SUMMARY PROJECT REPORT

for

THE PROPOSED ONDISORE KAGOLA SORGHUM AGGREGATION & VALUE ADDITION CENTRE LOCATED IN AHERO WARD, KISUMU COUNTY.

LOCATION (COORDINATES)-0.138315, 34.219216)

Proponent: ONDISORE KAGOLA COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATION

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Certification

CERTIFICATION

This Environmental & Social Impact Assessment project report was prepared by JECKTONE OMBUOR AND ELVIN NYAGAKA (registered and licensed EIA /EA Lead Expert No.8969 AND 7069 respectively) in accordance with the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) Amended 2015 and the Environmental (Impact Assessment) and Audit regulations 2003 that requires that every development project must have an ESIA report prepared for submission to the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA). We the undersigned, certify that the contents of this report are accurate and righteous to the best of ourknowledge.

PROPONENT:	**ONDISORE KAGOLA COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATION**
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Acknowledgement

First and foremost, I would like to express my special gratitude to the residents of Kakola and Kochogo locations, specifically group members of Ondisore Kagola Community Based Organization, for their unwavering and positive support towards the development of this ESIA report. I found their commitment and contribution very useful during the public participation. They made my work easier and their valuable comments and views helped enriched the report

I would also like to recognize and appreciate the ministry of interior and coordination, particularly Mr. Raymond Ojoro the area chief for Kakola location for his dedication and mobilization of community members and provision of security throughout the period.

I would wish to recognize the good work National government for scaling down Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture to the county. Further, I would wish to appreciate The County Government of Kisumu for working hard to bring the project to the community. Again, appreciation goes to the County Project Coordinating Unit who run day to day activities of the project.

Finally, special appreciation to World Bank for supporting the proposed project to help the community enhance their production

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CADP: County Annual Development Plan

CSA: Climate Smart Agriculture

CIDP: County Integrated Development Plan

CPCU: County Project Coordinating Unit

EA: Environmental Audit

EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment

EMCA: Environmental Management and Coordination Act

ESIA: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

ESS: Environmental Social Safeguards

ESMP: Environmental and Social Management Plan

GBV: Gender Based Violence

HACCPs: Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points

HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus

KCSAP**:** Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project

KSH: Kenya Shillings

M&E: Monitoring and Evaluation

MoV: Means of verification

NEMA: National Environment Management Authority

NPCU: National Project Coordinating Unit

NPGAD: National Policy on Gender and Development

OHS**:** Occupation Health and Safety

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Act

PDO: Project Development Objective

PPE: Personal Protective Equipment

STDs: Sexually Transmitted diseases

WRA: Water Resource Authority

WRMA: Water Resource Management Authority

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The proponent, Ondisore Kagola CBO through the support of Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP) proposes to set up a sorghum aggregation and value addition center at Ahero town, Nyando Sub- County. The proposed project will be financed by KCSAP under the third window of Climate Smart Agriculture investments (Producer Organizations) and is meant to support farmer groups and sorghum value chain beneficiaries to market their produce.

In supporting Ondisore Kagola CBO, KCSAP endeavors to achieve it development objectives of increasing agricultural productivity, building resilience to climate change risk and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

The proponent therefore contracted the services of a registered EIA expert to conduct environmental social impact assessment as a way of complying with NEMA and World Bank ESS requirement for projects of such magnitude.

To undertake the exercise and develop this report, the expert applied various strategies to collect data. First, a reconnaissance visit was conducted to familiarize themselves with the project site. Then a site visit where the expert was able to better understand the biological, physical and social environment of the project site. The expert conducted a desktop review/literature review to get more information on pre-existing data. The expert concluded with public participation where various community members gave their views and inputs which are well captured in this report.

Key concerns raised during the public meeting was quality assurance concern (contamination of sorghum grains with aflatoxin, sand particles and high moisture contents), solid waste generation and increase of social vices such as theft, conflicts and child labor. Mitigation measures are well stipulated in chapter six of the report. Positive impacts include increased incomes and job creation amongst others.

The Environmental Social Management Plan has been comprehensively developed covering all the potential phase of the project namely construction, operation and decommissioning phase. The ESMP will make implementation of the mitigation measures trackable with assigned responsibilities and a supporting budget.

The cost of implementing the ESMP is estimated to cost KSH 168,500

The experts are convinced that the potential positive impacts outweigh the negative and as such are of the opinion that the report be approved and proponent adhere to all the recommended mitigation measures.

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Chapter One: Introduction

The Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP) is a World Bank and Government of Kenya co-founded project that aims at increasing agricultural productivity, building resilience to climate change risk of smallholder farming and providing immediate and effective response

in case of emergency or eligible crisis. The project is in twenty-four counties, (Kisumu included) and finances Climate Smart Agriculture investments under three windowsof funding; Micro projects, subprojects and Producer Organizations.

According to the project documents, producer organizations are registered farmer marketing cooperatives that support prioritized value chains by marketing farmers produce.

In Kisumu, Sorghum is one of the three value chains prioritized by the project with a total of 152 farmer groups expressing interest to be supported by the project during the PICD under micro projects investments. All groups are supported with extension services provided by service providers, while some groups are given CSA grants disbursed in tranches. These groups are supported to market their produce with the help of producer organizations.

Ondisore Kagola CBO was identified as a sorghum producer organization in Kisumu County.

1.1 Ondisore Kagola aggregation CBO

The County Government of Kisumu intends to fund Ondisore Kagola CBO to put up an aggregation center for sorghum produced by Common Interest Groups (CIGs), Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs) and sorghum out growers. The group has been aggregating sorghum and selling to East Africa Maltings Limited and Farm to Market Alliance Company. The Organization was formed in the year 2001 and later registered by the Ministry of East Africa Community, Labour and social protection on 28th October 2002 under registration number NDO/CBO/051046. The project supported them with inclusion grant (Ksh 970,000) to recruit new members, widen their market linkages and conduct capacity building activities. The proposed project is designed to enhance economy of scale through aggregation activities and improved income to farmers.

1.2 KCSAP Project Objective

KCSAP broad PDO objective is to "increase agricultural productivity, build resilience to climate change risks in targeted smallholder farming and in the event of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, provide immediate and effective response." The proposed project intends to support farmers to have higher productivity through improved income and reduced agricultural losses. This is in line with the project broader objectives.

1.3 Justification of the project

Ondisore Kagola CBO Enterprise Development Plan Proposal worth Ksh 10 Million was approved by the Project National Technical Advisory Committee on 21st September 2021. The Plan proposed to established value addition and aggregation center in the project wards for purpose of assisting the sorghum beneficiaries to have economy of scale, improved storage of produce and increased incomes achieved through value addition. They project that they will have

increased profitability as evidenced by financial computations indicating an IRR of 14% and NPV of 118,193.11

1.4 Methodology

The approach to this exercise was structured so as to comply with the requirements of EMCA CAP 387 as well as the EIA regulations (both the Gazette Notice No. 56 of13th June 2003 and regulations of 2003). To develop this ESIA report, the expert applied various tools to collect data. First, a reconnaissance visit was conducted to familiarize with the project site. Afterwards, the expert visited the site to gather data on biological, physical and social environment of the project site.

The expert conducted a desktop review/literature review to get more information on the proposed project. In the process various community members gave their views and inputs which were well captured in this report. Key informant interviews were carried out of which the group leadership were interviewed. The line county staffs and representatives of national government were also engaged for in-depth information on the project.

1.4.1 Desktop study

This was conducted to get more understanding of pre-existing information. Data such as project design, map and plan, ecological information such as market dynamics, population,supportive infrastructures, hydrology and geology were analyzed and compiled.

Documents that were referred to were; Kisumu County CIDP, Census report of 2019, World Banksafeguard policies and procedures, EMCA Act of 1999 and its subsidiaries.

1.4.2 Environmental Screening

ESS checklist was administered by the consultant to get information on thematic areas. The checklist was submitted to NEMA, who after going through the scope of work recommended that the proponent undertake project summary report.

1.4.3 Public Engagement

This was done to get the views and input of the people affected and interested in the project. Questionnaires were administered and a public baraza held in the presence of the local administrators enabling the experts to get important information from the perspective of the locals. Ministry of health protocol on COVID-19 was strictly adhered to. (**Questionnaires and minutes attached as annex)**

1.4.4 Comparative Study

Similar works done elsewhere were analyzed to assist the expert project potential impact.

1.5 Organization of Chapters

The report has a total of seven chapters, Chapter one gives a broad introduction of the project

while Chapter two describe the nature of the project both social and physical components. Chapter three give information on the project location while chapter four narrate public participation. Chapter five give an account of the potential impacts, chapter six cover the proposed mitigation measures and monitoring plans while the last chapter, chapter seven concludes the report outlining the experts' final recommendations

Chapter Two: Nature of the Project

2.1: Introductions

Sorghum is considered as one of the drought resistant crops in Kenya. It has the potential of replacing maize flour as the preferred household stable food. It can be blended with maize floor (fortification) and sold as either porridge or ugali flour. It can as well be used to brew beer. Ondisore Kagola CBO proposes through their EDP proposals to conduct value addition and aggregation to assist sorghum farmers earn more income from sales of sorghum grains. They have a running contract with East African Molting Limited to supply 500 metric tons of sorghum and another one with world food program to supply 300 metric tons per season. On account of their EDP proposal, the County Government of Kisumu intends to fund Ondisore Kagola Sorghum aggregation outlet. They intend to put up mills, storage facilities, drying floor, packaging lot and skewers. This will address pre- and post- harvest sorghum losses and create over 1000 formal and informal jobs within Ahero and its environs.

2.2: Mode of operation

The project is designed to support farm produce collection and storage. Three fabricated containers will be erected at convenient and strategic locations to enhance accessibility by the beneficiaries. To ensure economic feasibility, the producer organizations have thirty-five farmer groups in their fold mobilized with the support of inclusion grants. The group members will supply sorghum. Quality assurance will be assured through thorough assessment of supplies in terms of weight, moisture and sand content.

2.3 Quality Control

The aggregated sorghum will first be weighed and threshed by a mobile thresher to separate chaff from the grains. The chaff will be used to make briquettes and animal feeds. The grains will be destoned to remove sand particles and later dried to reduce moisture content. The processed grain will be assessed using a moisture meter to ascertain moisture content and detect aflatoxins. Thereafter it will be milled to sorghum flour and packaged in branded hematic sacks. The sacks will be placed on raised racks to prevent moistening. For traceability, the sacks will have batch numbers and the proponent commits to comply to HACCPs

2.4: Coverage

The proposed project will establish mini aggregation stores in the designated sites within the project wards. The business entity and the implementation scope are within Kisumu East, Nyando and Nyakach Sub Counties traversing the six wards securing markets to the VMG and CIGs sorghum producers.

2.5: Distribution

The current mode of operation is collection and supply to the brewing companies; this has

however restricted farmers to producing only white sorghum which is mostly eaten by birds. However, with the coming of the project, the group has intention of putting up a floor mill which will mill red sorghum with a mixture of cassava and maize, then package, brand and sell in local supermarkets.

2:5 Land ownership

The proposed aggregation center lies on a private land with a lease agreement (attached)

Chapter Three: Location of The Project

The proposed project site is located at Ahero Town, GPS Coordinates: (-0.11112S, 34.5619 E) However, the target farmer holders are spread across 3 sub counties of Kisumu East, Nyando, and Nyakach sub counties

Pic 2. Google earth photo of the proposed project site location.

3.1: Climatic Conditions

The sub county is generally warm with minimal monthly variation in temperatures between degrees 23^0C and 33^0C Centigrade throughout the year. The average annual rainfall varies from 1000-1800mm during the long rains and 450-600mm during the short rains. The altitude in the sub county is 1,144 meters above the sea level. It lies on the Kano plains. The warm climate will promote quicker vaporization of moisture from the sorghum grains

3.2: Ecological Conditions

Kano Plains where the proposed project is located, has predominantly black cotton soil which is poorly drained and unstable though suitable for rice, horticulture and sugarcane production. Black cotton soil is problematic during construction hence more resources required to set up the aggregation centers

3.3: Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs)

The KCSAP PAD recognizes VMGs as the unemployed youth, elderly women and men, widows and orphans and people living with HIV/AIDS. Vulnerability is driven largely driven by the HIV/Aids related mortalities, climate change risks and unemployment as well as environmental degradation. However, in project wards, there are extensive network of community care givers who provide psycho-social support to the people living with HIV/AIDS and victims of the same.

3.5 Flora

The sub project area is mainly a plain grassland with scattered trees dominated by Cassia*siamea* and Ficus *sycomorus.* Other plants include Acacia *polycartha*, *Aeschenomene schimperi* and *Cyperus papyrus*, *Pennisetum* species.

3.6 Fauna

The fringes of the Sango wetlands are ecologically sensitive as they offer breeding grounds for various types of aquatic fauna including;lung fish, mad fish and tilapia. In addition, they also provide suitable sites for bird perching and nesting, and browsing ground for large animals like hippopotamus during floods. The birds are largely attracted to the sorghum farms hence need for bird scaring.

3.7 Socio-Economic Activities

Most of the community members are Christians (Protestants, Catholics and indigenous churches) whose spread and distance varies. The main livelihood activities in this area are: rice farming, horticultural farming, transport services (boda-boda) mainly for the youths, livestock rearing, and small-scale businesses.

3.8 Demography

The population of the county according to the 2019 census was 1,155,574 with the land area of 2085.9 km^2 with most of the population concentrated within Ahero Town.

3.8 Education/Literacy

Kenya adult literacy rate was at level of 81.5 % in 2018, up from 78.7 % in 2014. The literacy level of the county as per 2018 was 85%. The project site is at adjacent to the gate of a secondaryschool. The area is mostly populated by learning institutions both public and private, Including Ahero Multi Purpose Centre. Ahero Vocational College, among others.

3.9 Commerce

The main trading centre in the region is Ahero market. The centre is fast developing due to decongestion of Kisumu city. There are also satellite markets such as Ayweyo, Nyangande, Rabuor and Awasi. The markets often face accessibility issues due to impassable roads especially during floods. These markets are known selling fresh produce from the adjacent

farms and other areas beyond Ahero Town.

Chapter Four: Public Participation & Stakeholder Consultations

4.0 Introduction

The Environment Management and Co-ordination Act 1999 states that every person in Kenya is entitled to a clean and healthy environment. Section 3 (5) (a) of EMCA 1999 as well as the County Government Act, 2012 stipulates the principle of public participation in development of policies, plans and procedures for the management of the environment and service delivery respectively. Section 17 (1) of the Environmental (Impact and Audit) Regulations 2003 states that an ESIA shall "seek the views of persons who may be affected by the project". Of relevance to environmental audits is Section 35 (2) (j) of the Environmental (Impact and Audit) Regulations 2003

4.1 Objectives of the public consultation

The overall goal of the public consultation is to engage key stakeholders to provide their inputs into the planned development and especially on those impacts that directly affect the area community livelihoods. The specific objectives of the public participation and consultation in this ESIA are to;

- *Comply to the constitutional requirement of chapter four on public participation*
- *Create public awareness on the project design, implementation and ownership*
- *Build up confidence between the stakeholders and the proponent to minimize the risk of delays in the implementation of the project.*
- *Help the project proponent to make informed assessment of public opinion about the project, and the nature and extent of opposition likely to occur during the implementation stage.*
- *Bring out the contentious issues and give a chance to those who may be affected by the proposed project with a view to minimize negative impacts to give their views.*

4.2 Methodology

A combination of tools including interviews, Focus Group discussions, key informant interviews, administering of questionnaires and community meetings (public barazas) held on 30th May, 2021 for environmental and social impact assessment. Various stakeholders were incorporated into the consultation processes. A stakeholder identification analysis and involvement based on various needs, interest and potential influence to the project was used. The stakeholders consulted were; the direct project beneficiaries or directly affected (primary stakeholders) and those indirectly affected by the project but influence development departments and local administration (secondary stakeholders). A total of 50 participants were present 20 female (of which 7 were youths) and 30 male (of which 11 were youths). Public consultations took off from the scoping stage once the ESIA process was commenced with the main objective of involving the public in to the design of the project so as to identify and

mitigate the likely negative project effects and promote the positive ones. Discussions and interviews with key informants provided relevant information using the following process:

1. Resource person/ key informants who involved interviews with the proponent, the group executive
2. Administration of simple questionnaires to the community. Filled questionnaires are annexed to this report.
3. Public baraza at the project site 30/05/2021 - this was attended by the community including the immediate members to the site, chief, Village Administrators, Area MCA representatives, Land surveyor and Engineer, Kisumu County Environment officers and KCSAP officials.

One formal consultation meeting was held for technical persons from the key county and national government departments and another one for the panel of experts during the pre-planning phase of the project. This culminated in the environmental and social screening in the project pre planning phase. The pre-project engagement and feedback from the community and stakeholders was used to inform the scope of the ESIA and in minimization of the significant predicted impacts.

4.3 Concerns and issues raised

4.3.1 Positive impacts and issues arising from public participation

During public participation, the community pointed out that the project will have positive impacts in their lives. They included: -

- *Increased in food production,*
- *Reduced crime rate in the area,*
- *Adoption of climate smart farming practices,*
- *Economic growth and empowerment especially the women, youth and PWD,*
- *Availability of water will mean continuous production*
- *Create employment opportunities, and*
- *Enhanced food security and nutrition.*

4.3.2 Negative issues arising from public participation

In general, there was no community objection to project implementation during the consultative process. However, the community members were concerned on how the following issues will be dealt with and this has been addressed on the ESMP.

- *Air pollution*
- *Increase in social evils like theft, conflicts among the farmers, child labor, sexual immorality;*
- *Increase in air borne diseases.*

Chapter Five: Anticipated Impacts and Mitigation Measures.

5.0: Introductions

This section outlines potential impacts during construction, operation and decommissioning phase of the project on the environment and social well-being of the community. The impacts of the proposed project on the environmental and social elements are both positive and negative.

5.1 Anticipated Positive Environmental and Social Impacts During Preparatory Phase

- Creation of employment- it is anticipated that both skilled and unskilled workers will be engaged to set up the fabricated containers. Masons and electricians among other professionals will be recruited. The contractor will try as much as possible to source labour from the local community
- Increased Economic activities and Revenue generation – the contractor is expected to boost the local economy through purchase readily available materials and items from the neighborhood. Other vendors such as food kiosk will also benefit. County Government of Kisumu and national government will also benefit through business permits and licenses
- Increased opportunities for new business ventures- there will be new business ventures such as food kiosk, transport and health sector
- Technology transfer- it is also anticipated that the local community shall gain knowledge and skills from the skilled workers
- Livelihood diversification- community around the proposed project will have all season income by providing services and labour around the sorghum value chain, hence break the dependency on the current one off rice production per season

Anticipated Negative Environmental Social Impacts

- Solid waste Generation- there will be generation of debris, plastic particles and used cement bags waste that needs proper management
- Air pollution- dust particles will be emitted into the atmosphere as a result of drilling, demolition, transportation of building materials and opening of cement bags
- Rise of social vices such as theft, grievances- if unchecked, vices such as gender based violence, theft and drug abuse will increase
- Grievances- due to interaction and intermingling of people, it is inevitable that grievances will arise

5.3 Anticipated Positive Environmental and Social Impacts During Operation Phase

- Creation of employment- the project will create opportunities for both skilled and

unskilled workers in different nodes of sorghum value chain e.g transportation, production, marketing and processing

- Increased Economic activities and Revenue generation – the proponent will help the government raise revenue by paying tax and statutory deductions
- Increased opportunities for new business ventures- there will be new business ventures such as food kiosk, transport and health sector
- Livelihood Diversification- community around the proposed project will have all season income by providing services and labour around the sorghum value chain, hence break the dependency on the current one off rice production per season
- Improved market access for farmers- through the project, farmers will have opportunity to value add their produce and therefore have a diverse and ready market that will be attracting competitive price
- Carbon sequestration- the proponent commits to reuse chaff to make briquettes and animal feeds and therefore reduce dependency on wood fuel as energy source. Sorghum plant will also absorb carbon from the atmosphere
- Improved Scenic Value- the design and art work of the project will be appealing to the eye and improve the aesthetic value of the environment

Anticipated Negative Environmental Social Impacts

- Solid waste Generation- waste will be generated during threshing and destoning of the sorghum. There will also be waste from packaging materials and contaminated grains
- Air pollution- sorghum threshing will result in emission of particles in the atmosphere
- Contamination of grains by aflatoxin- if not properly stored, the aggregated grains will be susceptible to aflatoxins
- Rise of social vices such as theft, grievances- there is risk of vices such as theft, gender based violence and drug abuse increasing due to improved income and income stratification

6.0 Environmental Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP)

Likely impact	Mitigation measures	Performance monitoring Indicator	Means of verification	Responsibility	Time frame	Estimated cost(ksh)
6.1 Environmental Impacts during Construction phase						
Solid waste generation	• Encourage segregation of waste • Provide for clearly marked dustbins to serve the specified use. • Ensure that wastes generated are efficiently managed through recycling, reuse and proper disposal procedures. • Establish compost pad • A private NEMA licensed company to be contracted to handle solid	No of segregation waste bins erected Quantity of waste recycled, reused No of private firms engaged	Report Contract agreement	Proponent	continuous	10,000
Air pollution	• Regular cleaning of dust prone areas such as driveways and corridors • Comply with EMCA (Air Quality regulations) 2014	No of respiratory complains registered	Reports	proponent	continous	10,000
Water contamination	• Proper maintenance of drainage structures • Inspection and maintenance of water harvesting facilities • Collection of excess storm water into underground tanks for reuse e.g. garden irrigation or car washing	Km of drainage cleared	Reports	contractor	Continuous	13,000

Occupational Injuries	o Sensitize the all workers on occupational health and safety o Provide adequate first-aid facilities in the project sites to handle medical emergencies during construction o Discourage unauthorized idlers at the site o Provide adequate PPE's to workers during construction o Comply with the National and International Labor laws o Comprehensive HIV/AIDs sensitization program for workers and the local community o Appropriate handling of vaccines and drugs	- No. of first aid facilities - No. of condom dispensers - No of Labels and warning signs - No of workers using PPEs - Contingency plan for accident response in place - Emergency contacts at the site - No of persons insured	Reports	contractor	one week	10,000
Re-vegetation And comprehensive landscaping	• Put in place an appropriate re-vegetation programme to restore the site to its original status • During the re-vegetation period, appropriate surface water run off controls will be taken to prevent surface erosion; • Monitoring and inspection of the area for indications of erosion will be conducted and appropriate measures taken to correct any occurrences; • Fencing and signs restricting access will be posted to minimize disturbance to newly-vegetated areas;	Area re-vegetated	reports	Contractor	Two months	15,000

6.2 Social Impacts during Construction phase						
GBV/SH	– Develop a human resources policy against sexual harassment – Develop a Code of Conduct – Create awareness on the dangers associated with GBV/SH and the need to take precautions against them – Establish a GRM	No of GBV cases reported No of awareness meeting held	Reports GRM register Attendance list	proponent	Continuous	2,000
Child abuse and/or child labor	• Develop and implement a Children Protection Strategy • Ensure all staff and workers sign, contracts which clearly defines what is and is not acceptable behavior • Do not hire underage at the site as provided by Child Rights Act (Amendment Bill) 2014	No of staff trained No of cases reported	Reports contracts	Contractor/proponent	Continuous	1,500
Risk of spread of COVID-19	• Put in place measures to prevent and manage the spread of the COVID-19 • Develop SOPs for managing the spread of COVID-19 • Provide and enforce and use of appropriate PPE by project personnel	No of PPEs issued	Reports Attendance list	contractor	continuous	8,000
6.3 Environmental impacts during operation phase						
Dust from transport, loading an dpackaging.	-Workers to wear dust mask. -off road collections to be done in trailers Watering to be frequently done in the compound to reduce the dust.	-Reported cases of dust complaints	Health inspectionreport	Proponent	Continuous	20,000

Weevil infestation in the region.	Use weevil proof sacks. Mount weevil trap in the stores.	weevil infestation	-Project report	Proponent	Continuous	Project cost
Infections from aflatoxin	Mount adequate ventilators and heat supplies in the store.	Reported cases of aflatoxin infection.	Health records from departmentof health and sanitation.	Proponent	Operations	Project cost

Loss of vegetation atstorage site and along the roads leadingto farms	-only existing access roads to beconsidered during collection. Limit tree cutting while expandingthe store. Facilitate farmers to plant agro- forestry trees bordering their farms.	-tree cover in the project region	- project report	Project officer	Immediate	2,000
Solid waste Generation	-Provide facilities for properhandling and storage of construction materials. -Ensure adequate collection, evacuation and disposal of waste from project site. - Use durable, long-lasting transport and packaging materials	-Number o fdesignated waste collection facilities. Number of private wast ecollectors engaged Quantity of waste produced.	-Waste collectioncontract. Registration details of the wastecollector -Waste handlingand storage facilities. Solid waste service providersreport.	contractor during constructio n. Report from environme nt departmen t	Construction phase	50,000

	that will not need often replacement. The chaff that will remain will bepacked and given to farmers as supplementary feeds to poultry.	The quantity ofwaste produced	Solid waste service providers report.	Project officer		
Noise Pollution	The back-up generator and millingmachine will be fixed in an enclosed room with sound absorbing devises.	- Noise complaint reports.	- environm entalaudit report	Proponent	Operation phase	5,000
Operation Health and Safety (OHS) Risks	- Provide the workers with adequate full PPEs and monitoringregularly to ensure they are replaced on time when they wear out, in addition, they are provided with the right tools and operationalinstruction manuals. -Enforce and ensure that the workers Comply with occupationalhealth and safety requirements	- Number ofoccupation healthand safety training sessions conducted - Number of reported accidents and injuries of workers	-Safety records health records. -Training reports	Ward disease surveillance officer Environment officer	Continuous Continuous	10,000

	-Provide First Aid Kit and train oneof the workers on how to use them. - Food handlers should have necessary training and certificate - Place visible and readable signs around where there are risks.	-Number of workers equipped with proper PPEs				
6.4 Social impacts during operation phase						
Social Evils And Security Threats	-Enhance Education and sensitization of workers and the local communities including youths and school going children on the dangers and prevalence of disease. -Hire security guards within the property to provide security in a 24-hour basis.	-Number of people's complaints and cases/disputes filed and solved. -Security mechanism in Place	Complaints Records	Chiefs/ Community Leaders		`10,000

	-Provide regular sensitization campaigns and monitoring of thespread diseases. -Install lighting strategically as well as security alarms and backup systems. -Public education on conflict resolution to avoid family disputes,dangers of drug use, gender-based violence issues and sensitizing workers on good traits to avoid GBV.	-Grievance committee inplace. -Number of bylaws developed Number of people reached	Project report Project report Attendance list	Proponent Proponent	Continuous Operation phase	
COVID-19 spread	-Ensuring COVID-19 measuresare observed by everyone in the project site. -Sensitizing workers on the COVID-19 19 simple precautions. -Place hand wash soap and water at every entry point of the site.	-Number of work related COVID- 19 infections. - Availability of SOP(s), Training material, PPE, sanitizing facilities	-Health records			2,000

		-Number of sensitization meetings held				
TOTAL						**168,500**

6.5 Decommissioning Phase

Decommissioning is the formal process of removing something from the operational status. It is the final phase in the project cycle and requires time in order to properly deal with potential hazards and risks that may be experienced. In the event that the project will have outlived its usefulness, then the proponent through a consultant shall undertake a decommissioning process.

Positive impacts of decommissioning a project include, but are not limited to Site restoration: Upon decommissioning of the proposed project, rehabilitation of the project sites will be carried out to restore the site to its original status or to a better state than it was originally. This will include ground levelling and re-vegetation which will lead to improved visual quality of the area among others. This may present positive environmental opportunities and the cessation of impacts associated with operational activities. Materials from the site during decommissioning may be reused for other project or sold to companies carrying out similar activities.

7.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations have been listed to ensure that significant adverse impacts that may emanate from the proposed project are mitigated. They include:

i. National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) is advised to license the project subject to it following the proposed compliance with various statutory requirements the project subscribes to and EMP.

ii. Annual environmental audits should be carried out on the project in order to ensure compliance of the project with the mitigation measures outlined in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

iii. The proponent should collaborate with key stakeholders/collaborators in environment, water, health, Sensitization and grievance/dispute resolution among others to ensure successful implementation and monitoring of mitigation measures.

iv. Ensure that worker's occupational health and safety standards are maintained through capacity building, proper training, and providing protective clothing.

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5. *Kenya gazette supplement No. 56. Environmental impact assessment and auditregulations 2003.Government Printer-Nairobi*
6. *UN, "Transforming the world: the 2030 Agenda for SustainableDevelopment," New York, A/RES/70/1, 2015*
7. *Kenya gazette supplement Acts 2000, EMCA 1999, Government printer-Nairobi*
8. *Kenya gazette supplement Acts land planning Act. Government Printer-Nairobi*
9. *United Nations Environment Programme Division of Technology, Industryand Economics Cleaner Production Assessment in Fish Processing*
10. *United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), 2012, Avoiding future famines. Strengthening the ecological foundation of food security throughsustainable food systems, UNEP, Nairobi, Kenya*

Certificate of registration

Certificate No. 51046

Republic of Kenya

MINISTRY OF EAST AFRICA COMMUNITY, LABOUR AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Certificate of Registration of Community Based Organization (CBO)

This is to Certify that

ONDISORE KAGOLA COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATION

NDO/CBO/051046 (Registration No.)

NYANDO (Division)

30/05/2006 (Date of Registration)

KOCHOGO SOUTH (Sub-location / Ward)

NYANDO (Constituency)

NYANDO (Sub County)

KOCHOGO (Location)

is registered with the Department of Social Development Office as a Community Based Organization (CBO)

KISUMU (County)

Name SYLVIA O OYUGI

County / Sub County Social Development Officer

Signature

06/05/2020

Date of Issue

Note: The Contents of this Certificate should not be erased, altered or defaced in any way.

KENYA VISION 2030

APENDIXES

NEMA EIA Expert License

FORM 7

nema

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY(NEMA)

THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT

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

M/S ELVIN OERI NYAGAKA
(individual or firm) of address

P.O. Box 46-40500, NYAMIRA

is licensed to practice in the

capacity of a (Lead Expert/Associate/Firm of Experts) Lead Expert

registration number 7049

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

Issued Date: 1/13/2021

Expiry Date: 12/31/2021

Signature

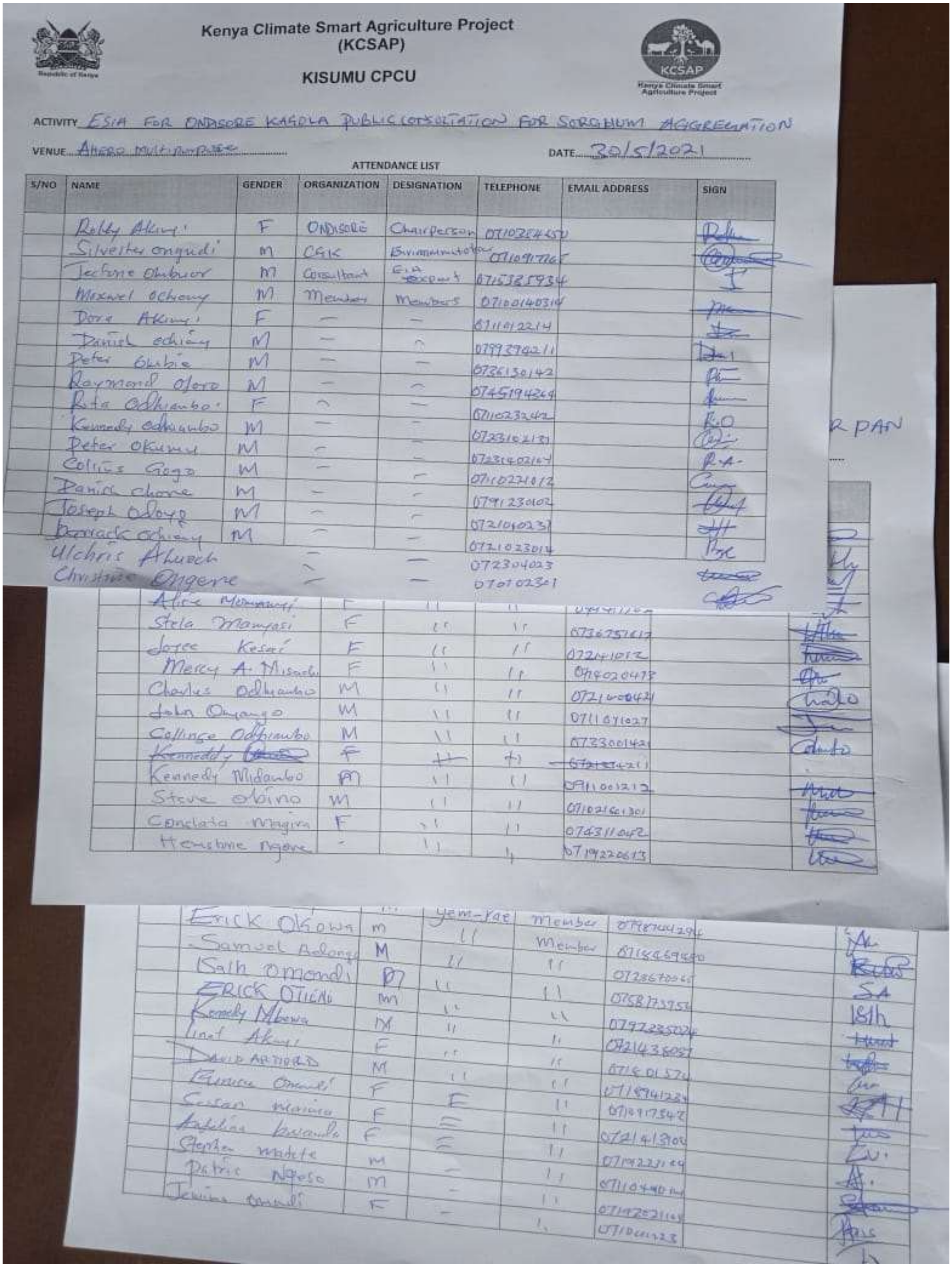
(Seal)

Director General
The National Environment Management Authority

P.T.O.

ISO 9001: 2008 Certified

Public Participation Attendance List



Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP)

KISUMU CPCU

ACTIVITY ESIA FOR ONDISORE KAGOLA PUBLIC CONSULTATION FOR SORGHUM AGGREGATION

VENUE Ahero Multipurpose DATE 30/5/2021

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGN
	Robby Akinyi	F	ONDISORE	Chairperson	0710384450		
	Silvester onguidi	M	CGK	Environmentalist	0710917765		
	Jeckone Ohubuor	M	Consultant	EIA expert	0715385934		
	Maxwel ochieng	M	Member	Members	0710014031		
	Dora Akinyi	F	—	—	0711012214		
	Daniel odhiang	M	—	"	0799394211		
	Peter Ouhbie	M	—	—	0736130142		
	Raymond Olero	M	—	"	0745194269		
	Rita Odhiambo	F	"	—	0710232442		
	Kennedy odhiambo	M	—	—	0723102131		
	Peter Okumu	M	"	—	0723140214		
	Collins Gogo	M	—	—	0710271012		
	Daniel chore	M	—	"	0791230102		
	Joseph odoyo	M	—	"	0721040231		
	Barrack ochieng	M	—	—	0721023014		
	Ulchris Ahuech		—	—	072304023		
	Christine Ongere		—	—	070702301		
	Alice Momanyi	F	"	"	[illegible]		
	Stela Mamyasi	F	"	"	0736757617		
	Joyce Kesai	F	"	"	0724410112		
	Mercy A. Misado	F	"	"	0798020473		
	Charles Odhiambo	M	"	"	0721000421		
	John Onyango	M	"	"	0711071027		
	Collince Odhiambo	M	"	"	0733001421		
	~~Kennedy [illegible]~~	F	~~"~~	"	~~[illegible]~~		
	Kennedy Midambo	M	"	"	0791001212		
	Steve obino	M	"	"	07102160130		
	Conclata Magira	F	"	"	0743110412		
	Henstone ngone	-	"	"	0719220613		
	Erick Okowa	M	"	yem-kae Member	0798744296		
	Samuel Adongo	M	"	Member	0718469480		
	Saih Omondi	M	"	"	07238670065		
	ERICK OTIENO	M	"	"	0758173953		
	Kennedy Mbewa	M	"	"	0797235026		
	Linet Akinyi	F	"	"	0721438057		
	DAVID ARTHORD	M	"	"	0718015724		
	Rianica Omondi	F	"	"	0718941224		
	Susan Nakiaca	F	F	"	0710917542		
	Adelina Awando	F	=	"	0721413104		
	Stephen Matete	M	—	"	0719222149		
	Patric Ngoso	M	—	"	0711049014		
	Jemima Omondi	F	—	"	0719252116		
				"	0710411223		

Public participation minutes

MINUTES FOR THE PUBLIC CONSULTATIVE AND PARTICIPATION FOR THE PROPOSED ONDISORE KAGOLA CBO SOGHUM AGGREGATION CENTRE 30th - May- 2021 FROM 11.00AM at AHERO MULTIPURPOSE HALL

MEMBERS PRESENT

Members Present list are attached.

AGENDA

1. Introduction of the CBO officials, Government officials and the ESIA Consultants.
2. Community briefing on the proposed project
3. Identification of Negative and positive impacts of the proposed Project
4. Community views and concerns
5. AOB

Minute 1/30/05/2021: Introduction.

The meeting began with a prayer from Eric Okowa . County government officers introduced themselves to the members of the community present. The ESIA experts and members of the community were given a chance to introduce themselves and familiarize with one another.

Minute 2/30/05/2021: Briefing Community members on the proposed Project.

Kisumu County officer present explained what putting up of the sorghum aggregation center would involve as follows

1. Outlet units
2. Mills
3. Storage facility
4. Drying floor
5. Packaging lot
6. skewers

Minute 3/30/05/2021: Identification of Negative and Positive Impacts of the Proposed Project by the community.

Members of the community were given a chance to identify some of the positive impact of the proposed activities and here are their responses:

1. The proposed project will create job opportunity for local community youths who are currently affected by unemployment.
2. Promote food security within the area.
3. Improvement of infrastructure in the area.
4. Improved security in the area.

5. Promotion of local economy through value addition sorghum

6. Improvement of standard of living standards of farmers.

Members of the community were also asked whether they had consented to the establishment of the proposed sorghum aggregation Centre, and all community members present gave green light to the proposed project.

Some of the identified negative impact by the community members were as follows,

1. Air pollution
2. Social evils like theft
3. Weevil infestation
4. Aflatoxin infection
5. Loss of vegetation
6. Noise pollution

Proposed mitigation measure for the foreseen negative impact during the meeting were as follows;

1. Frequent watering around the site and use of PPE such nose masks
2. Employment of the security guards at site
3. Use of weevil proof sacks for storage
4. Mounting of ventilators and heat suppliers
5. Planting of agroforestry trees around the site
6. The back-up generator and milling machine will be fixed in an enclosed room with sound absorbing devises

Minute 4/30/05/2021 Community Issues of concern on the proposed project.

The issues of concerns from the community perspective were as follows;

- Giving priority to the local when it comes to employment opportunity.
- Proper management of solid waste
- Concern over airborne diseases
- The contractor who will be carrying construction work to maximize on the use of locally available material that is required for the construction of the proposed project in order to promote local economy

AOB

There being no other business, the meeting was closed by a word of prayer from Mercy Misachi.

SIGNED BY.....**NAME**.....ROLLY AKINYI.....DATE.....3rd JUNE 2021

ANNEX 10: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING CHECK LIST

(Sub-projects screening process by benefitting communities/Agencies)

Section A: Background information

Name of County…Kisumu……
Name of CPCU/Monitoring Officer/Researcher …VINCENT…DAHLAMBO
Sub-project location…AHERO TOWN……..
Name of CBO/Institution…ONDISORE…KAGOLA CBD…
Postal Address:…N……
Contact Person…ROLL…AKINYI……Cell phone:……
Sub-project name…SORGHUM…AGGREGATION & VALUE ADDITION CENTER
Estimated cost (KShs.)…10,000,000/=……
Approximate size of land area available for the sub-project……
Objectives of the sub project……
—To assist farmers market sorghum produce……
—To…aggregate sorghum……
—To…value add sorghum……
Activities/enterprises undertaken…aggregation & value addition
How was the sub-project chosen?…application by the PO
Expected sub project duration:…5 years……

Section B: Environmental Issues

Will the sub-project:	Yes	No
Create a risk of increased soil erosion?	☑	☐
Create a risk of increased deforestation?	☐	☑
Create a risk of increasing any other soil degradation soil degradation?	☑	☐
Affect soil salinity and alkalinity?	☐	☑
Divert the water resource from its natural course/location?	☐	☑
Cause pollution of aquatic ecosystems by sedimentation and agro-chemicals, oil spillage, effluents, etc.?	☐	☑
Introduce exotic plants or animals?	☐	☑
Involve drainage of wetlands or other permanently flooded areas?	☐	☑
Cause poor water drainage and increase the risk of water-related diseases such as malaria?	☐	☑
Reduce the quantity of water for the downstream users?	☐	☑

Sometimes_✓_ Always_____ Never _____

e) After spraying, do you wait 12 hours before entering the field?

Sometimes_✓_ Always_____ Never _____

f) Do you store pesticides in a secure, sound and well-ventilated location?

Sometimes_✓_ Always_____ Never _____

g) Do you make a cocktail before applying the pesticides? (i.e., mix more than one chemical an apply them at once?)

Sometimes_✓_ Always_____ Never _____

h) Where do you store your pesticides? __house

Why do you store them there?

_____It is convenient_____

i) What do you do with your pesticide containers after they are empty?__

_____Throw them away_____

j) Do you know of any beneficial insects (insects that eat harmful insects)?

Yes.....✓..... No .....

k) If yes, name them: Cats

i) _ ii) _____ iii)_____

3. Pesticides and Health

a) Do you find that pesticide application is affecting the health of: Persons regularly applyin pesticides?

Sometimes_✓_ Always_____ Never _____

Persons working in fields sprayed with pesticides

Sometimes_✓_ Always_____ Never _____

Persons harvesting the produce

Sometimes_✓_ Always_____ Never _____

4. Options to Pesticides

a) From your experience, are you aware of other methods for controlling insect's diseases and/ weeds besides pesticides?

Yes..... No .....

b) If yes, describe these practices:

i) _____ii) ___ iii) ___iv)

5. Information

a) What information do you think you need for improving your crop production ar marketing?

_____

_____

6. Training

Date of application Yes..... No .....✓.....
Pesticide product trade name
Yes..... No .....✓.....
Operator name Yes..... No .....✓.....

If No, WHY? lack of knowledge
c) How do you decide when to use the pesticides (tick all that apply)?
(i) We use pesticides at regular intervals throughout the season (calendar)
(ii) We use pesticides when we see pests in the field (control) ✓
(iii) We use pesticides after field sampling and finding a certain number of pests or a certain level of damage (scouting
(iv) Told by someone to apply (specify who) _____
(v) Other (specify)_____

d) Do you use a knapsack sprayer? Yes____No _/_
If yes,
(i) Do you own it Yes_____No ___
(ii) Do you rent it Yes_____No ___
(iii) Do you borrow it Yes_____No ___
e) From your experience, are there any negative/harmful effects of using pesticides?
Yes.....✓..... No .....
f) If yes, list the negative effects:
(i) ...Breathing.....Complication.....
(ii) .....
(iii).....
(iv).....
(v) .....
g) Do you use any kind of protective clothing while applying or handling pesticides? Yes _No ✓
Why? ___
a) If YES, what kind? _

2. Knowledge of pesticide handling and storage (tick one in each row)
a) Do you read labels on the pesticide container before using?
Sometimes____✓____Always_____ Never_____
b) How often do you wear protective clothing and other accessories like nasal mask, eye goggles, and boots when applying the pesticides?
Sometimes____✓____Always_____ Never _____
c) Do you mix pesticides with your hands?
Sometimes____✓ Always_____ Never _____
d) Do you observe the pre-harvest waiting periods after applying the pesticides?

Affect the aesthetic quality of the landscape?	☑	☐
Reduce people's access to the pasture, water, public services or other resources that they depend on?	☐	☑
Increase human-wildlife conflicts?	☑	☐
	☐	☐

Will the sub-project:		
Involve the use of pesticides or other agricultural chemicals, or increase existing use?	☐	☑
Cause contamination of watercourses by chemicals and pesticides?	☐	☑
Cause contamination of soil by agrochemicals and pesticides?	☐	☑
Experience effluent and/or emissions discharge?	☐	☑
Export produce? Involve annual inspections of the producers and unannounced inspections?	☐	☑
Require scheduled chemical applications?	☐	☑
Require chemical application even to areas distant away from the focus?	☐	☑
Require chemical application to be done by vulnerable group (pregnant mothers, chemically allergic persons, elderly, etc.)?	☐	☑
Use irrigation system in its implementation?		✓

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

Section E: Pesticides and Agricultural Chemicals

This questionnaire will be used with the farmers groups for purpose of implementing the IPMF

1) *Pest Control practices*

a) Do you use any pesticides to control pests (Insects, diseases, weeds) of crops each season?

Yes___ No If yes, name them:	Name of pesticide	Name of pest, disease, weed controlled	Number of times applied/ season	When did you apply (growth stage or month) Quantity purchased
	Rats		On need basis	Dependant on Infestation
	Rodents			

If No, WHY? _____

b) If you use any of the above pesticide types, do you keep records of the:

Application location Yes..... No ✓.....

Result in the lowering of groundwater level or depletion of groundwater?	☐	☑
Create waste that could adversely affect local soils, vegetation, rivers and streams or groundwater?	☑	☐
Reduce various types of livestock production?	☐	☑
Affect any watershed?	☐	☑
Focus on Biomass/Bio-fuel energy generation?	☑	☐

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

Section C: Socio-economic Issues

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

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

Section D: Natural Habitats

Will the sub-project:		
Be located within or near environmentally sensitive areas (e.g. intact natural forests, mangroves, wetlands) or threatened species?	☐	☑
Adversely affect environmentally sensitive areas or critical habitats – wetlands, woodlots, natural forests, rivers, etc.)?	☐	☑
Affect the indigenous biodiversity (Flora and fauna)?	☐	☑
Cause any loss or degradation of any natural habitats, either directly (through project works) or indirectly?	☐	☑

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] Rolly Akinyi

Position / Community: [type here] Chairperson

Date: [type here]

Field Appraisal Officer (CDE): [type here]

Signature: [ ]

Date: [type here]

Note:

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

Use land that is currently occupied or regularly used for productive purposes (e.g. gardening, farming, pasture, fishing locations, forests)	☐	☑
Displace individuals, families or businesses?	☐	☑
Result in temporary or permanent loss of crops, fruit trees and pasture land?	☐	☑
Adversely affect small communal cultural property such as funeral and burial sites, or sacred groves?	☐	☑
Result in involuntary restriction of access by people to legally designated parks and protected areas?	☐	☑
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

(i) Summarize the above:	(ii) Guidance
☐ All the above answers are 'No' ☑ There is at least one 'Yes'	• 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).

(iii) Recommended Course of Action

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

☐ CPCUs and County Director of Environment (CDE) will provide detailed guidance on mitigation measures as outlined in the ESMF; and

☑ Specific advice is required from CDE and CPCUs regarding sub-project specific EIA(s) and also in the following area(s)

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

☐ The proposals will then be submitted to KCSAP PIU 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

Recommends SPR

a) Have you ever received any training on any of the following topics related to crop production?

b) Integrated Pest Management Yes..✓..... No ....✗.....
c) No. of times/past yr. ..2.....
d) b).Pesticide Usage Yes..✓..... No ....2.....
e) No. of times/past yr. ..2.....
f) Pesticide Safety Yes..✓..... No ....2.....
g) No. of times/past yr. ..2.....
h) Insect Identification Yes..... No ✓.....
i) No. of times/past yr. .....
j) Disease Identification Yes..... No ✓.....
k) No. of times/past yr. .....
l) Quality aspects of production Yes..... No ✓.....
m) No. of times/past yr.....

7) Is there anything else that you want us to know about your crop production?

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:	Yes	NO
People who meet requirements for OP 4.10 living within the boundaries of, or near the project?	☐	☑
Members of these VMGs in the area who could benefit from the project?	☐	☑
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

Will the sub-project:	Yes	No
Require that land (public or private) be acquired (temporarily or permanently) for its development?	☐	☑

Lease Agreement

I FREDRICK OTIENO MAINA ID/NO 20212869

Of KOCHOGO SOUTH Sub – Location KOCHOGO Location NYANDO

Division, which is in NYANDO District

I hereby do swear and state that I have leased the ~~whole portion~~/part of my land parcel

No KSM/KOCHOGO/2048 measuring ..... acre(s) or ..... by ..... meters to

Mr./Mrs./Miss ONDISORE KAGOLA CBO ..... of ~~ID~~ REG No NDO/CBO/051046 ..... of

KOCHOGO SOUTH ..... Sub Location KOCHOGO Location NYANDO Division, which is

in NYANDO ..... District.

The said area of land, which cost the sum of Kenya Shillings TWO THOUSAND

KENYA SHILLINGS MONTHLY

(KSH 2000 ~~months~~) as from today 12/12/2018 day of DEC 2018

The agreement is meant for TEN YEARS (10YRS) ~~harvesting season(s) of sugarcane~~

The payment was made in the presence of and witnessed by the following persons:-

FARM OWNER FREDRICK OTIENO MAINA ID/NO 20212869

SIGN

LEASER CHARLES OLWENDO OSIDA (ON BEHALF OF ONDISORE KAGOLA CBO

SIGN

1ST WITNESS ROLLY ACHIENG OTIENO ID/NO 26981288

SIGN

2nd WITNESS ROSE OTIENO ORON ID/NO 24354263

SIGN

3rd WITNESS CLINTON OCHIENG KAMETE ID/NO 36781715

SIGN

4th WITNESS FESTO SEWE OBIERO ID/NO 8910533

SIGN

BEFORE THE AREA ASSISTANT CHIEF