During the SPR exercise, relevant stakeholders were identified. Each stakeholder was consulted on specific aspects of the projects ranging from the design, views on benefits, likely negative impacts and involvement at all stages of implementation. A total of 8 stakeholders were consulted (See Annex 7) and their views, issues and suggestions were documented.

4.3 Methodology of Public Participation and Stakeholder Consultations

The methods used in public participation included public meetings, focused group discussion and key informant interviews. One public participation meeting and one focused group discussion were conducted on 13th and 14th August, 2021. During the public participation meetings data was collected using questionnaires from key informants (see annex 6). Focused group discussions focused on the women, youth and differently abled persons. A total of 38 people (31 males, 7 females) participated in the public participation meetings and stakeholder consultation (Refer Annex 4). The team ensured strict adherence to the COVID-19 protocols (social distancing, hand washing and wearing of face masks) as stipulated by the Ministry of health in all the public meetings to prevent the spread of the disease.

4.4 Summary of issues raised by the community and stakeholders and responses

During public consultations, members of the community cited the following benefits of the cooler store;

- provide employment opportunities to the youth
- stimulate economic and businesses growth within the area
- Increased storage of potatoes from farmers

- Increased incomes of potato farmers and potato clean seed storage.

The negative impacts cited by the respondents were as follows:

- Accidents during construction and or installation of the cooler due to heavy trucks.
- scarification of the site through excavation of the soil causing soil erosion.
- air pollution- the generation of dust during construction.
- noise pollution during construction and generation of waste that can pollute the environment.
- Increased incidences of human diseases like STDS and covid-19
- Discrimination on use of the facility on women and other users that may lead to conflicts.

4.4.1 Responses to the above issues.

The respondents also suggested the following measures to ensure that the negative issues are addressed. These included;

- fencing off the site during construction to prevent accidents
- the proponent should place signage near the road to warn motorists on presence of heavy vehicles turning to and from the site.
- all the wastes should be disposed safely in a designated site.
- The community need to be sensitized on conflict management and spread of human diseases like STDs and covid-19 pandemic.



Plate1: public consultation at the proposed site



Plate 2: One of the beneficiary member during participating in the discussion

CHAPTER FIVE

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

5.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the identified impacts in the phases of the project implementation including construction, operations and decommissioning. Both the positive and negative impacts are outlined as well as the proposed mitigation measures for the negative impacts.

5.2 Construction phase

5.2.1 Positive impacts

- a) Creation of employment – The project will create job opportunities for skilled as well as non-skilled labor. The presence of laborers during construction phase will stimulate growth of other businesses such as sale of construction materials, transport sector and food vendors
- b) On job transfer of skills – Those employed by the project will benefit from experiences and knowledge gained on job and through exchange of ideas with other workers.
- c) There will be increased circulation of money (hence income) within the area – The amount of money in circulation will increase due to the job opportunities created directly e.g. construction workers and indirectly such as hoteliers.
- d) The project will require some construction material such as cement, ballast, stone and metal. Most of these will be sourced locally. Consequently, the suppliers of these materials will benefit economically and the government will gain from the taxes levied on these materials.

5.2.2 Negative environmental and social impacts during construction phase

This section highlights the necessary mitigation measures for the expected negative impacts of the proposed project in the construction phase.

a) Air pollution due to dust.

The construction activities which will include leveling and building a foundation on which the container will stand on will increase dust and gas emission. Construction machinery and trucks (including small vehicles) generate hazardous exhaust fumes such as Carbon Oxides. Dust particles caused by vibrations of machines and vehicle movement suspends in the air mostly during dry spells.

Mitigation measures

- Provide PPEs such as nose masks to workers during construction
- Regular and prompt maintenance of construction machinery and equipment. This will minimize generation of noxious gases and other suspended particular matter.
- Control over areas generating dust particles. Such areas should be regularly cleaned or watered.
- Workers should be trained on environmental issues

- Workers should be encouraged to go for regular health check-ups to ascertain their health standards.

b) Noise pollution due to vibration

Noise is unwanted sound that can affect job performance, safety, and health. Psychological effects of noise include annoyance and disruption of concentration. Physical effects include loss of hearing, pain, nausea and interference with communications when the exposure is severe. As explained earlier, construction activities will generate noise and hence affecting the immediate environment. Source of noise include construction machinery and equipment i.e. concrete mixers, excavators, workers, trucks and other vehicles to the site.

Mitigation measures

- Construction works should be carried out only during specified time i.e. from 0800hrs to 1800hrs; when most of the neighbors will be out of their homes
- Sensitize drivers and machinery operators to switch off idle machines
- Provision of bill boards at the construction site gates notifying of the construction activity and timings.
- Machineries should be maintained regularly to reduce noise resulting from faulty machines
- Drivers should be discouraged from unnecessary hooting
- Barriers such as walls should be introduced around the site to provide some buffer against noise
- Workers should be provided with relevant personal protective equipment/materials such as earmuffs and earplugs when operating noisy machinery and when in noisy environment
- Machines should be fitted with appropriate mufflers to reduce noise

c) Hydrology and water quality degradation

Several measures shall be put in place to mitigate the impacts that are likely to lead to surface and groundwater quality degradation. The following are mitigation measures for possible degradation of hydrology and water quality.

- The proponent and contractor will prepare a hazardous substance control systems and emergency response plans that will include preparations for quick and safe cleanup of accidental spills. It will prescribe hazardous-materials handling procedures to reduce the potential for a spill during construction, and will include an emergency response programme to ensure quick and safe cleanup of accidental spills.
- If hazardous substances are unexpectedly encountered during trenching, work will be stopped until the material is properly characterized and appropriate measures taken to protect human health and the environment.
- Appropriate personal protective equipment will be used and waste management will be performed in accordance with applicable regulations. Oil absorbent material, taps and storage drums will be used to contain and control any minor releases of engine and other equipment oil.

d) Solid waste generation.

Construction activities may generate solid wastes within the sites such as stones, wood, containers and rods of metals among others

Mitigation measures

- The contractor or proponent should work hand in hand with private refuse handlers and the county Government to facilitate sound waste handling, and disposal from the site
- All wastes must be taken to approved dumpsite.
- The wastes should be properly segregated and separated to encourage recycling of some materials
- Use of an integrated solid waste management system; through a hierarchy of options; source reduction, recycling, composting and reuse.
- Damaged or wasted construction materials including cabinets, doors, plumbing and lighting fixtures, marbles and glass will be recovered for refurbishing and used in other projects. Such measures will involve the sale or donation of such recyclable/reusable materials to construction companies, local community groups, institutions and individual residents or home owners.
- The proponent shall put in place measures to ensure that construction material requirements are carefully budgeted to ensure little amount of construction material is left on site after construction

e) Generation of exhaust emission

In order to control exhaust emissions, the following measures shall be implemented during construction.

- Alternative, fueled construction equipment shall be used where feasible
- Idle vehicles and machines should be switched off
- Equipment shall be properly maintained

f) Public Health and Safety

During construction, there will be increased dust, air and noise pollution. These will lower the quality of environment. The residents and workforce involved would be more subjected to these environmental hazards.

Food vendors may endanger workers and visitors with diseases.

Mitigation

- Depending on the occupational safety and health hazards encountered while performing assigned job tasks, workers may require PPEs
- Adapt effective emergence response plans. A good start of learning how to respond to an emergency is through certification in Basic First Aid.
- A first aid kit should be provided within the site. This should be fully equipped at all times and should be managed by qualified persons.
- Safety awareness may be gained through regular safety training or personal interest in safety and health.

- Local individuals preparing food for the workers at the site must be controlled to ensure that food is hygienically prepared.
- The contractor should have workmen's compensation cover. It should comply with Workmen's Compensation Act, as well as other Ordinances, Regulations and Unions Agreements.
- Workers should be sensitized on social issues such as drug abuse, alcoholism and communicable diseases as well

g) Increased runoff

Increased runoff from paved grounds may cause flooding and soil erosion

Mitigation measures

- Surface runoff and roof water can be harvested and stored in a reservoir for use.
- Construction and maintaining of storm drain channels within the potatoes cooling store.

h) Obstruction of traffic

Since the project is being implemented near a busy road, chances of traffic congestions is high. Parking on road side is should be discouraged.

Mitigation measures

Signs warning of heavy traffic should be put in place

i) Spread of Covid-19 pandemic.

Immigration of externally sourced workers may be associated with transmission of diseases such as Covid-19 due to interactions during travelling. This may increase the number of local members who are at risk of contracting Covid-19 and other airborne diseases.

Mitigation measures.

- Ensure the workers adhere to Covid-19 regulations of using masks and keeping a social distance to minimize the possibility of contracting the disease.
- Avoid/Minimize the workers who are outsiders-far from the community in which the proposed project will be established.

j) Occurrence of fire incidences

The following should be done to mitigate incidences of fire; storage and system including fire hose reels and train workers on fire fighting.

k) Possible accidents during construction

There is a likelihood of accidents occurring during ground preparation and operation of machinery.

Mitigation measures.

Ensure workers are trained and use PPEs in construction of the proposed project.

Accidental fires

This can occur in cases where cigarettes are smoked in places that have flammable products such as petrol. It can also occur due to carelessness in handling flammable products.

Mitigation

- Ensure workers are sensitized and a smoking zone provided for smokers.
- All flammable products/containers should be labeled.

k) Gender based Violence and Spread of diseases like STDs and HIV AIDS

Sexual relationships between community members and the construction workers may result to GBV and spread of STDS/HIV/AIDS in the area.

Mitigation Measures

- Awareness creation and sensitization of workers and the local communities on the associated dangers and preventive measures
- There should be provision of adequate prevention measures such as condoms
- Establishment of grievance redress mechanisms

l) Sexual Exploitation and Abuse(SEA)

This can be perpetrated by the management of the company and other workers against the less fortunate during operational phase of the project.

Mitigation

The management and the community in general should be sensitized on SEA including the consequences of the offence. Proper procedures of handling such cases should be well explained.

m) Child abuse

This can happen in cases where children are used to provide labor during construction phase. The contractor should be conversant with the regulations of child labor.

n) Conflicts

This are expected to occur among workers during this phase of construction.

Mitigation measures

The contractor should put in place mechanisms to address the conflicts and grievances.

- This includes a team to receive complains and resolve as soon as possible.
- Conflicts not resolved within should be advanced to a higher level.

Complains and suggestion boxes should be placed strategically to receive these complains and compliments

5.3 Environmental and Social Impacts during Operation Phase

5.3.1 Positive impacts

- a) The proposed facility will offer storage services to potato farmers. Therefore, farmers will benefit from this storage space
- b) The project will generate increased incomes to the beneficiaries by maximizing returns from potatoes sales
- c) Increased business opportunities-The farmers will be able to sell potatoes during off season period thus ensuring incomes throughout the year. This will attract new farmers to the business
- d) The local community will benefit from employment opportunities such as transport services, security, cleaning and clerical services among others
- e) The operation phase will come with capacity building sessions. This will improve the capacity of the local community as well

- f) The operation of the proposed project will also stimulate growth of other businesses as well

5.3.2 Negative Impacts

a) Generation of solid waste

Assorted solid wastes will be generated in the potatoes cooling store. These include packaging materials, rotten potatoes and paper. The proponent will be responsible for efficient management of solid wastes generated.

Mitigation

- The proponent will provide waste handling facilities such as waste bins for temporarily holding of solid wastes
- Wastes should be disposed regularly and appropriately

b) Possible soil erosion

Transportation of potatoes will be done using trucks and tractors. They are likely to cause soil erosion.

Mitigation

- Pave the site around the cooling store especially at the delivery point
- Avoid bare surfaces around the cooling store

c) Conflicts arising from the use of the cooling facility

This are expected to occur among workers and project beneficiaries during operation phase.

Mitigation measures

The contractor should put in place mechanisms to address the conflicts and grievances.

- This includes a team to receive complains and resolve as soon as possible.
- Conflicts not resolved within should be advanced to a higher level.

Complains and suggestion boxes should be placed strategically to receive these complains and compliments

d) Pressure on available social and health services

There is likelihood of pressure on available social and health facilities due to increased population around the project site which does not match with the available social facilities.

Mitigation

The responsible authorities should always monitor population verses the available facilities so as to advise the government on the need for more social/health facilities.

e) Occurrence of accidents

To reduce accidents happening in the proposed project, the following mitigation measures need to be adhered to;

- Ensure the general safety & security at all times by providing day and night security guards and ensuring adequate lighting within and around the cooler.
- Provide an information sign board at entrance/gate.
- Train PMC/workers on accidents occupational safety and health(OSH) hazards

f) Gender Based Violence (GBV) and increased spread of COVID 19, STDS/HIV/ AIDs

Sexual relationships between community members and the construction workers may result to GBV and spread of STDS/HIV/AIDS in the area.

Mitigation Measures

- Awareness creation and sensitization of workers and the local communities on the associated dangers and preventive measures
- There should be provision of adequate prevention measures such as condoms
- Establishment of grievance redress mechanisms

g) Sexual Exploitation and Abuse(SEA)

This can be perpetrated by the management of the company and other workers against the less fortunate during operational phase of the project.

Mitigation

The management and the community in general should be sensitized on SEA including the consequences of the offence. Proper procedures of handling such cases should be well explained.

10)Child abuse

This can happen in cases where children are used to provide labor during construction phase. The contractor should be conversant with the regulations of child labor.

5. 4 Environmental and Social Impacts during Decommissioning Phase

5.4.1. Positive Impacts

- a) Biotic species will be restored and the land returned to its original state. This will enhance the aesthetic value of the site
- b) Decommissioning will create employment as man power is needed in the restoration activities

5.4.2 Decommissioning Phase negative impacts and mitigation measures

a) Generation of solid wastes

Solid wastes will result from demolition works. These wastes will include metal, stone, wood and glasses amongst others.

Mitigation

Solid waste resulting from demolition or dismantling works will be managed as described in construction phase.

b) Occupational Health and Safety Concerns

The work of decommissioning might lead to occupational incidences such as falls, accidents, inhalation of dust and noise amongst others.

Mitigation

- Workers should be provided with safety gear such as ear muffs, nose masks and gloves.
- Workers should be sensitized on OHS
- Work should be done between 8.00 am to 5.00 pm to reduce noise at night hours

c) Air and noise pollution

This will occur during decommissioning resulting from the demolition activities. The heavy machinery that will be used during demolition are likely to produce a lot of noise

Mitigation

This can be mitigated by use of PPEs such as ear muffs. The demolition should also take place during the day (working hours to prevent disturbances at night)

d) Instability in Potato prices due to loss of cool store

The cost of potatoes will be unstable as farmers will sell their produce at a low cost during harvesting time and at a higher price at season of scarcity. This can be mitigated by providing alternative storage facility.

e) Loss of income due to price instability from demolished store

The cost of potatoes will be unstable as farmers will sell their produce at a low cost during harvesting time and at a higher price at season of scarcity.

The mitigation measure is to link farmers to nearby alternative storage facility

f) Vegetation disturbance

During decommissioning land deformation that may lead to soil erosion, drainage problems. The following are mitigation measures;

- Carry out an appropriate re-vegetation programme to restore the site to its original status.
- Fencing and signs restricting access will be posted to minimize disturbance to newly vegetated areas

h) Sexual Exploitation and Abuse(SEA)

This can be perpetrated by the management of the company and other workers against the less fortunate during decommissioning phase of the project.

Mitigation

The management and the community in general should be sensitized on SEA including the consequences of the offence. Proper procedures of handling such cases should be well explained.

i)Child abuse

This can happen in cases where children are used to provide labor during decommissioning phase. The contractor should be conversant with the regulations of child labor.

j) Conflicts

This are expected to occur among workers during this phase of decommissioning

Mitigation measures

The contractor should put in place mechanisms to address the conflicts and grievances.

- This includes a team to receive complains and resolve as soon as possible.
- Conflicts not resolved within should be advanced to a higher level.

Complains and suggestion boxes should be placed strategically to receive these complains and compliments

CHAPTER SIX

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

6.1 Introduction

The proponent and the consultant recognizes the fact that the proposed project will have some negative impacts as earlier predicted in the report. There will be positive impacts too, resulting from the project.

An Environmental Social Management Monitoring Plan has been developed to reduce or avoid the negative impacts of the proposed project as well as enhance the benefits of the positive impacts.

The factors considered in assessing the negative and the positive impacts are dynamic and may change over time.

The ESMMP is meant to provide guidelines for concerns identified so as to promote the mitigation of identified adverse effects throughout the design, construction, operation and decommissioning phases so as to promote the positive effects. The proponent should acquire the technical assistance and training in environmental management practices for operations of the proposed project.

6.2 Auditing the ESMMP

The managers of the project should conduct annual audits to ensure the systems are operating effectively. The audit will ensure that;

- The ESMMP being used is up to date,
- Variations to the ESMMP and non-compliance and corrective actions are documented
- The appropriate environmental training for personnel is undertaken
- Emergency procedures are in place and effectively communicated to the personnel
- A register of major accidents is in place and other documentation related to the ESMMP
- The appropriate corrective and preventive action is taken by the contractor once instructions have been issued.

The environmental management of the proposed project should strengthen the mobilization of the beneficiary communities with regard to environmental and health aspects and render the proposed irrigation project sustainable.

6.3 Responsibilities

The ESMMP has various components with the respective stakeholders involved towards the implementation of the corrective actions. Various persons and organizations are to be involved in the project. The implementation of the ESMMP should involve the contractors, line ministries, NEMA, various farmer organizations, the local administration, lands Office and the consultants.

6.4 Training and sensitization.

Sensitization of all the stakeholders is crucial in the implementation of the ESMMP. All the stakeholders involved in the ESMMP should to undergo environmental awareness training. Training should be aimed at practical aspects of environmental monitoring and management.

6.5 ESMMP Monitoring

There should be continuous monitoring and follow-up of the project activities to ensure that the ESMMP is implemented and ensure its objectives are achieved. The implementing staff, the community, and the contractor should ensure that the mitigation measures are put in place as outlined in the ESMMP. The monitoring parameters should include improved vegetation cover, increased potential of the various water springs, preservation of species in synergy with the water springs, level of coli form and other bacteria in the sampled water not to forget the ppm solid elements, severity watershed encroachment, public safety and health awareness Malaria and other social disease prevention and control systems in place, livestock wildlife - human conflicts management, safety of equipment and property and capacity building and skills improvement of water users among others as outlined in the ESMMP.

Table 1: Environmental and social management plan for the construction phase.

No.	Possible Impacts	Proposed mitigation measures	Monitoring Indicators	Responsible Person	Means of Verification	Time Schedule	Cost (Ksh)
1	Increased surface run-off leading to soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscaping of the site to include planting of lawn grass and flowers to restore good aesthetic values and cleaning of air. The excavated soil should be disposed appropriately or used in landscaping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signs of erosion Presence of lawn grass or flowers at the site Presence of a fence/barrier that reduces impact of dust emission. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proponent and building contractor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil and land management plan and Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During excavation After completion of construction 	50,000
2	Air pollution due to production of dust and exhaust emissions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply water in case of dust Provide workers with masks to reduce inhalation of dust. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of reduced dust through use of water. Workers using masks. Number complaints from the neighborhood. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Propone nt and the contracto r 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work progress report Site report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Throughout the construction period 	20,000
3	May cause obstruction of the road and traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce traffic to the site Use signage to warn of heavy traffic at the site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of warning signage installed to warn traffic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Propone nt and the contracto r 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidence report Site report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Throughout construction period 	20,000
4	Poor solid waste disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure proper collection and disposal of wastes. Use of durable, long-lasting materials that will not need to be replaced as often, thereby reducing the amount of construction waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number disposal pits done. Absence of solid waste at the site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Propone nt Contract or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Throughout construction period 	40,000

		<p>generated over time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through accurate estimation of the sizes and quantities of materials required, order materials in the sizes and quantities they will be needed, rather than cutting them to size, or having large quantities of residual materials. • Ensure that damaged or wasted construction materials including cabinets, doors, plumbing and lighting fixtures, marbles and glass will be recovered for refurbishing and use in other projects. • Workers should be sensitized on management of the environment. • Ensure that construction materials left over at the end of construction will be used in other projects rather than being disposed of. • Excavated soil should be disposed at the right places – not where it can cause obstruction etc. • Provide hazardous waste handling procedures. 					
5	Possibilities of contracting COVID - 19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise social distancing during this phase of construction. • Use face masks and exercise regular hand sanitization. • Provide hand washing points. • Provide hand sanitizers • Provide temperature check services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of scaffoldings or barriers, helmets, nose masks, earmuffs issued and warning signs erected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor • PMC/Propo • Beneficiary members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidence report • Site register 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During construction and operational phase. 	30,000

6	Accidents such as from falling objects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure the site to reduce injuries of people. The proponent is advised to use scaffolding to prevent injuries. Workers should be provided with PPEs. Hang a warning sign to warn passersby of danger zones Workers to put on safety gears such as working boots, overalls, helmets, goggles, earmuffs, masks and gloves A first aid kit should be provided within the site, fully equipped at all times and should be managed by qualified persons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of earmuffs and noise masks given to workers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contract or Proponent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case register report at the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Throughout construction period 	50,000
7	Noise pollution due to hooting vehicles and vibration from machine operations and metalwork	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide earmuffs and noise masks for the workers. Switch off idle machines to reduce noise Regular maintenance of the trucks and machines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contract or Proponent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitization Report Attendance list 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During construction phase of the project. 	50,000

Table 2: Environmental Management Plan for the Operation Phase

No.	Possible impacts	Mitigation measures	Monitoring indicators/means	Responsible person	Means of verification	Time schedule	Costs (Ksh.)
Environmental impacts							
1	Increased run-off which may cause soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection of water from roof catchment will reduce the amount of run-off. 	Number of water tanks put in place to harvest water.	Proponent PMC	Site inspection report	At construction and operation phase	100,000

2	Fire incidences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storage and system including fire hose reels Train workers on fire fighting 	Number of fire extinguishers installed, first aid kits in place and incidents registers kept.	Proponent/PMC	Incidents register	Operational phase	50,000
3	Occurrence of accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the general safety & security at all times by providing day and night security guards and ensuring adequate lighting within and around the cooler. Provide an information sign board at entrance/gate. Train PMC/workers on accidents occupational safety and health(OSH) hazards 	<p>Number of inspections done and availability of signage.</p> <p>Number of trainings done on OSH hazards.</p>	Proponent Contractor PMC/workers	<p>Training schedule and report</p> <p>Incidents report</p>	Operational phase	100,000
4	Generation of solid waste during potato storage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure proper collection and disposal of wastes. Through accurate estimation of the sizes and quantities of materials required, order materials in the sizes and quantities they will be needed, rather than cutting them to size, or having large quantities of residual materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number disposal pits done to dispose solid waste. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proponent Members/P MC 	<p>Waste holding containers at site</p> <p>Waste segregation register</p>	Operation cycle	20,000
Social impacts							

5	Possible COVID-19 disease spread in the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide hand washing points at the proposed site • Provide hand sanitizers. • Exercise social distancing during operation. • Provide temperature checking services before commencement of operations. 	Number of hand washing points established. Number of face masks and temperature checking points	Proponent Contractor Public health department	Incidents report Medical report	Whole project cycle	20,000
6	Spread of sexual transmitted diseases like HIV and AIDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize the community on self-protection and education concerning the disease. 	Number of trainings or sensitization done to beneficiaries.	Public health department Proponent Contractor	Sensitization report Availability of protective equipment	Project cycle	30,000
7.	Gender Based Violence due to increased income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize the community and PMC on gender and mainstreaming gender issues on training programs. 	Number of trainings done and incorporating gender issues in trainings.	PMC KCSAP-CPCU Gender & Social services	Sensitization report. Training schedule.	Project cycle	30,000
8	Conflicts arising from use of the cooling facility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train and sensitize the beneficiaries on resources use and conflict resolution mechanisms • Establish conflict resolution sub-committee to solve any conflict that may arise from members 	Number of trainings conducted on conflict resolution mechanisms Establishment of conflict resolution sub-committee in the cooperative.	PMC Project beneficiaries KCSAP-CPCU	Sensitization schedule. Conflict resolution guide	Implementation phase	40,000

Table 3: Environmental Management Plan for Decommissioning Phase

S/No	Possible impacts	Mitigation measures	Responsible Party	Monitoring indicators	Means of verification	Time schedule	Cost(Ksh)
Environmental impacts							

1	Improper disposal non-reusable solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where recycling/reuse of structures and other waste materials is not possible, the materials should be taken to an approved dumpsite. 	Proponent	Existence of demolition waste at the decommissioned site	Inspection report	During decommissioning	50,000
2	Vegetation disturbance land deformation that may lead to soil erosion, drainage problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out an appropriate re-vegetation programme to restore the site to its original status. Fencing and signs restricting access will be posted to minimize disturbance to newly vegetated areas During the re-vegetation period, appropriate surface water runoff controls put in place to prevent surface erosion. 	Proponent Project beneficiaries	Number of trees or grass surface area vegetated Number of drainage systems done at decommissioned site	Land/site report	During Decommissioning	50,000
Social Impacts							
3	Conflicts due to loss of income due to price instability from demolished store	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cost of potatoes will be unstable as farmers will sell their produce at a low cost during harvesting time and at a higher price at season of scarcity. 		Number of farmers linked to nearby alternative storage facility	Site register and documentation	Decommissioning period	20,000
						Total Cost	720,000

CHAPTER SEVEN

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

7.1 Introduction

The proposed potato storage facility has a number of benefits to the farmers and overall food security of the nation. Potato farmers within the area and the entire county stand to benefit a lot from increased prices of the commodity owing to storage and timed marketing. This will encourage more farmers to venture into this enterprise thus increasing production in the area.

7.2 Conclusion.

The proposed storage facility will reduce potato wastage, increase farm incomes and stimulate growth of other businesses such as eateries, M-pesa outlets and retail shops. These are jobs created and income to the locality.

However, the EIA study showed that there will be some negative impacts as a result of the project. These include noise pollution, dust generation and possibilities of accidents among others. Mitigation measures have been recommended to avoid and reduce the impacts of these undesirable impacts.

The proponent should therefore comply with measures outlined in the EMP section of the report as well as all other Environmental policies and standards so as to reduce the negative effects and enhance positive attributes.

7.3 Recommendations

The results from the study showed that there are more positive social and environmental impacts due to the establishment of potato storage cooler. These positive impacts largely outweigh the potential negative impacts and is therefore recommended for approval and issuance of license by NEMA on condition that all the proposed mitigation measures are implemented throughout the project life cycle.

REFERENCES

1. Kenya gazette supplement Acts 2000, Environment Management and Coordination Act Number 8 of 1999. Government Printer, Nairobi.
2. Kenya gazette supplement Acts 2015, Environmental Management and Coordination (Amendment) Act, 2015. Government Printer, Nairobi.
3. Kenya gazette supplement Acts Building code 2000 by Government printer, Nairobi.
4. Kenya gazette supplement Acts Land Planning Act (Cap. 303) Government printer, Nairobi.
5. Kenya gazette supplement Acts Local Authority Act (Cap. 265) Government printer, Nairobi.
6. Kenya gazette supplement Acts Physical Planning Act, 1999 Government printer, Nairobi.
7. Kenya gazette supplement Acts Public Health Act (Cap. 242) Government printer, Nairobi.
8. Kenya gazette supplement Acts Water Act, 2002 Government printer, Nairobi.
9. Kenya gazette supplement number 56. Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations 2003. Government printer, Nairobi.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Minutes of public participation meeting.

MINUTES OF ELGEYO MARAKWET POTATO COOPERATIVE SOCIETY DURING PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF A POTATO STORE – 14TH APRIL, 2021

Present

Name	Position	Contact
David Kibuigut	Assistant Chief	0721945193
Samuel Tuitoek	Member	0721215138
Stanley Barsulai	Member	0721228051
Isaac Kangogo		0723257567
Jonathan Tuitoek	Chairman	0721108252
Margaret Kibiego	Neighbor	0715460039
Haron Kosgei		0708341988
Christopher Ruto	Lead expert	0727489471
Agui Tanui	Expert	0724763181

Min 1: Opening remarks

The meeting was called to order by the assistant chief at around 10.10 am. The assistant chief, who was standing in for the area chief welcomed Jonathan Tuitoek to open the meeting with a word of prayer and later welcomed all the members to the meeting and more so to the site of the proposed project.

He informed the members that the proposed project is long overdue because it will assist potato farmers realize higher incomes.

Min 2: Land ownership

The assistant chief informed the members that the proposed site is a public land and that they have authorized the Cooperative Society to use the land. He indicated that the said parcel has not been fenced off.

Min 3: Possible impacts of the proposed project

The lead expert took the members through the objective of the visit and requested them to list environmental and social concerns of the proposed project. Environmental issues raised included obstruction of the road by heavy trucks, soil erosion, soil compaction and noise.

Positive impacts included employment opportunities, increased income at the farm level, stimulation of other businesses within the area such as M-pesa outlets and retail shops. The members and the neighbors will also benefit a lot from capacity building sessions within the potato storage and the farms neighboring the facility.

Social issues included discrimination of women in using the facility, increased incidences of diseases including COVID-19

The members requested the chief to inform the KPLC to transfer an electricity post that was blocking the gate leading to the facility.

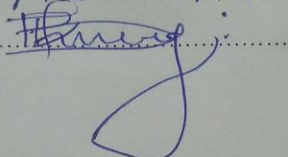
The members also pointed out the need to fence off the proposed site with a chain link.

Min 4: Closing remarks

The assistant chief thanked the members for turning up to represent the larger group. He advised the lead expert to move fast for the benefit of potato farmers. There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 12.30 pm with a word of prayer from Agui.

The assistant chief thanked the members for turning up to represent the larger group. He advised the lead expert to move fast for the benefit of potato farmers. There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 12.30 pm with a word of prayer from Agui.

Minutes prepared by... AGUI TANU

Sign: 

Annex 2: Permission to utilize portion of County Government Land



**COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF ELGEYO MARAKWET.
DEPARTMENT OF WATER, LANDS, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

Email: info@elgeyomarakwet.co.ke
Web: www.elgeyomarakwetcounty.go.ke

P. O. Box 220-030700
ITEN-KENYA

Our Ref: EMC/LWPP/CECM/VOL.2(098)

27th Sept, 2021

The CECM,
Agriculture and Irrigation
P.O BOX 220-30700

ITEN

Dear Sir,

RE: PERMISSION TO UTILIZE PORTION OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT LAND

The above matter refers;

The county government has no objection to the utilization of parcel of land, MOSOP/NYARU/258, for the purpose indicated in your letter. Ref: EMC/AAGRIC/CO/OTHER DEPT/31/VOL.L/33 dated 4th June, 2021.

You are allowed to undertake the said works in this land where the cooperative will utilize the facility for their activities while the land ownership status stands.

For further assistance going forward, kindly liaise with the department. Attached is a copy of the search.

Regards,



ABRAHAM BARRIOSIO

CECM-LANDS, WATER, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Cc

- > Chief Officer Agriculture and Irrigation
- > Chief Officer Lands, Water, Environment and Climate Change
- > National Land Commission
- > County Development Control Committee

Annex 3: Land search report.

Form LRA-85

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Map sheet (r.84(3))
(14)

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT

THE LAND REGISTRATION (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 2017

CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL SEARCH

TITLE NO. MOSOP / NYARU / 258

SEARCH NO. 29 / 9 / 2021

On the 7TH day of SEP. 2021, the following were the subsisting entries on the register of the above-mentioned title:

Part A — Property Section (easements, etc.) "RESERVED FOR KAPCHEBELEL AGRICULTURAL HOUSE"

Nature of title ABSOLUTE

Approximate area 0.06 HA (ZERO DECIMAL ZERO SIX HA)

Part B — Proprietorship Section

Name and address of proprietor 1-6.9.68 SIRIKWA COUNTY COUNCIL

Inhibitions, cautions and restrictions - NIL

Part C — Encumbrances Section (leases, charges, etc.)

- NIL -

The following applications are pending:

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

(d) _____

NIL

The following certified copies are attached as requested:

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

(d) _____

N/A

Date 7TH day SEPTEMBER 2021

Signed by the Registrar

Name: M. N. Mwakilima

Signature: [Signature]

Seal [Seal]

Annex 4: Attendance List

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ELGEYO MARAKWET POTATO FARMERS COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

Attendant List

MONTH APRIL DATE 14/2021

NO	DESIGNATION	GROUP NAME	GENDER (M/F)	ID NUMBER	PHONE NUMBER	SIGN	
1	Stanby Swaleh	Secretary	Timone SHG	M	23975397	0721226209	
2	Green Kipyo	Chairman	Timone S.H.G	M	26559014	0711752554	
3	Samuel Tutok	Member	Timone SHG	M	4907736	0721215138	
4	Michael Kozwa	Member	Timone SHG	M	20233320	0726424099	
5	Jackson K. Masan	Member	Timone SHG	M	0244288	0722-823997	
6	Michael Barsio	Member	Timone SHG	M	24292330	0728340065	
7	Wilson Chomoto	Member	Timone SHG	M	3146085	0727641099	
8	Isaac Kanyola	Member	Kenya Farm	M	17828297	0721523549	
9	John Chebo	Member	Kenya Farm	M	1263969	0722927511	
10	Edwin Koch	Member	Kenya Farm	M	37336250	0710568737	
11	GILBERT	Member	Kenya Farm	M	38606784	0114261766	
12	Dominic Kibet	Member	Timone SHG	M	3560920	072370009	
13	GILBERT	Member	Timone SHG	M	27603863	0729400635	
14	STEPHEN KIPYIGO	Member	Timone SHG	M	23125524	0726331029	
15	...	Member	Timone SHG	M	33521352	0725322741	
16	...	Member	Timone SHG	M	225166103	0222660207	

ELGEYO MARAKWET POTATO FARMERS COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

Attendee List

MONTH: August DATE: 13 / 2021

NAME	DESIGNATION	GROUP NAME	GENDER (M/F)	ID NUMBER	PHONE NUMBER	SIGN
1 Stanley Bussellai	Member	Elgeyo District	Male	23475391	0721228251	<i>[Signature]</i>
2 Goleb Kabet	Member	Elgeyo District	Male	07603563	0729044052	<i>[Signature]</i>
3 Isme Kambulo	Member	EMFCS	M	3997094	0723257567	<i>[Signature]</i>
4 MICHAEL BARSISO	Member	Elgeyo District	M	24993330	07283440265	<i>[Signature]</i>
5 Timothy Awoniwe	Member	Elgeyo District	M	0714455044	844497127	<i>[Signature]</i>
6 Alchet Girett	Member	Elgeyo District	M	0724973349	165293059	<i>[Signature]</i>
7 HATLON KASOR	Member	Elgeyo District	M	24497227	0705341987	<i>[Signature]</i>
8 Hagon Kassei	Member	Elgeyo District	M	320222	0725207667	<i>[Signature]</i>
9 Purity Kintai	Member	Elgeyo District	F	29567859	0717400710	<i>[Signature]</i>
10 Samdi K Tulioke	Member	"	M	4907736	0721215138	<i>[Signature]</i>
11 Jackson H. Masai	Member	"	M	0244288	07228228497	<i>[Signature]</i>
12 GAEU KPTO	Member	"	M	2659019	0711752554	<i>[Signature]</i>
13 David A. Kibung'u	Member	MDA	M	5292082	0721545193	<i>[Signature]</i>
14 Thomas K. Bundeck	Member	MDA	M	4658905	072273629	<i>[Signature]</i>
15 Jason C. Koshel	Member	MDA	M	7144022	0726411258	<i>[Signature]</i>
16 Tolpomen K. TURTOK	Member	EMFCS	M	1330449	07211082252	<i>[Signature]</i>
17 Abraham Sobel	Member	EMFCS	M	5293173	071776267	<i>[Signature]</i>
18 Mutai Malin	Member	EMFCS	M	09340575	0726921151	<i>[Signature]</i>
19 Mercy Kurey	Member	EMFCS	F	26381772	07036938495	<i>[Signature]</i>
20 Lucy Charoat	Member	EMFCS	F	30053734	0792617008	<i>[Signature]</i>
21 Gladys Sephumba	Member	EMFCS	F	30679163	0708681270	<i>[Signature]</i>
22 Gladys Chemist	Member	EMFCS	F	28230443	07411405164	<i>[Signature]</i>
23 Ngoda Chidit	Member	EMFCS	F	26564944	0719756735	<i>[Signature]</i>

Annex 5: Copy of Expert Practicing License.

FORM 7

(r.15(2))



**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY(NEMA)
THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT/AUDIT (EIA/EA) PRACTICING LICENSE**

License No : NEMA/EIA/ERPL/15135

Application Reference No: NEMA/EIA/EL/20075

M/S **CHRISTOPHER KIPTANUI RUTO**
(individual or firm) of address

P.O. Box 111, KAPSOWAR


is licensed to practice in the


capacity of a (Lead Expert/Associate Expert/Firm of Experts) **Lead Expert**
registration number **6116**

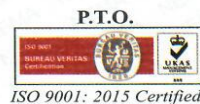
in accordance with the provision of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act Cap 387.

Issued Date: **5/24/2021**

Expiry Date: **12/31/2021**

Signature..... 


(Seal)
Director General
The National Environment Management
Authority



P.T.O.

ISO 9001: 2015 Certified

Annex 6: Sample of filled questionnaire.

EIA-SUMMARY PROJECT REPORT FOR A PROPOSED POTATOES COOLER STORE

The Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) 1999 and the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003 stipulate that before the construction or undertaking any development that is likely to have impacts on the environment, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study must be carried out and an EIA report submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) for review and subsequent issuance of an EIA license.

Views/comments of interested and affected parties such as neighbors on the proposed project are an important component of the EIA's process. You are requested to give your comments on the proposed project; your comments will enable NEMA to be in an informed position to either approve or not approve the proposed development.

1. NAME: Samuel Tuitack ID/CONTACT: 0721215138

2. How will you/neighbors benefit from the Proposed Project?

Benefits	yes	no
Facility will Create employment	✓	
There will be an increased circulation of money within the area	✓	
The facility will stimulate growth of other businesses such as transport	✓	
On job transfer of skills	✓	
The project will raise the value of land around the area	✓	

3. Do you think the proposed project will pose any negative impacts on you/your neighborhood and the environment? (if yes, kindly list them below)

Negative impacts	yes	no
The facility is likely to cause soil erosion/Soil contamination	✓	
The project will generate a lot of waste	✓	
There is a likelihood of accidents occurring during construction and operation	✓	
Possible production of detrimental dust		✓
Possible production of excessive noise	✓	

N/Attach any other information if any together with this questionnaire

Do you have any objection to the construction of the proposed project? Outline if any

No. I have no objection to the project construction.

Date 17/4/2021

Annex 7. List of stakeholders consulted.

	Relevance
1. Project Management Committee	To give input on the proposed project & ownership of ESMMP for implementation.
2. Community/Project beneficiaries	To give views on environmental & social impacts the project & ownership during ESMMP implementation.
3. Department of Agriculture & Irrigation.	To give views on the project & okay land for the Co-operative through CEC lands.
4. Local administration (chiefs & ward leadership)	To give views and ownership.
5. NEMA office	To advise on the type ESS instrument and okay the SPR report.
6. KCSAP-CPCU Elgeyo Marakwet County.	To review the ESIA SPR and support the project
7. Department of Livestock, Fisheries & Co-Operatives	To give views and support the Producer Organization
8. Department of Lands, water and climate change	To give views and letter to the co-operative to utilize the land under Agriculture & I

Annex 8. Screening checklist.

Environmental and Social Screening Checklist

Name of County.....	ELGEYO-MARAKWET
Name of CPCU/Monitoring Officer/Researcher ..	BEN KUBOR
Sub-project location...	KABIEBET, W. KAPSOBAR
Name of CBO/Institution.....	ELGEYO-MARAKWET POTATO MARKETING COOP. SOCIETY
Postal Address:.....	295, BRTOLE, ILEM
Contact Person.....	JOHANNAH K. TUDREK
Cell phone:.....	0721 108252
Sub-project name.....	POTATO COOLING STORES
Estimated cost (KShs.).....	
Approximate size of land area available for the sub-project.	1/4 of an acre
Objectives of the sub project.	1. To increase market linkage among farmers.
	2. To increase potato storage for farmers to long wait for marketing
Activities/enterprises undertaken.....	INSTALLATION OF POTATO COOLING STORE
How was the sub-project chosen?.....	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
Expected sub project duration:.....	50 YEARS & above

Section B: Environmental Issues

YES	NO	Will the sub-project:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Create a risk of increased soil erosion?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Create a risk of increased deforestation?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Create a risk of increasing any other soil degradation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Affect soil salinity and alkalinity?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Divert the water resource from its natural course/location?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cause pollution of aquatic ecosystems by sedimentation and agro-chemicals, oil spillage, effluents, etc.?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Introduce exotic plants or animals?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Involve drainage of wetlands or other permanently flooded areas?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cause poor water drainage and increase the risk of water-related diseases such as malaria?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reduce the quantity of water for the downstream users?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Result in the lowering of groundwater level or depletion of groundwater?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Create waste that could adversely affect local soils, vegetation, rivers and streams or groundwater?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reduce various types of livestock production?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Affect any watershed?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Focus on biomass/bio-fuel energy generation?

If the answers to any of the above is 'yes', please include an ESMP with sub-project application.

Section C: Socio-economic Issues

YES	NO	Will the sub-project:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Displace people from their current settlement?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interfere with the normal health and safety of the worker/employee?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reduce the employment opportunities for the surrounding communities?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reduce settlement (no further area allocated to settlements)?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reduce income for the local communities?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Increase insecurity due to introduction of the project?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Increase exposure of the community to communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Induce conflict?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Have machinery and/or equipment installed for value addition?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Introduce new practices and habits?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lead to child delinquency (school drop-outs, child abuse, child labour, etc.)?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lead to gender disparity?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lead to poor diets?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lead to social evils (drug abuse, excessive alcohol consumption, crime, etc.)?

Section D: Natural Habitats

		Will the sub-project:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Be located within or near environmentally sensitive areas (e.g. intact natural forests, mangroves, wetlands) or threatened species?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Adversely affect environmentally sensitive areas or critical habitats – wetlands, woodlots, natural forests, rivers, protected areas including national parks, reserves or local sanctuaries, etc.)?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Affect the indigenous biodiversity (flora and fauna)?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cause any loss or degradation of any natural habitats, either directly (through project works) or indirectly?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Affect the aesthetic quality of the landscape?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reduce people's access to the pasture, water, public services or other resources that they depend on?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Increase human-wildlife conflicts?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Use irrigation system in its implementation?

NB: If the answers to any of the above is 'yes', please include an ESMP with sub-project application

SECTION E: Pesticides and Agriculture Chemicals

		Will the sub-project:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Involve the use of pesticides or other agricultural chemicals, or increase existing use?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cause contamination of watercourses by chemicals and pesticides?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cause contamination of soil by agrochemicals and pesticides?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Experience effluent and/or emissions discharge?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Export produce? Involve annual inspections of the producers and unannounced inspections?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Require scheduled chemical applications?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Require chemical application even to areas distant away from the focus?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Require chemical application to be done by vulnerable group (pregnant mothers, chemically allergic persons, elderly, etc.)?

If the answer to the above is 'yes', please consult the IPM that has been prepared for the project.

Section F: Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups meeting requirements for OP 4.10

		Are there:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People who meet requirements for OP 4.10 living within the boundaries of, or near the project?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Members of these VMGs in the area who could benefit from the project?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VMGs livelihoods to be affected by the sub project?

If the answer to any of the above is 'yes', please consult the VMGF that has been prepared for the project.

Section G: Land Acquisition and Access to Resources

YES	NO	Will the sub-project:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Require that land (public or private) be acquired (temporarily or permanently) for its development?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Use land that is currently occupied or regularly used for productive purposes (e.g. gardening, farming, pasture, fishing locations, forests)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Displace individuals, families or businesses?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Result in temporary or permanent loss of crops, fruit trees and pasture land?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Adversely affect small communal cultural property such as funeral and burial sites, or sacred groves?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Result in involuntary restriction of access by people to legally designated parks and protected areas?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Be on monoculture cropping?

If the answer to any of the above is 'yes', please consult the mitigation measures in the ESMF, and if needed prepare a (Resettlement Action Plan) RAP.

Section H: Proposed action

(ii) Guidance If all the above answers are 'No', there is no need for further action; If there is at least one 'Yes', please describe your recommended course of action (see below).	(i) Summarize the above: <input type="checkbox"/> All the above answers are 'No' <input type="checkbox"/> There is at least one 'Yes'
--	---

(iii) Recommended Course of Action

If there is at least one 'Yes', which course of action do you recommend?

- CPCU¹ and CDE will provide detailed guidance on mitigation measures as outlined in the

ESMF; and

Specific advice is required from CDE specific EIA(s) and also in the following area(s) [type here]

COUNTY DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENT
ELGEYO MARAKWET COUNTY
17 NOV 2020
Sign: [Signature]

Lead Officer t and CPCUs regarding sub-project

It is a low Risk Project which requires (among Project Report) (SIA)

All sub-project applications/proposals MUST include a completed ESMF checklist. The KCSA-CPCU and CDE will review the sub-project applications/proposals and the CDEs will sign off;

The proposals will then be submitted to KCSAP NPCU for clearance for implementation by communities in the proposed subprojects.
Expert Advice

The National Government through the Department of Monuments and Sites of the National Museums of Kenya can assist in identifying and, mapping of monuments and archaeological sites; and

Sub-project specific EIAs, if recommended, must be carried out by experts registered with NEMA and be followed by monitoring and review. During the process of conducting an EIA the proponent shall seek views of persons who may be affected by the sub-project. The WB policy set out in OP 4.01 requires consultation of sub-project affected groups and disclosure of EIA's conclusions. In seeking views of the public after the approval of the sub-project, the proponent shall avail the draft EIA report at a public place accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs/CSOs.

Completed by: [type here]

Name: [type here] JOHANNATH K. TUITOK

Position / Community: [type here] CHAIRMAN

Date: [type here]

Field Appraisal Officer (CDE): [type here]

ELGEYO MARAKWET POTATO MARKETING
CO OPERATIVE SOCIETY
EMPMCS
17 DEC 2020
P. O 295 30700,
ITEN

Signature: [Signature]

Date:

Note:

Characteristics	Project category
Full and extensive ESIA needed- irreversible environmental impacts; impacts not easy to pick or isolate and mitigation cost expensive; ESMP design not easily done; Must have the EIA done and future annual EAs instituted	A
Site specific environmental impacts envisaged; mitigation measures easy to pick, not costly and ESMP design readily done; need an ESIA and future EAs	B
Have minimal or occasionally NO adverse environmental impacts; exempted from further environmental processes save environmental audits	C

Annex 9. Drawing & Design for the potato store.

