



STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT (SESA) REPORT  
**FOR OLGULULUI OLOLARRASHI GROUP RANCH**  
**LAND USE AND SUB-DIVISION SCHEME PLAN**



Submitted to:  
**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY**  
P.O. Box 67839 - 00200, Popo Road Off Mombasa Road,  
NAIROBI, KENYA.

**JUNE 2023**

## CERTIFICATION

This Strategic Environmental Social Assessment (PLAN SESA) Report for Olgulului Ololarashi Group Ranch (OOCR) Land use and Subdivision Scheme Plan (LUSP) has been prepared under the leadership of Dr. Bernard Kaaria Irigia, NEMA Lead Expert Reg. No. 0079 of Planning and Environmental Consultancy Services (PECS) Limited, NEMA Firm Reg. No. 7839.

The report has been prepared with reasonable skills, care and diligence in accordance with the provisions of Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act Cap 387 section 57 A, the National Strategic Environmental Guidelines of 2012, the Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations of 2003 and other national and international policy Guidelines for Strategic Environmental Assessment.

We certify that the particulars given in this report are correct to the best of our knowledge.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) For Olgulului Ololarashi Land use and Subdivision Scheme Plan (OOCR LUSP) was prepared by OOCR stakeholders through a highly participatory planning process (Annex 3). The planning process was coordinated by a Core Planning Team Comprising:

 <p>AMBOSELI ECOSYSTEM TRUST</p>	<p>The Amboseli Ecosystem Trust coordinated the development of the SEA for OOCR LUSP.</p>
	<p>The County Government of Kajiado participated in the process and contributed towards integration of the AEMP with the Kajiado County Spatial Plan</p>
	<p>Kenya Wildlife Service provided significant information that shaped up this SEA for OOCR LUSP report.</p>
	<p>National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) provided guidance on the appropriate planning process for development of an ecosystem plan and its subsequent Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)</p>
	<p>The Kenya Water Towers Agency(KWTA) provided significant information that shaped up this SEA for OOCR LUSP report and participated in the tail end of the process and contributed immensely during the validation workshop</p>
	<p>African Conservation Center (ACC) and its affiliate African Conservation Programme (ACP) synthesized long-term ecological information on OOCR into this SEA for OOCR LUSP.</p>

 <p><b>BIG LIFE</b> FOUNDATION</p>	<p>Big life Foundation co-funded the planning process and significant information that shaped up this SEA for OGR LUSP report.</p>
 <p>AMBOSELI TRUST FOR ELEPHANTS</p>	<p>Amboseli Trust for Elephants (ATE) provided information on elephant movement in the Amboseli Ecosystem and contributed funds to support the planning process.</p>
	<p>The Water Resources Authority (WRA) participated in providing significant information that shaped up this SEA for OGR LUSP.</p>
	<p>Planning and Environmental Consultancy Services provided the technical assistance for plan development</p>

## **Acronyms & Abbreviations**

<b>AEMP</b>	Amboseli Ecosystem Management Plan
<b>AET</b>	Amboseli Ecosystem Trust
<b>ATE</b>	Amboseli trust for elephants
<b>ANP</b>	Amboseli National Park
<b>BLF</b>	Big Life Foundation
<b>ASALs</b>	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
<b>GAE</b>	Greater Amboseli Ecosystem
<b>GoK</b>	Government of Kenya
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>EA</b>	Environmental Audit
<b>EMCA</b>	Environmental Management and Coordination Act.
<b>HWC</b>	Human Wildlife Conflict
<b>IFAW</b>	International fund for animal welfare
<b>KWS</b>	Kenya Wildlife Service
<b>LUSP</b>	Land use and subdivision plan
<b>NBSAP</b>	National Biodiversity strategy and action plan
<b>NEMA</b>	National Environmental Management Authority
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>OGR</b>	Olgulului Ololarashi Group Ranch
<b>PPP</b>	Policies, Plans and Programmes
<b>SEA</b>	Strategic Environmental Assessment
<b>SESA</b>	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>WCMA</b>	Wildlife Conservation and management act
<b>WRA</b>	Water Resources Authority
<b>WRUAs</b>	Water Resources User Associations

## **NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

### **Background of Olgulului Ololarashi Group Ranch**

Olgulului-Ololarashi Group Ranch (OOCR) is located in Kajiado County and encompasses (90%) of Amboseli National Park, covering 1232 km<sup>2</sup>. The Olgulului Ololarashi Group Ranch (OOCR) covers approximately one hundred and thirty-three thousand, three hundred and thirty-eight hectares (133,338) of land, and is one of the largest landowners in the greater Amboseli Ecosystem. It is registered as an entity with a certificate of registration and is managed by elected officials by its registered members. The ranch is located in Kajiado County, Loitokitok Sub County and adjacent to Amboseli National Park towards the Kenya Tanzania border. It engulfs the Amboseli National Park in the northern, western and southern directions. Proportionately, the group ranch is 3.5 times the size of Amboseli National Park (ANP).

The group ranch was incorporated in 1975 as part of the government sponsored land settlement scheme of 1968. In 2001, the group ranch had 3,418 members and this membership has gradually increased over the years with pastoralism being the primary economic livelihood not only within the OOCR but the entire Amboseli Ecosystem.

OOCR land is held under communal land tenure by 11, 485 (eleven thousand, four hundred and eighty-five thousand) registered members except for approximately 50 (fifty) parcels that are held under public and private land tenure system.

OOCR is now managed and governed by Olgulului Land Trust which was registered on 28<sup>th</sup> September 2023 and is made up of eight (8) registered Trustees.

### **Genesis of land subdivision**

The genesis of OOCR land sub division scheme plan was first envisioned in the OOCR Conservation and Development Plan of 2011-2016. According to this plan OOCR members desired to have a future that will transform their socio-economic status to better standards by having a diversity of land uses that are compatible, carefully planned and regulated; Including having strong participatory institutions and governance structures founded on a comprehensive group ranch constitution. The main aim of land subdivision was to optimize and improve land use for the benefit of the community; manage human settlements; improve infrastructure; promote economic growth and compatible land use enterprises; promote agriculture and conserve the ecosystem for wildlife and pastoralism.

## **SESA Objective**

From the genesis of the land subdivision discussed above, it is clear that the desire of the OOCR community is to improve their socio-economic status mainly through the five (5) stated programmes **conservation of ecosystem, pastoralism, management of human settlements**, promotion of **agriculture** and improvement of **infrastructure**. It is the implementation of these programmes that will drive impacts, hence the need to undertake the SESA with a view to proposing measures to mitigate the negative impacts.

The SESA process is guided by the National Guidelines for SESA in Kenya, and Section (57a) of the Environmental Management and Coordination (Amendment) Act, 2015 that requires all Policies, Plans and Programmes (PPPs) for implementation to be subjected to Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA). The aim of SESA is to guide land subdivision, provide a binding framework which will enable the implementation and enforcement of an agreeable, all-inclusive and optimal mix of land uses in OOCR.

## **Study methodology**

The study methodology involved literature review, preparation of data collection tools, field visits to OOCR, consultation with community and stakeholders, data collection, collation and analysis, analysis of project impacts and mitigation measures, development of a monitoring plan, and making recommendations.

## **Baseline information**

### **Flora and Fauna:**

Amboseli Ecosystem is so rich in flora and fauna that it has been named a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. It has different ecological zones, which include natural dry mountain forest, mountains, savannah rangelands, wetlands and swamps. It is home to numerous Acacia species such as *Thornigli*, *Tortilis*, *Senegal* especially in the lower agricultural areas. The main animals include elephants, lions, wildebeest, cheetah, zebras, giraffes, impalas, baboons and hippos, not to mention over 400 different species of birds, 40 of which are birds of prey.

### **Climatic condition:**

The rainfall amount in the later areas of Amboseli basin ranges from as low as 300mm in low lands and on the slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro it goes as high as 1250mm. The rainfall variation causes flooding and gully erosion towards the lower parts of Amboseli Ecosystem. The temperature ranges from 10°C-34°C. The coolest period is between July and August, while the hottest months are from November to April.

### Population:

The current registered members of the OOCR are eleven thousand, four hundred and eighty-five persons (11,485). Given the average household size of six (6) the total population of the ranch is estimated to be sixty-eight thousand, nine hundred and ten (68,910). Assuming an adult to child ratio of 1:3 the school going population is estimated to be twenty-two thousand, nine hundred and seventy (22,970).

### Land:

The proposed land uses in the subdivision scheme plan are pastoral areas which are divided into 8 (eight) blocks measuring 79,848.02 hectares, environmental conservation areas, which include Wildlife habitats; Bird's habitat, Livestock grazing, Wildlife dispersal, Surface water sources, Wildlife movement corridors and rivers & Natural drainage channels, measuring 46,019.45 hectares, irrigation area 5,227.02 hectares, transportation networks 3,783.26 hectares, social and physical infrastructure measuring 1,678.04 hectares.

### Cultural values:

OOCR is home to authentic Maasai culture as it has cultural manyattas where tourists can experience their values and way of life. Maasai culture is known for its consistency over time, traditional lifestyle, pastoralism which is integrated with conservation of wildlife resources in Amboseli Ecosystem.

### Environmental Regulatory Framework and PPP Analysis

This SEA for OOCR LUSP was screened against the Environmental and Social obligations in relevant frameworks at local, county, National and international levels as Highlighted below:

Framework Level	Relevant Frameworks
Local	1. OOCR Management Plan 2020 – 2030 2. OOCR Land use and Sub-division plan 3. Amboseli Ecosystem Management Plan 2020 - 2030
County	4. Kajiado County Land sub-Division Guidelines 2018 5. Kajiado County Spatial Plan 2019 - 2029
National	6. National Constitution 7. National Environment Policy, 2014 8. National Landuse Policy, 2017 9. Integrated National Landuse Guidelines, 2011 10. National Wildlife Policy, 2020 11. WCMA 2013 12. National Climate Change Framework Policy, 2016 13. Kenya Vision 2030 14. Kenya National Spatial Plan 2015-2045 15. National Water Master Plan 2030 16. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2021-2030)



	17. National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) 2010
Regional & Global	18. EAC Protocol on Environment and Natural Resources 19. Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) 20. UNESCO's Programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB)

## Study findings

### Project impacts and mitigation measures

The proposed SEA for OOG subdivision scheme has five programs covering 133, 338 hectares namely Pastoral Zone Scheme (58%); Environmental Conservation (34%); Irrigation (4%); Transport (3%); Social and Physical Infrastructure (1%).

No.	Programme	Positive impact:	Negative Impacts	Mitigation
1	Pastoralism:	Improved livelihoods from livestock farming	Increased livestock population beyond carrying capacity, overgrazing, human wildlife conflicts, transmission of diseases	Creation of grazing plans, zoning, no fencing land, no permanent bomas, no further land subdivision, developing enforcement guidelines
2	Settlement	Livelihood improvement and diversification of enterprise, improved access to social amenities and services	Uncontrolled development, mushrooming of settlements in non-designated areas, population increase, increase in social and wildlife crimes	Adhere to development plans, undertake land use clinics with department of physical planning,
3	Environment and Wildlife Conservation Zone	Enhanced wildlife conservation and management zones, improved tourism enterprises, hotels, campsites and game viewing areas Five conservancies in place Kitirwa, Kitendeni A and B, Ole Narika and Ilaingarunyoni Livelihoods improvement and benefit sharing	Conflict on land uses between grazing and conservancies, wildlife corridors pass through land subdivision areas, diseases transmission from wildlife to livestock, human wildlife conflicts, lack of strategic dry and wet season grazing areas, and mushrooming of campsites.	Align subdivision schemes with wildlife corridors, Set clear guidelines on grazing and conservation areas, enhance ranger training and distribution in designated areas
4	Transport infrastructure zone	Improved road access, enhance development, and land value, promote	Development of roads in undesignated areas, off road driving, influx of new people	Adhere to zoning scheme plans, no bitumen for secondary roads,

No.	Programme	Positive impact:	Negative Impacts	Mitigation
		tourism product diversification	and cultural deterioration of local values, Development of social amenities such as bars and associated negative social values	no off-road driving, no tertiary access roads
5	Irrigation Zone	Improved food security, employment creation, enhances alternative livelihoods	Deforestation to pave way for agriculture, unsustainable land use practices, gulley erosions,	Promote agroforestry, train farmers on sustainable land use practices, prohibit fencing of land, construction of permanent bomas or buildings, no change of users and further subdivision of land

## **Conclusion and Recommendations**

The SEA for OGR land use and subdivision scheme is a comprehensive plan that takes into account the land use practices and community lifestyle in the Amboseli Ecosystem. It aims to address social issues, promote diversification, and ensure the conservation of wildlife. The plan consists of five programs: **Pastoralism, Settlement, Wildlife and conservation, Irrigation, and Transport infrastructure**, which aim to address meet various community needs within the ecosystem.

After reviewing the subdivision scheme plan, consulting with stakeholders, conducting field visits, and analyzing the situation, several remarks and recommendations have been made:

1. **Relevance and Responsiveness:** The plan is considered relevant as it addresses the needs of the community and aligns with the requirements of pastoralism and wildlife conservation in the OGR and Amboseli Ecosystem. It also takes into account the aspirations and future of the community.
2. **Sustainability and Connectivity:** To enhance sustainability, it is important to consider key elements such as maintaining connectivity within the Amboseli Ecosystem. Wildlife corridors should not be blocked to prevent the transfer of negative impacts to other areas.

3. **Grazing Plans and Sensitization:** There is a need to raise awareness and conduct sensitization on existing grazing plans. In cases where such plans do not exist, it is necessary to develop them to ensure responsible land use.
4. **Land Clinics:** It is recommended to organize land clinics to educate and engage community members in adhering to the conditions of the subdivision scheme plan. This will help prevent the unauthorized establishment of settlements, campsites, and hotels in non-designated areas.
5. **Zoning Guidelines and Enforcement:** Developing guidelines for zoning schemes, particularly regarding the establishment of infrastructure, will contribute to maintaining aesthetics and preserving the tourism characteristics of the area. Adequate enforcement mechanisms should be put in place to ensure compliance.
6. Taking cognizance of the fact that this is an Ex-post SESA, it is recommended that the plan be gazetted as it is with this SESA report annexed for ease of reference during plan implementation and review.

The OOCR Management and their stakeholders should comply with the **Ten (10) Approval Conditions** on permission to subdivide issued by the Director of Physical Planning on 18<sup>th</sup> June, 2019 and attached in section 3.3.2 (Notification) of this SESA report.

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# **1. INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1 Strategic Environmental Social Assessment Draft Report (Plan SESA)**

This draft report has been prepared as a part of Strategic Environment Social Assessment (Plan SESA) for Olgulului Ololarashi Group Ranch (OOCR) Subdivision Scheme Plan, in accordance with the section 57A (1) of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (Amendment Act 2015), to reinforce and strengthen sustainable implementation of the Olgulului Land Use and Sub-Division Scheme Plan. The OOCR commissioned the Planning and Environmental Consultancy Services (PECS) Limited to undertake a comprehensive Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) to ensure that the Land Use and Sub-Division Scheme Plan is well aligned with relevant policies, legal frameworks and subsidiary regulations for ease of implementation and enforcement.

This report assesses OOCR Land Use and Sub-Division Scheme Plan, implementation arrangements, including the legal enforcement of the necessary land use restrictions in the group ranch to avoid irreversible significant environmental and social impacts that are likely to be triggered by land use and sub-division plan. This includes incompatible, conflicting and unsustainable land uses, depletion and pollution of scarce water resources, spread of invasive species, overgrazing and land degradation, ecosystem dysconnectivity, loss of grazing areas and deteriorating livestock quality, increased human-wildlife conflicts, devaluation of tourism products, loss of livelihoods and increased poverty, among others.

### **Background to Olgulului Ololarashi Group Ranch**

Olgulului - Ololarashi Group Ranch (OOCR) surrounds 90% of Amboseli National Park and covers 1232 Km<sup>2</sup>. The group ranch was incorporated in 1975 as part of the government sponsored land settlement scheme of 1968. In 2001, the group ranch had 3,418 members and this membership has gradually increased over the years with pastoralism being the primary economic livelihood not only within the OOCR but the entire Amboseli Ecosystem.

The Olgulului Ololarashi Group Ranch (OOCR) is approximately one hundred and thirty-three thousand, three hundred and thirty-eight hectares (133,338) of land, and is one of the largest landowners in the greater Amboseli Ecosystem. The ranch is located in Kajiado County, Loitokitok Sub County and adjacent to Amboseli National Park towards the Kenya Tanzania border. It engulfs the Amboseli National Park in the northern, western and southern directions. Proportionately, the group ranch is 3.5 times the size of Amboseli National Park (ANP) as shown in Figure 1.

OOCR land is held under communal land tenure by 11,485 (eleven thousand, four hundred and eighty-five thousand) registered members except for approximately 50 (fifty) parcels that are held under public and private land tenure system.

OOCR is now managed and governed by Olgulului Land Trust which was registered on 28<sup>th</sup> September 2023 and is made up of eight (8) registered Trustees.

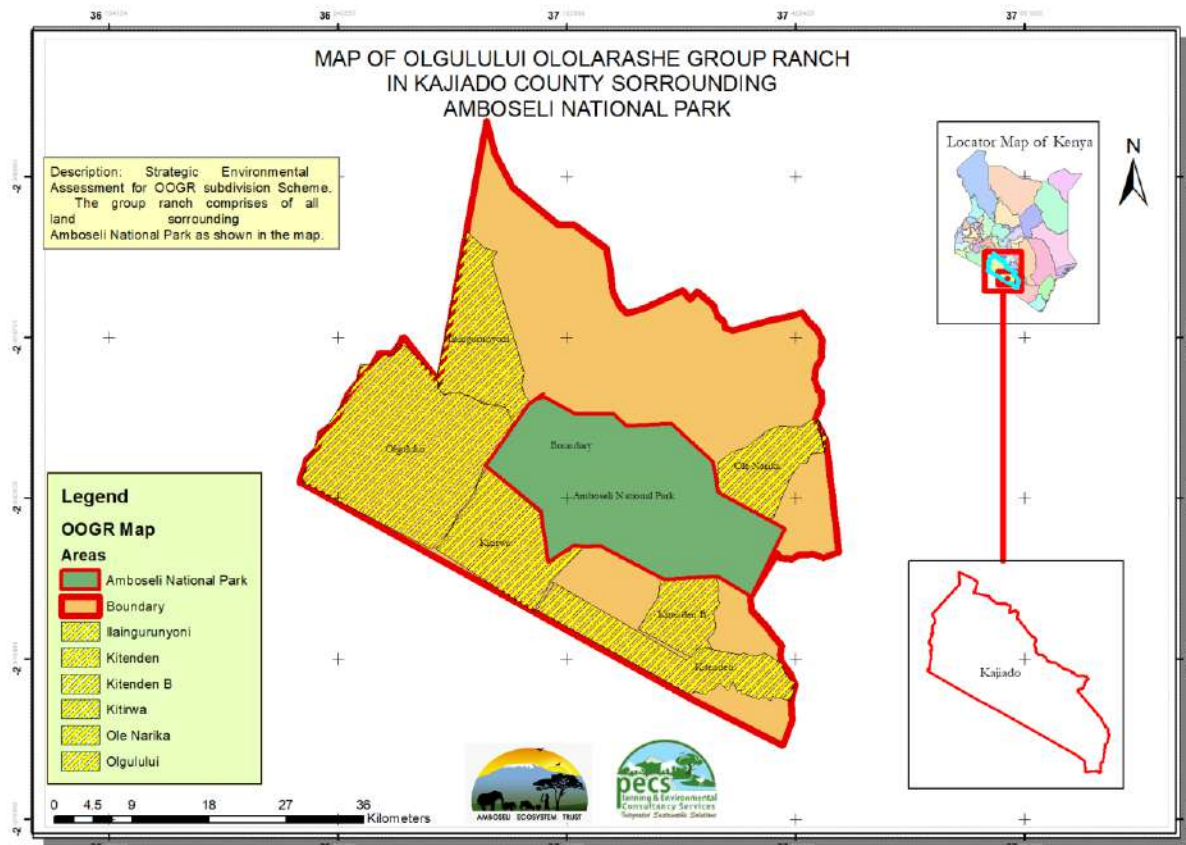


Figure 1: Location of Olgulului Ololarashe Group Ranch in Kajiado County in Amboseli

### 1.3 OOCR and wildlife connectivity in Amboseli Ecosystem

The group ranch borders the Republic of Tanzania to the south-west and Endoinet Game Reserve, Mailua Group ranch to the west, Eselenkei Group Ranch to the north, Mbirikani to the North East and Kimana to the east as shown in figure 3. The connectivity between OOCR, Amboseli National Park and other group ranches enables animals to move from one area to another during dry and wet seasons. According to Amboseli Trust for Elephant (ATE), there are around 68 Elephant families in the park which move freely in out throughout the season (see Figure 2), and some end up in Tanzania and there is need to make provision for this elephant corridors to enhance co-existence with wildlife. Wildlife connectivity corridors, according to International Fund for Animal Welfare, (IFAW) extends from Maasai Mara Game Reserve, to OOCR, Amboseli, Mbirikani, Chyulu and Tsavo National Park as shown in Figure 4 and 5. Hence any obstacle to these movement occasioned by land sub-division scheme plan, may trigger transfer of impacts to other areas in Amboseli Ecosystem. Similar sentiments were captured with Dr. David Weston from Africa Conservation Center that we need to take into consideration wildlife corridors and dispersal areas based on scientific research and facts. Hence this study explored environmental impacts of the proposed subdivision scheme plan, potential positive and negative impacts and propose mitigation measure, and areas of improvement for corrective measures.



*Figure 2: Elephants in Amboseli near OGR boarder with Amboseli National Park*



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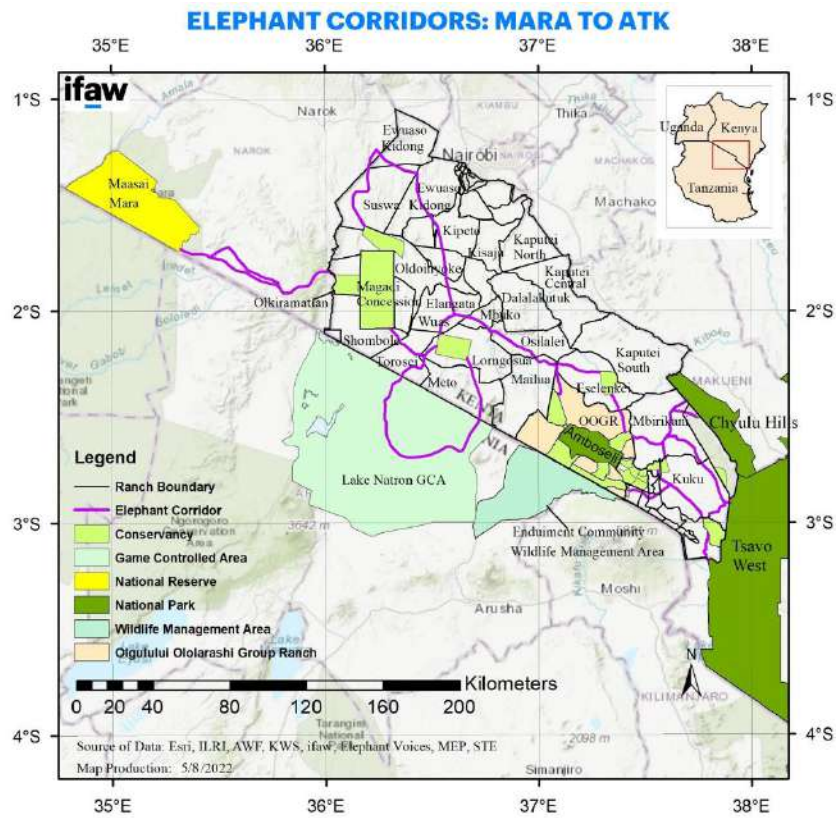


Figure 4: Elephant Connectivity Map showing linkages with Maasai Mara Game Reserve

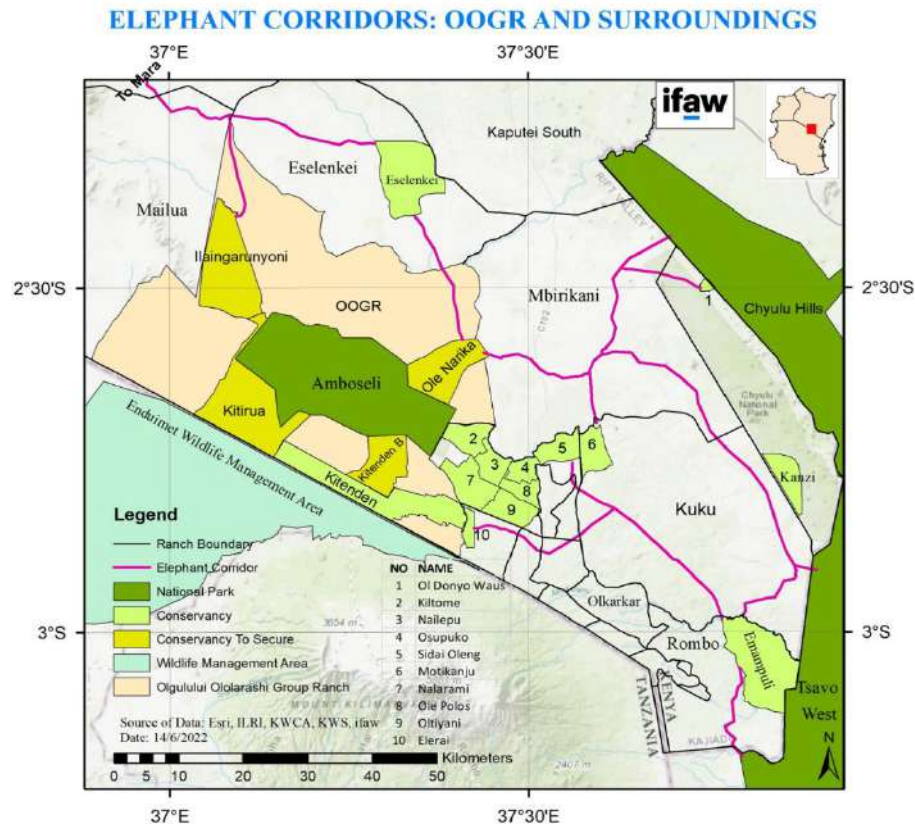


Figure 5: Elephant Corridors and connectivity map showing movement in and out of OAGR

Source: IFAW 2022

#### **1.4 Genesis of OOCR land subdivision scheme**

Communal group ranch subdivision into individual plots in Amboseli Ecosystem is a threat to Amboseli Park wildlife conservation. The failure of the group ranch model of communal land ownership has led to concerted demand for individual land ownership, hence the glamour group ranch subdivision. Such demands have been increasing with time with the majority support for individual ownership coming from the cultivators, the youth and landless, who hope to secure a piece of land for private use, ownership security and cultivation. Despite widespread concerns that group ranch subdivision may fragment wildlife dispersal areas further, and interfere with their ranging, individual ownership has been adopted in all group ranches in Amboseli area. An emerging social consequence of subdivision is landlessness among the Maasai who sell newly acquired land to meet urgent and short-term financial needs.

The genesis of OOCR land sub division scheme plan was first envisioned in the OOCR Conservation and Development Plan of 2011-2016. According to this plan OOCR members desired to have a future that will transform their socio-economic status to better standards by having a diversity of land uses that are compatible, carefully planned and regulated; Including having strong participatory institutions and governance structures founded on a comprehensive group ranch constitution.

In order to promote strong partnership between OOCR and Amboseli National Park for mutual benefits arising from conservation and revenue generated. The members of OOCR formulated a four-step process of actualizing this vision by:

- a) Defining the most appropriate mix of land uses to be practiced in the OOCR in order to optimize the sustainable economic returns to OOCR.
- b) Providing a framework for delivering the optimal mix of land uses by dividing the OOCR into different zones where different types of land uses and activities are permitted.
- c) Formulating land use and land management policies to guide the use of land towards permitted uses.
- d) Providing an implementation framework that will realize the strategies and projects that were formulated.

#### **1.5 Goal of OOCR Land Sub-division Scheme Plan**

Given the aforementioned steps and the desire of OOCR members to acquire individual titles to the land, it was deemed necessary to prepare subdivision scheme plans to guide this process as well as the registration of land rights to different types of land uses. The process of preparing the aforesaid scheme plans necessitated that the existing zoning scheme be re aligned to changes that have occurred since its preparation and the fact that the plans time frame has elapsed.

Therefore, the goal of the planning exercise was firstly to modify the zoning scheme that would act as the basis for revising land use and land management policies and guiding the preparation of subdivision schemes which indicate the individual parcels of land.



### **1.6 Purpose of OOCR Land Sub division Scheme plan**

It is envisioned that the land use and the land subdivision scheme plan would be used for the following purposes;

- I. Basis for zoning the land for different activities.
- II. Basis for Development, management and control.
- III. Basis for provision of infrastructure and services.
- IV. Basis for protection and conservation of the environment.
- V. Basis for surveying the land and issuance of title deeds and registration of land rights.

### **1.7 Objectives of OOCR Land Subdivision Scheme**

The objectives of land use and the land subdivision plan were;

- I. To optimize and improve the use of land and land-based resources in OOCR for the benefit of the local community.
- II. To manage human settlement by creating livable and functional centralized places for OOCR members to live, work and play to forestall the possibility of spontaneous and unregulated settlement.
- III. To provide social and physical infrastructure proximate to the population concentration and commensurate to the demand.
- IV. To spur economic development of the OOCR by expanding livelihood and income generating options and opportunities by;
  - a. Improving pastoralism practices.
  - b. Strengthening Tourism.
  - c. Developing intensive crop and fodder farming.
- V. To protect and conserve the fragile natural environment in OOCR to improve the quality of life and livelihoods of the community.
- VI. To improve local and regional connectivity of OOCR.
- VII. To promote good governance by mainstreaming transparency and accountability& by institutionalizing community participation in the management of the affairs of OOCR's development after the dissolution of the group ranch.

### **1.8 Justification for OOCR Land Use and Subdivision Scheme Plan**

The need for the plan was driven by the desire of OOCR members to utilize local resources and opportunities sustainably to improve livelihoods of their members and to address the existing threats and anticipated key issues that constrain the actualization of its objectives for sustainable development. Some of the local resources, opportunities and threats as well as existing and anticipated key issues as envisaged in the subdivision scheme plan are as outlined in the table 1.1.

**Table 1.1 Local Resources Opportunities and Threats**

No.	Local Resources and Opportunities	Existing and anticipated key issues	Remarks
1.	Amboseli National Park is an iconic tourist destination and wildlife habitat	Sharing of benefits accruing from the park	
2	Presence of wildlife including the big five	Enhanced tourism experience and repeat clients	
3	Scenic beauty of the whole ecosystem including Mt. Kilimanjaro, Lake Amboseli and Chyulu Hills		
4	Culture including Maasai traditional practices such as pastoralism, artifacts, immaterial culture, traditional homes and bomas. Dressing, cuisine and bead works.	Compatible livelihood lifestyle with wildlife management and tourism enterprises	
<b>Threats</b>			
1	Rapidly increasing population	Demand for land rights	
		Shrinking livelihood options	
		Unregulated development including haphazard location of human settlement	
2	Increase in livestock population	Demand for grazing land	
3	Unregulated land use planning	Human wildlife conflicts	

## **2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE OOCR LAND USE AND LAND SUBDIVISION PLAN**

The plan relates to Olgulului-Ololarashi Group Ranch which has a registered title acreage measuring approximately 133, 338 Ha (one hundred and thirty-three thousand, three hundred and thirty-eight hectares) of land. Largely, the land is held under communal land tenure by eleven thousand, four hundred and eighty-five thousand (11,485) registered members except for approximately 50 (fifty) parcels that are held under public and private land tenure system. The subdivision decision was as a result of the need by the owners to acquire individual title deeds for socio economic gains and for fear of the provisions of the Community Land Act of 2016 as interpreted by the County Government Land officials. According to the stakeholders who are strong supporters of wildlife conservation on their lands, they perceived that failure to subdivide would lead to their land being transferred to the government for public utility. The subdivision for Kimana Community Group Ranch was also a driver towards their decision to subdivide. The however resolved to subdivide but ensure sustainable utilization of the land. After resolving on subdividing and promoting sustainable development as a theme, they agreed on three **broad programs** namely **livelihoods, settlements and conservation programs**, on their Land Title No: Kajiado/ Olgulului-Ololarashi/647.

This has led into dividing the land into three zones namely, Conservation and Tourism Pastoralism and Wildlife and Cultivation development zones. In the OOCR there are four community Wildlife Conservancies, namely, Kitirwa, Kitendeni, Ole-Narika and Ilaingarunyoni.

### **2.1 Geographic and Temporal Scope of the Plan**

#### **2.0.1 Geographic Scope**

The plan relates to Olgulului-Ololarashi Group Ranch which has a registered title acreage measuring approximately 133, 338 Ha (one hundred and thirty-three thousand, three hundred and thirty-eight hectares) of land. Largely, the land is held under communal land tenure by eleven thousand, four hundred and eighty-five thousand (11,485) registered members except for approximately 50 (fifty) parcels that are held under public and private land tenure system.

#### **2.0.2 Temporal Scope**

In order to accomplish the task properly, two (2) broad level of planning have been undertaken namely; the revision of the Conservation and development plan for OOCR which covered a period of five years from 2011-2016 and the preparation of subdivision scheme plans for areas designated in the revised plan as pastoral grazing areas, conservancies, nucleated human settlements areas and the buffer zone. The preparation of the subdivision scheme plans was undertaken mainly for the purposes of guiding the issuance of title deeds to OOCR members as well as the user rights commensurate with the land use designation. The life span of the Conservation and development plan has been extended to ten years from 2019-2029 to provide ample time for its implementation. The plans shall be reviewed after five (5) years and revised accordingly upon expiry of its life span. The lifespan of the subdivision scheme plans has been set at five years (5) from 2019 to 2024 which is enough time for their implementation.

## **2.2 Purpose for the Strategic Environmental Social Assessment**

The major purpose of undertaking the Plan SESA was based on the realization that sustainable land use activities following land sub-division in the group ranch as envisaged in the scheme, may also have unforeseen impacts. This may be positive or negative impacts and if not enhanced or mitigated, they may affect livelihoods and the Amboseli Ecosystem in a negative way. The SESA will facilitate the gazettement of the Land Use and Sub-Division Scheme Plan within the provisions of section 57A (1) of EMCA Cap 387 thereby supporting the legal enforcement of the agreed land use restrictions for the long-term conservation of the group ranch environment and the common good of all group ranch members.

The main aim of the SESA was to provide a binding framework which will enable the implementation and enforcement of an agreeable, all-inclusive and optimal mix of land uses in OOCR. The SESA will provide a legal and binding platform for: -

- a) Participatory identification and gazettement of nature-based enterprises, compatible land uses and sustainable income options within the wildlife conservancy and dispersal areas in Olgulului Olorashi Group Ranch and
- b) binding framework for coherent land use management including sustainable livestock production, sustainable grazing strategy including binding grazing regulations, approved grazing management committee and clear obligations for land owners in order to ensure sustainable land use, equitable benefit sharing and reduced human wildlife conflicts in the wildlife conservancy and dispersal areas. The SESA will enable Olgulului Olorashi Group Ranch to develop model governance frameworks and structures which can be replicated by other group ranches which are undergoing land sub-division.

## **2.2 Scope for the Strategic Environmental Social Assessment**

### **2.2.1 Overview**

The scope of the Plan SESA was guided by the important need of ensuring that the long-term implementation and enforcement of the Land Use and Sub-Division Scheme Plan for Olgulului Olorashi Group Ranch is undertaken in accordance with prescribed thresholds as highlighted in county-level, national, regional and global frameworks especially the Kajiado County Land Sub-Division Guidelines 2018, County Spatial Plan 2019-2029, Amboseli Ecosystem Management Plan 2020-2030, Olgulului Management Plan, relevant East African Community (EAC) frameworks and global Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). The SESA will also provide a window for all the group ranch stakeholders to share their views regarding their vision, expectations and recommendations for their group ranch.

### **2.2.2 Terms of Reference (TORS)**

- a) Reviewing of the Land Use and Sub-Division Scheme Plan for Olgulului Olorashi Group Ranch and all other documents for the SESA such as Kajiado County Land Sub-division Guidelines 2018, Kajiado County Spatial Plan 2019-2029, Amboseli Ecosystem Management Plan 2020-

2030, Olgulului Management Plan, among other relevant frameworks including MEAs. The aim was to identify the areas of interface and linkages between the Land Subdivision and Land use Plan and other binding frameworks for effective governance and management of the group ranch.

- b) Determining the scope of the SESA: This was undertaken through the standard participatory scoping approach as provided in the National Constitution, EMCA Cap 387 and National SESA Guidelines 2012, among other guidelines.
- c) Gathering of baseline information and situation analysis whose aim was to provide a thorough understanding of the potential environmental and social risks (including unsustainable land use) which are likely to originate during the implementation of the Land Use and Sub-Division Scheme Plan for the Olgulului Ololarashi Group Ranch. The SESA has also made recommendations for suitable mitigation for any potential risks and impacts.
- d) Engage participatory approaches to effectively with the relevant stakeholders: The main aim was to ensure effective and sustained public participation during the SESA such as vulnerable and marginalized groups (e.g., women, youth, elderly). The SESA engagement process also ensured that cultural power relations and how they are exercised when it comes to decision making were respected and adhered to. The use of local leadership to disseminate information was adhered to and community meetings were held and all protocols observed.
- e) Prediction and analysis of environmental and social impacts: The team undertook a comprehensive analysis of the potential short term, medium term and long-term impacts which are likely to emerge through the implementation and enforcement of the Olgulului Land Use and Sub-Division Scheme Plan based on the review of documents, baseline surveys and stakeholder consultations. These included prediction of scale, magnitude (low, medium and high risks) and level of significance for the potential environmental (soil, water, biodiversity, climate change, etc.) and social impacts (poverty, human wildlife conflicts, gender inequality, household conflicts etc.).
- f) Identification of suitable environmental and mitigation options. The team identified suitable alternative measures for addressing mitigating environmental and social impacts during the implementation of the Olgulului Land Use and Sub-Division Scheme Plan including the enforcement of agreed land use restrictions in order to identify suitable tradeoffs and best-fit options to avoid unacceptable and unsustainable environmental and social situations in the group ranch.
- g) Identification of measures to enhance opportunities and mitigate adverse impacts: The team focused on the realization of the positive opportunities of the plan during its implementation including the enforcement of agreed land use restrictions especially in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and recommended suitable strategies for minimizing

any negative risks. The aim of the SESA was to develop “win-win” situations where multiple, mutually reinforcing gains could strengthen the economic base, provide equitable conditions for all, and protect and enhance the state of environment within the Olgulului Olorashi Group Ranch as well as the Greater Amboseli Ecosystem (GAE) and Kajiado County.

- h) Identification and gazettement of nature-based enterprises, compatible land uses and sustainable income options within the wildlife conservancy and dispersal areas in Olgulului Olorashi Group Ranch.
- i) Developing a binding framework for coherent land use management including sustainable livestock production, sustainable grazing strategy including binding grazing regulations, approved grazing management committee and clear obligations for land owners in order to ensure sustainable land use, equitable benefit sharing and reduced human wildlife conflicts in the wildlife conservancy and dispersal areas.
- j) Draft report on the findings of the SESA: This involved the preparation, compilation and presentation of a Draft SESA Report for review and validation. It included a succinct, Non-Technical Summary, the main report, and recommendations for corrective measures.
- k) Final SESA report for submission to NEMA and making recommendation to decision makers:
- l) Upon review of the draft report from NEMA, the team will prepare and present the Final SESA Report incorporating comments from all stakeholders for submission to NEMA. Thereafter, the team will follow-up with the NEMA Head Office in Nairobi to escalate approval, and gazettement of the Olgulului Land Use and Sub-Division Scheme Plan including the enforcement of agreed land use restrictions.

### **2.2.3 Specific Tasks**

This included but was not limited to the following;

- a) Undertaking a review of all documents relevant to the SESA Land Use and Subdivision Scheme Plan for Olgulului Olorashi Group Ranch (OGR), including legal frameworks; Land Use and Sub-Division Scheme Plan for Olgulului Olorashi Group Ranch; Kajiado County Land Sub-division Guidelines 2018; Kajiado County Spatial Plan 2019-2029; Amboseli Ecosystem Management Plan 2020; Olgulului Management Plan and other relevant frameworks including Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) for sustainable management of the OGR
- b) Undertaking a Stakeholder Consultation to determine the scope of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SESA) and ensure an all-inclusive process including the

vulnerable and marginalized groups (e.g., women, youth, elderly) throughout the SESA process from screening, scoping and reporting stages to ensure that nobody is left behind.

- c) Collecting and collating baseline information to analyze data as well as situation analysis to understand potential environmental and social risks (including unsustainable land use) which were likely to originate during the implementation of the Land Use and Sub-Division Scheme Plan for the Olgulului Olorashi Group Ranch.
- d) Ensuring the SESA engagement process provides a clear understanding of the power relations between different stakeholders, and how they interact with each other and the environment in order to achieve agreeable options for the smooth implementation and enforcement of the Land Subdivision and Land use Plan.
- e) Assessing, predicting and analyzing environmental and social impacts: The consultant undertook a comprehensive analysis of the potential environmental and social impacts (short term, medium term and long-term), which were likely to emerge through the implementation and enforcement of the Olgulului Land Use and Sub-Division Scheme Plan.
- f) Identified suitable alternative measures for addressing mitigating environmental and social impacts during the implementation of the Olgulului Land Use and Sub-Division Scheme Plan including the enforcement of agreed land use restrictions in order to identify suitable tradeoffs and best-fit options to avoid unacceptable and unsustainable environmental and social situations in the group ranch. The consultant is also relied heavily on the application of the standard impact management hierarchy for the identification of the most appropriate options.
- g) Focused on the realization of the positive opportunities of the plan during the implementation of the Olgulului Land Use and Sub-Division Scheme Plan including the enforcement of agreed land use restrictions especially in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- h) Developed a “win- win” Strategic Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (SESMMP) that is enforceable to protect and enhance the state of environment within the Olgulului Olorashi Group Ranch as well as the Greater Amboseli Ecosystem (GAE) and Kajiado County. The SESMMP contains a framework for coherent and sustainable land use management, sustainable livestock production, and sustainable grazing strategy.
- i) Developed a binding grazing regulation, specifying the roles of the (approved) grazing management committee, outlining clear obligations for land owners, guidelines for (in order to ensure sustainable land use,) equitable benefit sharing and specifying measures to reduce human wildlife conflicts in the wildlife conservancy and dispersal areas.

- j) Identified nature-based enterprises, compatible land uses and sustainable income options within the wildlife conservancy and dispersal areas in Olgulului Ololarashi Group Ranch and facilitate their gazettment.
- k) Prepared a succinct, Non-Technical Summary for ease of understanding by all stakeholders and in particular local communities, who should be well informed about the environmental implications of the OOG R Land use/ Subdivision Plan to enable them submit informed SESA comments during the validation stage of the final document
- l) Prepared the final SESA Report containing suitable mitigation measures for any potential risks and impacts, mitigation measures for adverse impacts, enhancement measures for positive impacts, recommendations based on comments from all stakeholders, and finally present to AET and OOG R for endorsement before filling with NEMA for review and approval.
- m) Prepared the SESA Report and proposed suitable mitigation measures for any potential risks and impacts identified during the study, identify measures to enhance opportunities and mitigate adverse impacts and make recommendations.
- n) Follow-up the approval of SESA Report with the NEMA Head Office in Nairobi.
- o) Follow up the gazettment of the Olgulului Land Use and Sub-Division Scheme Plan including the enforcement of agreed land use restrictions with the Kajiado County Government.

#### 2.2.4 SESA Study Team

This SESA scoping report for the OOG R land subdivision scheme plan has been prepared by the PECS Limited, a consultancy firm registered under EIA/EA Regulations 2003 with expertise from various disciplines including ecologists, GIS experts, Planners, Tourism Experts, Policy analysts and Environmentalists under the guidance of a NEMA Lead Expert and Team Leader Dr. Bernard Kaaria. The team members to be involved include the following:

Expert Name	Qualifications	Contact
Dr Bernard Kaaria Irigia	Team Leader-PhD, MSc, BSc	0722773951
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Janet Umotho	Public Health and Safety	0722394549



<b>Expert Name</b>	<b>Qualifications</b>	<b>Contact</b>
Dr. Kariuki Chege	PhD, BSc Land use and GIS	0715936997
Francis Mwaura	Bsc, Msc Planning and Policy Analysis	0721956291
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God'swill Baraka Sewe	Msc. GIS, HND Artificial Intelligence & Robotics	0714334992

### **3. BASELINE INFORMATION**

#### **3.1 Overview**

The baseline information for this SESA is contained in the Olgulului-Ololarashi Group Ranch Land Use and Subdivision Plan (attached for reference). The planning and surveying process was professionally undertaken by Gatome and Associates, Consulting Surveyors and Planners in 2006 through a very participatory process by all stakeholders including the land owners, lead agencies representing the national government and non-governmental actors.

Initially the intention was to subdivide the land to facilitate issuance of titles to individual group ranch members and settlement on their respective parcels. The pressure to subdivide the land was occasioned by the desire to have individual land rights registered as guaranteed in the Constitution. Looking at the neighboring group ranches namely Kimana and Mailwa and other cases in the county of Kajiado, the pressure on the leadership to subdivide the group ranch has taken unprecedented dimension in the last four years. The initial instruction to the consultant was to subdivide the land equally into eight thousand six hundred (8,600) parcels for OGR members appearing in the register then. However, in 2011 after wide consultations and engagement with the conservationists and other stakeholders, it was agreed that the subdivision model be reviewed in order to take into account the concerns relating to the protection of the Amboseli National Park in particular and the wider Amboseli Ecosystem in general. It is in appreciation of these concerns that the consultant was instructed to incorporate conservation planning principles into the subdivision exercise.

The OGR members and conservation partners prepared the Olgulului-Ololarashi Conservation and Development Plan 2011-2016 that structured the group ranch into conservation and tourism development, pastoral development, wildlife and cultivation zones. Though this plan provided guidance for land development in OGR, it did not meet the desires of the members of the ranch to acquire individual titles and land rights. It however, formed the basis for preparation of Land Use and Subdivision Scheme plan for OGR. The Plan Scheme was finalized and submitted to the county government for approval, and it is after the approval that the subdivision process started.

#### **3.2. General approach**

Strategic Social Environmental Assessment (SESA) on the other hand is a process of preliminary identification and consideration of the possible negative impacts into the environment and human health caused by implementation of any policy, plan or programme (PPP). Essentially, SESA is used to integrate environmental considerations into PPP. The goal of a SESA is to improve policies, plans or programmes in such a way as to minimize their potential negative environmental impacts, maximize positive impacts and ensure that negative impacts that cannot be avoided are properly managed and offset during implementation of the PPP. In this regard the SESA process involved collecting, reviewing and collating relevant existing social, economic and environmental information on the OGR land sub-division scheme plan and the Amboseli Ecosystem.

The objectives for SESA were guided by the National Guidelines for SESA in Kenya, and Section (57a) of the Environmental Management and Coordination (Amendment) Act, 2015 that requires all Policies, Plans and Programmes (PPPs) for implementation to be subjected to Strategic Social Environmental Assessment (SESA).

The Parent Act Cap 387 had no mention of Strategic Environmental Social Assessment and this created a gap in environmental impacts originating from policies, plans and programmes.

Strategic Environmental Social Assessment (SESA refers to a range of analytical and participatory approaches to integrate environmental consideration into policies, plans, or programs (PPP) and evaluate the inter-linkages with economic and social considerations. SESAs are approaches for obtaining and evaluating environmental information prior to its use in decision making in the development process (NEMA 2012: p.8). Consistent with Agenda 21 principles, SESA is a proactive approach to integrate environmental considerations into the higher levels of decision-making. SESAs include prediction and evaluation of social, economic and health impacts as well as environmental impacts of plans, policies and programmes. The principles upon which SESA is based include the following:-

- (i) Sustainable development and sustainable use of natural resources;
- (ii) Enhanced protection and conservation of biodiversity and physical surroundings;
- (iii) Inter-linkage of human settlement and cultural issues;
- (iv) Integration of socio-economic and environmental factors;
- (v) Interactive and inclusion of public and stakeholder engagement;
- (vi) Focus on broader environmental and social issues rather than on site-specific impacts in order to resolve issues that cannot be addressed at the project level;
- (vii) Identification and comparison of alternative scenarios.

### **3.3. SESA STUDY PROCESS**

Three broad steps were followed in the SESA study of the proposed OOG Subdivision Scheme Plan. They included screening, scoping and the detailed SESA study.

#### **3.3.1 Screening**

Screening was undertaken to determine whether the proposed OOG subdivision scheme plan required a Strategic Environmental Assessment. After consultations with the client and NEMA, it was recommended that the subdivision scheme Plan undergoes a SESA. In response, NEMA guided the study team to prepare a plan Brief and submit to NEMA for review. The brief acted as the screening document which was approved and the NEMA screening response is attached in Appendix 1 of this report. The consultant was guided to proceed and prepare a scoping report with the terms of reference and potential issues of concern.

#### **3.3.2 Scoping**

Following the determination that a SESA was necessary for the Plan; the scoping study was done to identify the key issues to be studied during the detailed SESA study. This was done through literature review and wide stakeholder and public consultation in order to identify and describe the key environmental impacts of the proposed plan as envisaged by the proponents, key stakeholders and the public. A scoping report was submitted to NEMA and approved as attached in Appendix 2.

### **3.3.3 Detailed SESA Study**

The detailed SESA study involved baseline data collection from various sources including the OGR land sub-division and land use scheme plan; review of relevant policies, legislation and institutional framework; analysis of reasonable alternatives; identification, analysis and prediction of environmental and social impacts; development of appropriate mitigation measures and impact management strategies. Other steps involved formulation of Strategic Environmental and Social Management Plan (SESMP); and Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (EMMP).

### **3.3.4 Consultation with the client**

The SESA screening and scoping process started with a consultative meeting with the Client OGR Management and AET. This involved getting a clear background of the project, the main objectives of the SESA and its integration with the OGR land sub-division scheme plan, developing a comprehensive Consultation and Public Participation plan (CPP), and establishing scoping boundaries for environmental, socio-economic and institutional concerns that needed to be addressed in the planning and SESA process.

### **3.3.5 Literature review**

This involved reviewing Policy, Legislative and Institutional Frameworks. Some of the documents reviewed included:

- Sustainable Development Goals of 2015 (SDGs),
- Kenya's Vision 2030,
- Wildlife Policy 2020,
- National Land Policy,
- the Strategy for Revitalization of Agriculture,
- the Water Policy,
- Energy Policy and the draft Environmental Policy.

The legal and regulatory documents included

- Kenya Constitution of 2010,
- the Environmental Management and Coordination (Amendment) Act of 2015,
- National Guidelines for Strategic Environmental Assessment of 2012,
- Wildlife Policy 2020
- Wildlife and Conservation management Act 2016
- the Water Act of 2016
- Physical Planning Act 2019
- Trustees Act Cap 164 (amended 2021)

The study team also reviewed past SESA studies to aid in the deeper understanding of the process and possible type of outcomes.

### **3.3.6 Field visit**

It is important to note that the SESA process began in August 2022, and some of the activities and consultative meetings were done in 2022. The initial meetings with the client and other stakeholders

were held around 10<sup>th</sup> October-17<sup>th</sup> 2022. They included visit to the client's offices in Amboseli for reconnaissance, consultation with community members, and heads of conservancies, the Kenya Wildlife Service, Elephant Trust, International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) and Big Five, among others. The consulting team also prepared data collection tools for Key Informant Interviews (KII), and Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) which were administered on site. During the field visit, the team also made observations on features on the ground and established facts to be considered in the SESA preparation process. These included facts on the type of terrain (landscape), slope, vegetation, sensitive ecological features, site land uses, neighboring land uses, status of the land quality and observable environmental and socio-economic challenges. The SESA team also visited all the conservancies within OOCR to get a glance of what it entails and how they are operated.

### **3.3.7 Key Informant Interviews**

Key informants were undertaken with County Government of Kajiado, office of the Governor, Department of Physical Planning, KWS, ACC, Big Five, IFAW, Amboseli Ecosystem Trust, Elephant Trust, Ministry of Interior (local chiefs) and local leaders.

### **3.3.8 Consultation with community leaders**

The study team held meetings with community leaders from OOCR who represent various sectors such as grazers, women group, and those involved in grass bulking project. The team also held consultation with Kitirwa Conservancy which trains rangers for protecting conservancies in OOCR.

### **3.3.9 Brain Storming Sessions**

Brain storming sessions on all emerging issues were held throughout the study period to identify, analyze and synthesize the key issues of land use, environmental and socio-economic concerns that need to be addressed in the Plan SESA. The issues agreed on were directly incorporated in the plan. Continuous consultation with the Client, AET, NEMA and office of Governor in Kajiado County was held throughout the study.

## **3.4 SESA Report Structure and format**

**Non-Technical Executive Summary:** This section presents a summary of the SESA report. It will broadly cover the SESA background, study methodology, study findings, baseline environmental conditions of the plan area, environmental impacts, mitigation, environmental management plan, conclusions and recommendations.

**Chapter 1: Introduction** - This chapter gives general background information, location, justification of the Plan and SESA, objectives and the SESA study team.

**Chapter 2: Approach and Methodology** - This chapter describes the approach and detailed methodology used to achieve the study objectives.

**Chapter 3: The SESA for the OOCR Land Use and Land Subdivision Plan** - This chapter gives a Brief description of the Plan.

**Chapter 4: Review of Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework** - This chapter provides an overview of the policies, legislation and institutional frameworks relevant to the SESA study and implementation of the plan

**Chapter 5: Baseline Environmental Conditions** - This chapter describes the existing physical, biological and socioeconomic environmental conditions of the plan context.

**Chapter 6: Stakeholder and Public Consultations** - This chapter details the stakeholders consulted, public consultations held and emerging issues.

**Chapter 7: Analysis of Alternatives** - This chapter discusses alternatives identified during the planning stage and may include management strategies, types of interventions, technologies, land use options as well as plan project activities to the proposed land uses, interventions, enforcement mechanisms and standards for enforcement. The **NO Action** option is also discussed.

**Chapter 8: Impact identification, prediction and Mitigation** - This chapter presents an analysis of the potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts and possible mitigation measures.

**Chapter 9: Environmental Initiatives and Strategies** - This chapter describes the environmental initiatives and management strategies the OGR Plan will adopt. This will broadly be presented in relation to dynamics in land use, water resources, mitigation plan, waste management, biodiversity, population influx, energy conservation and development control guidelines among others.

**Chapter 10: Strategic Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (SESMMP)** - This chapter describes the management plan of the environmental and socioeconomic impacts. The chapter further describes the monitoring plan that includes costs and timelines.

**Chapter 11 - Conclusion and Recommendations** -This chapter provides the conclusion and recommendations of the SESA study.

### **3.5. The Subdivision Process**

#### **3.5.1 Application**



Application for subdivision dated 19th May 2010 was approved by the Land Control Board (Form 2A). The entire size of 133,338 Ha be divided into portions of 12,140.8 Ha and the balance be subdivided equally and transferred to members of the Group Ranch for permanent ownership. For transparency and accountability, the letter was signed by the District Commissioner on behalf of the land control board

The request for subdivision was approved by the Director, Kajiado County physical planning vide letter of consent (form 2A attached).

#### **3.5.2 Notification**

A Notification of Approval of Development Permission (Form P.P.A.2) dated 18<sup>th</sup> June ,2019 was issued and it contains 10 approval conditions as shown in Figure 6 and will form the bulk of the mitigation measures to guide and minimize negative land use impacts.

**COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KAJIADO**  
**COUNTY PHYSICAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT**  
P.O. BOX 11-01100  
KAJIADO  
**FIFTH SCHEDULE**



FORM P.P.A. 2 {S.33 (1) (A)}


Registered No. Application S/1160/2019

**NOTIFICATION OF APPROVAL OF DEVELOPMENT PERMISSION**

**TO:**  
**OLGULULUI OLOLARASH GROUP RANCH,**  
**P.O BOX 388,**  
**LOITOKITOK**

Pursuant to provisions of PPA Cap 286, the Subdivision Approval Committee has approved the subdivision scheme plans submitted on 11/06/2019 for L.R. No. Kajiado/Olgulului Ololarashi/6477 situated in Loitokitok via Minute 010/2019 on 18/06/2019 subject to the following / appended condition(s):

1. All land/parcels designated for public use (both in urban areas and beyond) to be surrendered to the County Government for custody and administration free of charge without any conditions.
2. The County recommends conditional titles to beneficiaries in the scheme. Any further subdivision or fragmentation shall not be allowed
3. Land designated as conservancies is restricted from human activities. Any development shall be subject to recommendations and approval by the County.
4. There shall be a clear buffers between the settlements and both the National Park and conservancies. The buffer should be maintained at all time to minimize encroachment.
5. The County shall be allowed free access to exercise monitoring, inspection and regulating of land to ensure sustainable use ,intergenerational equity and protection of land against abuse
6. All nature assets within the subdivided zone remains National and County assets; protected by the County Regulations and National Statutes; Both the County and National governments shall regulate use and exploitation. Only County and National governments shall provide policy and regulation
7. Registry Index Map (RIM) must be amended before allocation of new numbers
8. Obtain Compliance Certificate from the County Government in accordance with Physical Planning Act (Cap 286).
9. The County government of Kajiado is indemnified against any unforeseen circumstances that may result from professional negligence and/or misrepresentation of facts by the applicant
10. The County Government of Kajiado can nullify the approval or cause amendments of the conditions of approval in case of non-compliance as it may deem fit

Dated.....18 JUN 2019.....  


Signed.....  
County Director of Physical Planning

Figure 6: Conditions for Approval for OOGRR Sub-division Scheme Plan (Form P.P.A 2)

Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, Kajiado County letter ref Kajiado/LD/33 dated 19/11/2020 on subdivision of Loitokitok/Olgulului/Ololarashi/6477 states that the survey has been issued with the new numbers and approved as follows: Loitokitok/Olgulului/Ololarashi/6852-9592 (field sketch attached).

### **3.5.3 Certificate of Compliance**

Certificate of Compliance (Form P.P.A.5) no 02502 issued to OOCR for subdivision of Kajiado/Olgulului/Ololarashi/6477 situated in Loitokitok Municipality within Kajiado County for approved plan with special Conditions stipulated in the notification of approval (Form P.P.A.2); in compliance with the Physical Planning Act (CAP 286 of 1996) and the county Land and Zoning standards/ Guidelines with respect to registered application (form P.P.A.1) dated 18/6/2019

The OOCR Land Use and Land Subdivision Plan is expected to contribute significantly in securing the land for environmental and wildlife conservation for the benefit of the people of Olgulului and enhance their livelihood through pastoralism and other economic activities, and achieve sustainability of land use and tenure for the present and future generations.

### **3.6 Geographical location**

The Olgulului-Ololarashi Group Ranch (OOCR) is located in Kajiado County. The group ranch measures approximately one hundred and thirty-three thousand, three hundred and thirty-eight hectares (133,338 Ha). It engulfs or surrounds the Amboseli National Park in the northern, western and southern directions. Proportionately, the group ranch is 3.5 times the size of Amboseli National park (ANP). The ranch is bordered by the Republic of Tanzania to the south-west, Mailua Group ranch to the west, Eselenkei Group Ranch to the north, Mbirikani to the North East and Kimana to the east.

### **3.7 Climatic conditions of the OOCR area**

The rainfall pattern in the OOCR area is bi-modal and in sync with the rest of Kajiado County. The short rains fall between October and December while the long rains fall between March and May. There is a general rainfall gradient that increases with altitude however; the bimodal rainfall pattern is not uniform across the County. The long (March to May) rains are more pronounced in the western part of the County while the short (October to December) rains are heavier in the eastern part where OOCR is located.

The rainfall amount in the later areas of Amboseli basin ranges from as low as 300mm unlike the Ngong hills and the slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro which receive rains of as high as 1250mm.

The temperature of the area varies in relation to altitude and season. The highest temperatures recorded are 34°C while the lowest temperatures experienced is about 10°C in the south eastern slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro which borders the group ranch. The coolest period is between July and August, while the hottest months are from November to April.

Due to the climatic conditions of the area the OOCR annual rain fed cannot support agriculture sustainably. However, the area can support livestock keeping and pastoralism albeit with constraints associated with unreliable rainfall and long period of droughts.



### 3.8 Population in the Group Ranch

#### 3.8.1 Current population estimates

The current registered members of the OOG are eleven thousand, four hundred and eighty-five persons (11,485). Given the average household size of six (6) the total population of the ranch is estimated to be sixty-eight thousand, nine hundred and ten (68,910). Assuming an adult to child ratio of 1:3 the school going population is estimated to be twenty-two thousand, nine hundred and seventy (22,970).

#### 3.8.2 Land parcels, schools and health facilities requirements

The land requirement for pastoralism activities is 11, 485 Ha, Conservancies 11, 485 Ha, and Settlement 7,000 Ha. The envisage total land requirement is 29,970 Ha as shown in table 2 to 3 below;

**Table 3.1: Number of parcels required**

No.	Land use characteristic	Hectares	Remarks
1	Pastoralism	11,485	The pastoral parcels confer to the owner grazing rights and not settlement rights.
2	Conservancies	11,485	The conservancy parcels confer to the owner the rights of apportionment of benefits accruing from conservation and tourism activities.
3	Settlement	7000	The settlement parcels confer to the owner the rights of occupation and construction to the land in accordance with development control regulations outlined in the plan.
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29,970</b>	

**Table 3.2: Number of schools and health facilities required**

No.	Facility	Number(s) required	Existing	Additional
1	Assorted Education facilities	19	5	14
2	Level 1 Hospital	1	0	0
3	Health centers and dispensaries	9	4	5

#### 3.8.3 Other population needs

The plan envisages that the population of OOG will need land and way leaves for the following: infrastructural facilities; adequate and portable water, energy and electricity, spaces and places for recreation, solid and liquid wastes disposal facilities. Improvement of living conditions should include provision of adequate accessibility within and between the settlement and to the external world. The

population should be facilitated to provide shelter for themselves as well as their being afforded opportunities for working, employment and income generation.

### **3.9 Land use**

#### **3.9.1 Current land use**

The land in the OGR as per the subdivision scheme is as follows; Grazing 42%, Wildlife habitat 17%, Kitirwa conservancy 10%, Manyatta and local centers 7%, Swamp and Wetlands 4%, Classified and unclassified roads 3%, seasonal rivers 2%, birds' sanctuary or habitat 1% and airstrip 0.01% as shown in Figure 7 and 8.

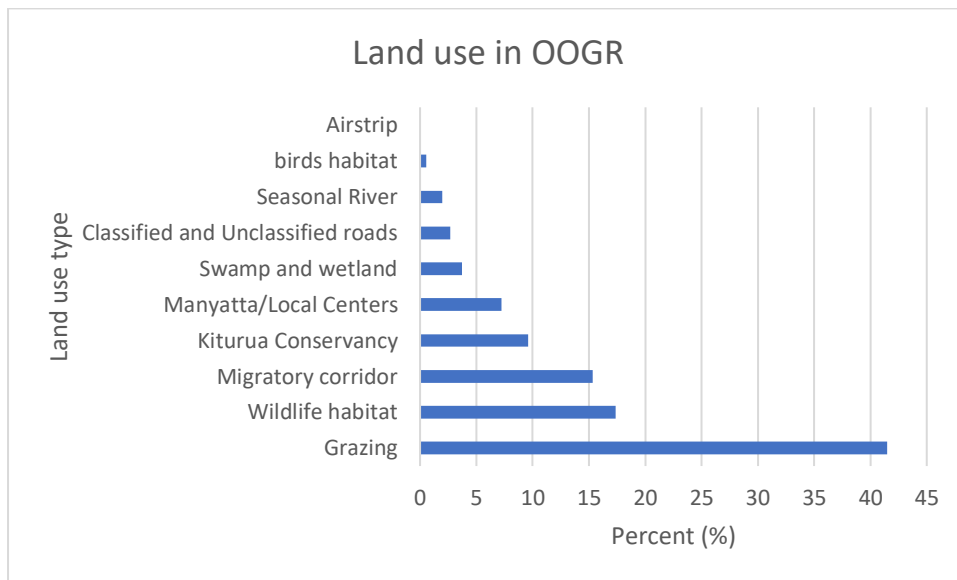


Figure 7: Land Use in OGR by Percentage

Sources: Gatome and Associates, Consultants, 2019.

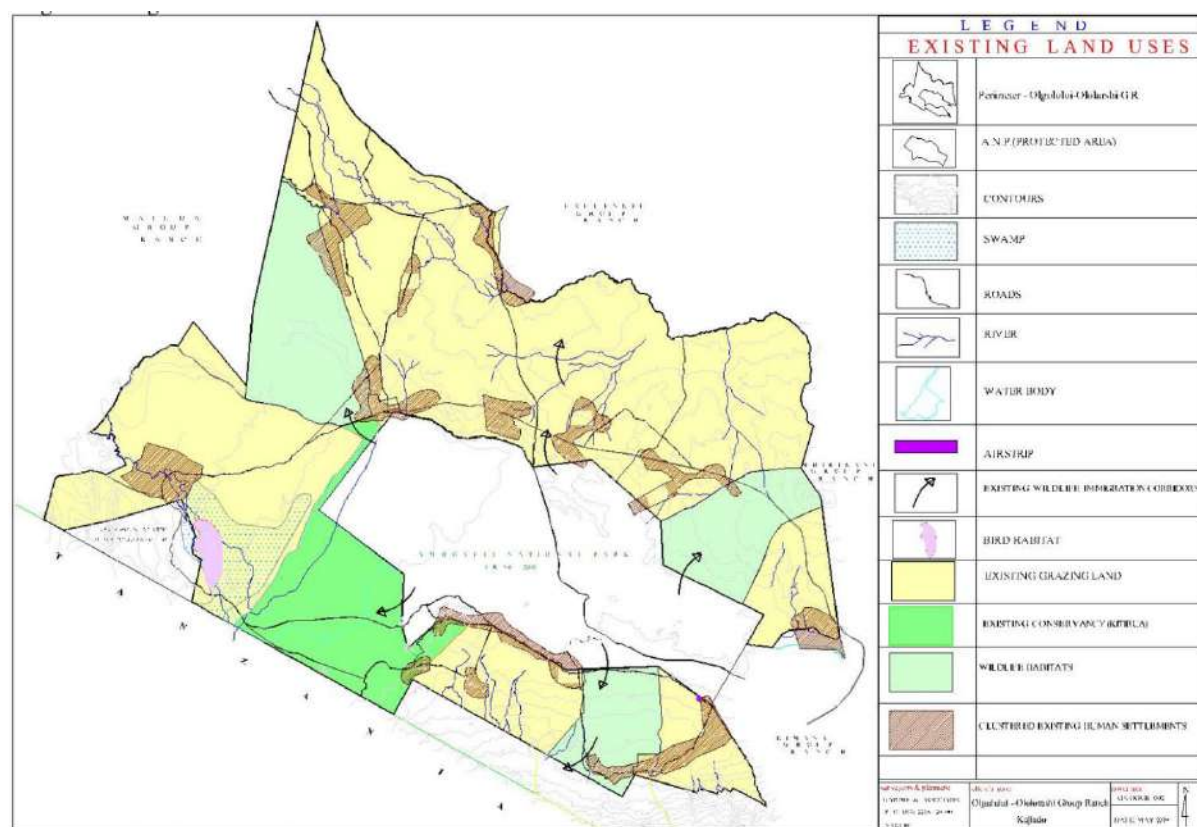


Figure 8: Land Use Map of OGR

### 3.9.2 Physical analysis

Physical analysis was undertaken in order to establish the topographic characteristic of the land and to establish suitability of the land from physiographic perspective. Broadly, this analysis resulted into the division of the land into hilly areas, gently sloping areas, flood plains, river beds and riparian areas and land with rocky outcrops. The analysis reveals generally that most of the land is developable without constraints except for low lying areas which may be prone to flooding and the river beds and riparian areas which may not be available for development due to sources of water. The results of the physical analysis are indicated in table 3.3 and figure 9.

Table 3.3 Physical analysis

No	Physical characteristics	Area in Hectares	Percent (%)
1	Gently sloping areas	102,883.47	73
2	Hilly areas	25,003.87	18
3	Flood plains	5227.85	4
4	Rocky outcrop	4898.22	3
5	Riverbeds and riparian	2778.60	2

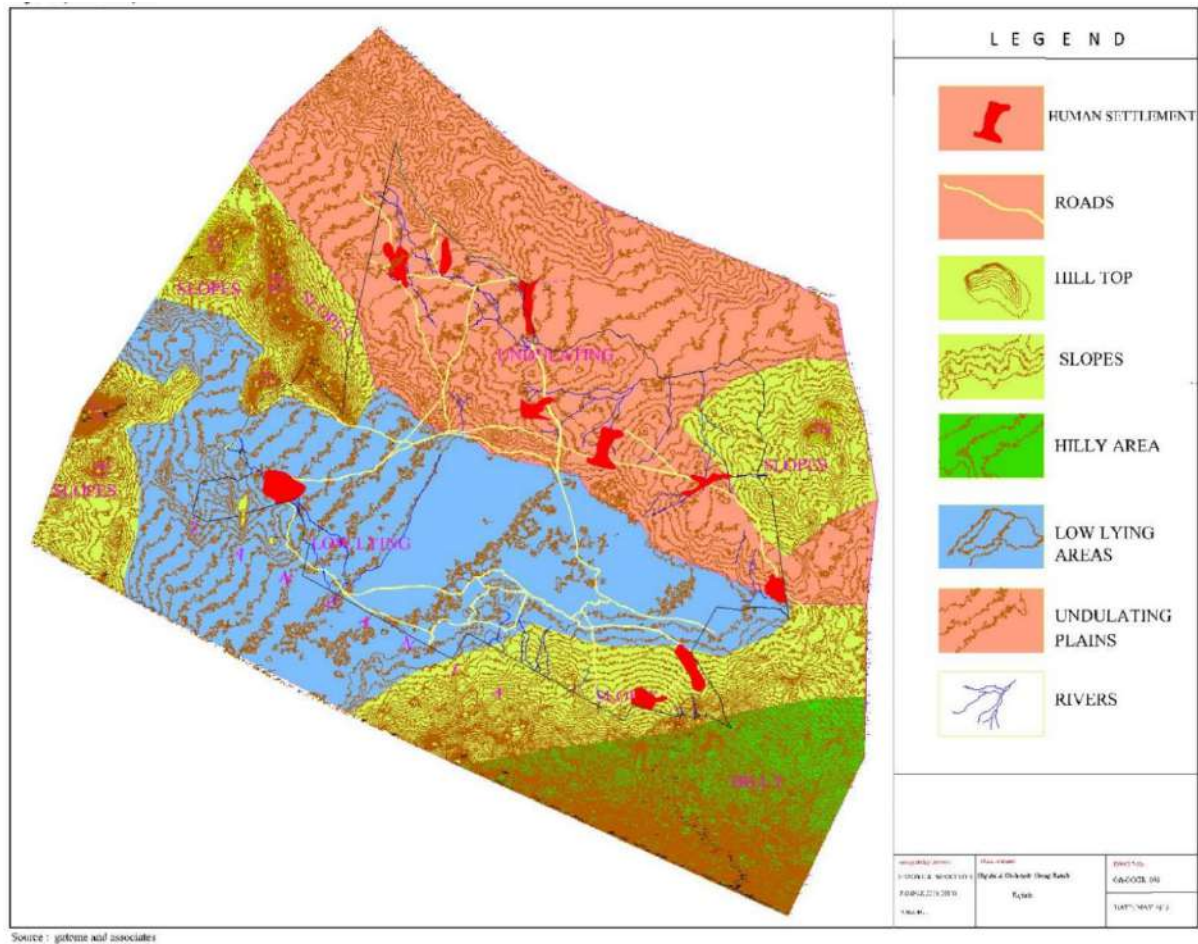


Figure 9: Physiological Map of OGR

### 3.9.3 Land Suitability

The land suitability assessment undertaken incorporated physical analysis, land cover classification, the climatic condition of the area (Agro-ecological zone) and the existing land use in order to determine how the use of the land may be optimized and improved. This assessment resulted into mapping of land suitability in the form of activities that may be undertaken in the whole of OGR as indicated in figure 10, and this was critical in informing OGR land sub-division scheme. The activities identified included pastoralism and livestock grazing, wildlife dispersal areas, tourism and establishment of tented camps, existing settlements and extension settlement areas.





Land Parcel No.	User	Land Parcel No.	User	Land Parcel No.	User
14	Olgulului borehole	37	Lengism boarding school		
19	Olgulului county borehole	38	Naiperra cattle dip		
20	Lalager Primary school	39	Risa water point		
21	Lalager trading center	40	Risa cattle dip		

### 3.9.4 Human settlement

The pattern of human settlement in OOCR is clustered/ nucleated. The members of OOCR reside in the following settlements and centers; Meshenani, Risa, Enkong Narok, Namelok, Ilkilunyet, Olgulului, IlMarba, Embaringoi, Lengisim, Nkiito, Lemito, Kitirua and Illarekerr as shown in Figure 11, Nos B1- B13. The location of the settlement has been influenced by a number of factors; transportation corridors, existing water sources, the nearness to Amboseli National Park, availability of services and the nature of the land. The human settlement performs a number of functions namely residential, commercial, administration, rural service center and education.

The advantages of this form of settlement include ease of provision of services, security including from wildlife and freeing of land for grazing and conservation activities. The location of human settlements is indicated in human settlement mapping figure 11.

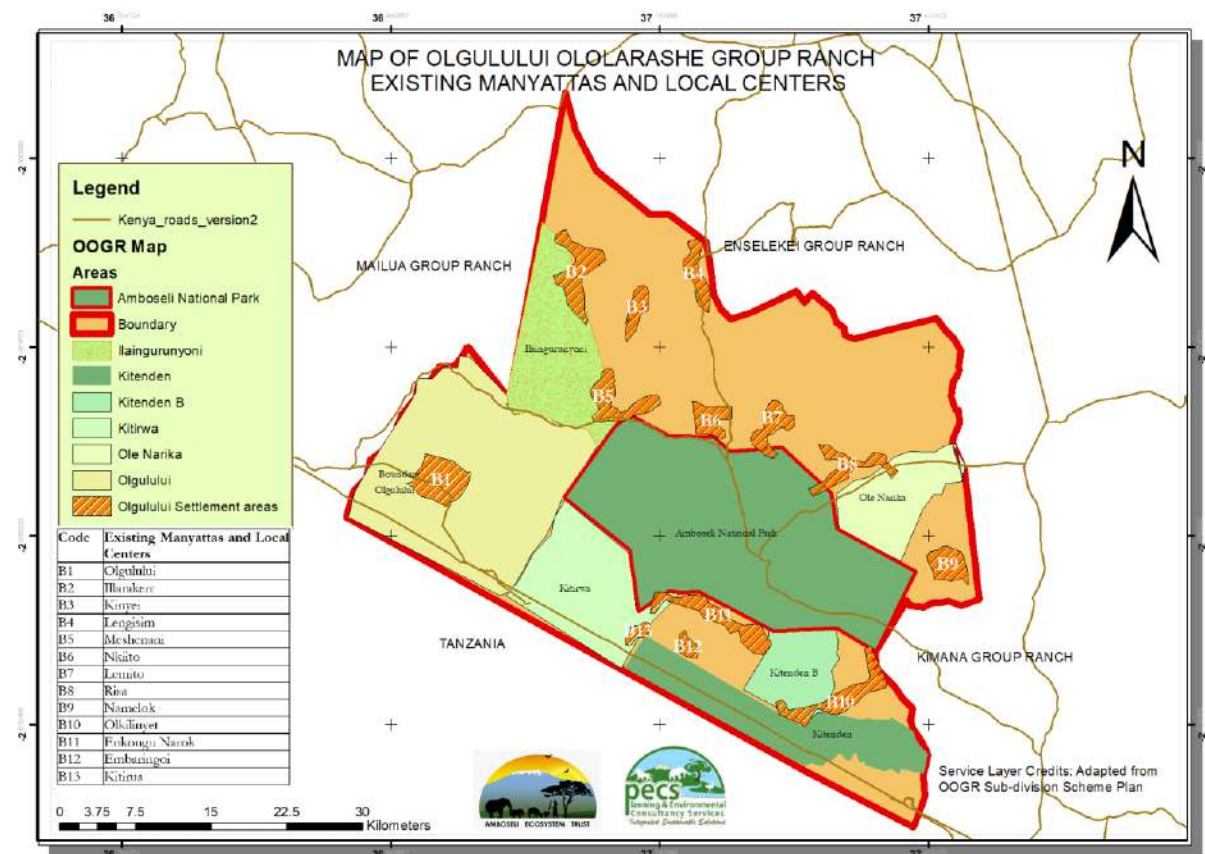


Figure 11: Human Settlement areas

## 4. POLICY, LEGAL, REGULATORY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

### 4.1 Overview:

There are numerous national and international policy, legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks that guide the requirements and preparation of a SESA. International policies include those ratified by the country concerning environmental issues. The national level provides the legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks for EIA and SESA studies.

The Government of Kenya has put in place a wide range of policies, legal frameworks, master plans and programmes to address issues of environmental protection and conservation. The frameworks are derived from statutes in the Constitution of Kenya (2010) as well as obligations in relevant international conventions which the state has ratified. Other environmental governance instruments include regulations, guidelines and standards all of which are implemented and enforced by different institutions and lead agencies. The role of the SESA is therefore to ensure integration of relevant environmental obligations, existing policies, plans and programs in new development policies, plans and programs such as the OOG Land use and Sub division plan. The aim of this is to alleviate, prevent or minimize the risk of environmental degradation. The role of the EIAs for the same purpose is usually implemented later on in order to screen the environmental integrity of projects which originate from development policies, plans and programmes mainly by cross-checking their compliance with specific environmental obligations as prescribed in legal frameworks.

The OOG Land use and sub division plan was screened against the environmental and social obligations in relevant frameworks at local, county, national and international levels which are provided in Table 4.2.

The PPP analysis involved a comprehensive review of relevant policies and legislation to identify all the environmental and social obligations and confirm their integration in the OOG Land use and Subdivision plan.

The findings of the PPP analysis are arranged in the matrix below in local, National, Regional and International Categories.

### 4.2 Local Frameworks

Framework	Environmental & Social Obligations for the SEA for OOG Land use and Subdivision plan	Compliance Status
<b>Amboeli Ecosystem Management Plan (AEMP) 2020-2030 (AET 2020)</b>	<p><b>Plan Foundations (Issue 8): Land subdivision and land use planning</b></p> <p>- Need to consider land use models that will ensure that a viable minimum area is maintained to support viable wildlife populations as well as traditional pastoralism after the group ranches are subdivided</p>	<p>The SEA for OOG Land use Sub division plan (LUSP) has identified and demarcated the following zones as areas to be held and used in common in order to continue supporting wildlife as well as traditional pastoralism:-</p> <p>a) Pastoral areas - 79,848.02 Ha</p> <p>b) Environmental conservation: Wildlife habitat, corridor and dispersal areas, Bird sanctuary, natural resources and drainage - 46,019.45 Ha</p>

		<p>c) Irrigation Area - 5227.02 Ha</p> <p>d) Transport infrastructure - 3,783.26 Ha</p> <p>e) Social and Physical Infrastructure - 1,678.04 Ha</p>
	<p><b>Section 3-2: AE zoning scheme</b></p> <p>- The AEMP has classified the OGR as an Exclusive Use and Low-Use Zone with the following land use prescriptions:-</p> <p><b><u>Exclusive Use Zone</u></b></p> <p><b>Recreational activity prescriptions:</b> Game drives, guided nature walks, walking safaris, camel and horseback safaris, balloon safaris, bird shooting, bird watching, bush breakfast, sundowners, and dinners.</p> <p><b>Permitted recreational facilities:</b> Camping sites, lodges, eco-lodges, bandas, campsites, interpretation signs, wildlife viewing roads, walking trails (associated with a tourist attraction), administration buildings and compounds, bird hides</p> <p><b><u>Low Use Zone</u></b></p> <p><b>Recreational activity prescriptions:</b> Game drives, walking safaris, camel and horseback safaris, balloon safaris, bird watching, visit to cultural centers, bush breakfast, sundowners, and dinners</p> <p><b>Permitted recreational facilities:</b> Accommodation facilities targeting the international market will be limited to special campsites along designated walking, camel or horseback safari routes, while accommodation facilities for the domestic market will be limited to student hostels</p>	<p>The prescribed recreational activities and facilities in the AEMP have been adopted in the SEA for OGR Land use Subdivision plan</p>
	<p><b>Land use zones</b></p> <p>The SEA for OGR Land use land Subdivision plan (LUSP) has adopted the following land use zones as prescribed in the AEMP:-</p> <p>i. human settlements, ii. Livestock grazing areas, iii. Agriculture zone, iv.</p>	<p>The SEA for OGR LUSP has adopted the permitted activities and land use restrictions for the pastoralism zone as prescribed in the AEMP (Table 7.1-1)</p> <p><b>Additional activities in OGR LUSP:-</b></p>



	<p><b>wildlife-based tourism zone, and, v. social infrastructure areas,</b></p> <p>The AEMP prescriptions for permitted activities and land use restrictions for the above land use zones are highlighted below.</p> <p><b><u>1. Pastoralism zone:</u></b></p> <p><b>Permitted activities:</b> Livestock grazing, construction of traditional 'manyatta's, livestock 'bomas', livestock watering points, cattle dips and fodder storage facilities</p> <p><b>Restrictions:</b> Construction of permanent 'bomas' or buildings, fencing, further land subdivision, change of user, change of ownership, road construction</p>	<p>a) Licensed harvesting of natural products (e.g. medicinal plants, firewood) for household use only</p> <p><b>Unclear issues in SEA for OOCR LUSP:-</b></p> <p>a) Licensing modalities for the harvesting of natural products in the pastoralism zone</p>
	<p><b><u>2. Conservation &amp; tourism zone:</u></b></p> <p><b>Permitted activities:</b> wildlife conservation, wildlife viewing and associated infrastructure, controlled construction of visitor accommodation facilities, research, controlled filming and photography, controlled construction of cultural 'manyattas', controlled livestock grazing, laying of underground infrastructure, construction of water pans, drawing water from rivers</p> <p><b>Restrictions:</b> Location of visitor accommodation facilities, bed capacity of visitor accommodation facilities, human settlement or buildings in any form without authority, number of traditional livestock in the 'manyattas', fencing, planting of exotic tree species, change of user and further subdivision</p>	<p>The SEA for OOCR LUSP has adopted the permitted activities and land use restrictions for the Environmental conservation and tourism zone (appearing as communal grazing, conservation area, buffer zones, wildlife corridors) as prescribed in the AEMP (Table 7.1-1)</p> <p><b>Additional activities in the SEA for OOCR LUSP:-</b></p> <p>a) Ecological research</p> <p>b) Construction of community ranger camps</p> <p>c) Approved abstraction of water from rivers</p> <p><b>Additional restrictions in the SEA for OOCR LUSP:-</b></p> <p>i. Crop farming</p> <p>ii. Harvesting of natural products</p> <p>iii. Road construction</p> <p>iv. Construction of dams and weirs</p> <p>v. Introduction of visual intrusive</p>

		<p>infrastructure (e.g. power lines)</p> <p><b>Unclear issues in the SEA for OOCR LUSP:-</b></p> <p>a) Approval of research activities</p> <p>b) Water abstraction approvals</p>
	<p><b>3. Cultivation zone:</b></p> <p><b>Permitted activities:</b> Cultivation of high value crops (e.g. tomatoes, onions, capsicum, coriander, herbs etc.), cultivation of subsistence crops, farming and bulking of fodder, perimeter fencing of the cultivation blocks</p> <p><b>Restrictions:</b> Change of user, further subdivision, change of ownership</p>	<p>The SEA for OOCR LUSP has adopted the permitted activities and land use restrictions for the cultivation zone (appearing as irrigation zone) as prescribed in the AEMP (refer to the SEA for OOCR LUSP Table 7.1-1)</p> <p><b>Additional activities in the SEA for OOCR LUSP:-</b></p> <p>a) Laying of irrigation infrastructure</p> <p>b) Fencing to reduce human-wildlife conflict</p> <p><b>Additional restrictions in the SEA for OOCR LUSP:-</b></p> <p>i. Construction of permanent 'bomas' or buildings</p> <p>ii. Road construction</p> <p>iii. Tree cutting</p>
	<p><b>4. Settlement Zone</b></p> <p><b>Permitted activities:</b> Commercial and residential buildings, social amenities (educational, health, community halls, play grounds, administration, churches, shops, hotels, open air markets etc.), permanent buildings by GR members, burial sites, semi-detached bungalows and flats encouraged, road construction, street lighting, greening the residential areas and road reserves is encouraged, nucleated settlements to be protected by a wildlife fence, urban agriculture; kitchen gardening, small scale poultry industry</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Prior to undertaking any of the above activities, development approval shall have to be granted by the</p>	<p>The SEA for OOCR LUSP has adopted the permitted activities and land use restrictions for the cultivation zone (appearing as irrigation zone) as prescribed in the AEMP (Table 7.1-1)</p> <p><b>Additional activities in the SEA for OOCR LUSP:-</b></p> <p>1. Installation of social infrastructure utilities including electricity, water supply, sewage and waste management structures</p> <p>2. Green belts</p> <p><b>Additional restrictions in the SEA for OOCR LUSP:-</b></p>

	<p><i>competent planning authority. Development applications seeking for approval or development permission shall be sought from the competent planning authority in a manner prescribed by the law</i></p> <p><b>Restrictions:</b> Further subdivision and change of user, row housing, burial will be undertaken only in the designated areas</p>	I. Dumping of waste outside designated areas
	<p><b>Community livelihoods &amp; socio-economic programme Action 4-1:</b> Establishing nucleated human settlements to minimize the fragmentation of sensitive environments</p>	This has been integrated in the SEA for OOCR LUSP as shown in Table 7.1-1
	<p><b>Natural Resource Management Programme</b></p> <p>- A key action under this programme is the securing of wildlife corridors including the Amboseli National Park – Olgullui North-Mbirikani corridor</p>	This has been integrated in the SEA for OOCR LUSP as part of the communal grazing, conservation area, buffer zones, wildlife corridors (Table 7.1-1)

#### 4.3 County Framework

Framework	Environmental & Social Obligations for the SEA for OOCR Land use and Subdivision plan	Compliance Status
<b>Amboseli National Park Management plan 2020-2030</b>	<p>ISSUE 6: HABITAT LOSS AND DEGRADATION</p> <p>- Need to consider land use models that will ensure that a viable minimum area is maintained to support viable wildlife populations as well as traditional pastoralism after the group ranches are subdivided</p>	<p>The SEA for OOCR Land use Sub division plan has identified and demarcated the following zones as areas to be held and used in common in order to continue supporting wildlife as well as traditional pastoralism:-</p> <p>f) Pastoral areas - 79,848.02 Ha</p> <p>g) Environmental conservation: Wildlife habitat, corridor and dispersal areas, Bird sanctuary, natural resources and drainage - 46,019.45 Ha</p> <p>h) Irrigation Area - 5227.02 Ha</p> <p>i) Transport infrastructure - 3,783.26 Ha</p> <p>Social and Physical Infrastructure - 1,678.04 Ha</p>

<b>Kajiado County Land Sub-Division Guidelines 2018 (CGK 2018)</b>	<p>Permissible landuses for OOG area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pastoralism and Conservation and mixed urban land use (economic node) as shown in Appendix 10: Kajiado County Land Sub division Guidelines 2018</li> </ul>	The SEA for OOG LSUP is aligned with the guidelines. However, the guidelines advocate for retention of the group ranches in their traditional state
<b>Kajiado County Spatial Plan 2019-2029 (CGK 2019)</b>	Recommended landuse for Kajiado South Sub-County (Kajiado South) is livestock, tourism and conservation as shown in Appendix 11: Kajiado County Spatial plan 2019-2029	This has been integrated in the SEA for OOG LUSP as part of the pastoralism, communal grazing, conservation area, buffer zones, wildlife corridors (Table 7.1-1)
	<p>Strategy for Wildlife Conservation and Tourism Promotion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identification and zoning of corridors for wildlife to remove the encroachment</li> <li>- Establishing wildlife conservancies along corridors to maintain the habitat</li> </ul>	This has been integrated in the SEA for OOG LUSP as part of the communal grazing, conservation area, buffer zones, wildlife corridors (Table 7.1-1)
	<p>Strategy for Conservation of Environmentally sensitive areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protection and conservation of Amboseli National Park, wildlife corridors and wildlife dispersal areas</li> <li>- Zoning and protecting wetlands, riparian areas and river banks</li> </ul>	<p>This has been integrated in the SEA for OOG LUSP as part of the communal</p> <p>grazing, conservation area, buffer zones, wildlife corridors (Table 7.1-1)</p>

#### 4.4 National Framework

<b>Framework</b>	<b>Environmental &amp; Social Obligations for the SEA for OOG Land use and Subdivision plan</b>	<b>Compliance Status</b>
<b>Constitution of Kenya (GoK 2010)</b>	<b>Article 69(a)</b> - Conservation of the environment and natural resources	This has been integrated in the SEA for OOG LUSP as part of the communal grazing, conservation area, buffer zones, wildlife corridors (Table 7.1-1)
<b>National Environment Policy, 2014 (GoK 2014)</b>	<b>Section 4.10.2(1)</b> - Protecting, conserving and improving habitats, corridors and wildlife dispersal areas	This has been integrated in the SEA for OOG LUSP as part of the communal grazing, conservation area, buffer zones, wildlife corridors (Table 7.1-1)
<b>Environment Management and Coordination Act</b>	<b>Section 57A</b> – Strategic environmental assessment	The SEA for OOG LUSP was undertaken in fulfilment of this requirement

<b>(EMCA) Cap 387 (GoK 2015a)</b>	- All Plans for implementation shall be subject to strategic environmental assessment	
<b>National Landuse Policy, 2017 (GoK 2017)</b>	<b>Section 138</b> - Ensuring that land uses conform to the relevant land use plans.	The SEA for OOCR LUSP is compliant with the following landuse plans:-  1. Amboseli Ecosystem Management Plan (AEMP) 2020-2030  2. Kajiado County Spatial Plan 2019-2029  3. Kajiado County Land Sub-Division Guidelines
<b>Integrated National Landuse Guidelines, 2011 (NEMA 2011)</b>	<b>3.1</b> : Protection of rivers and wetlands  - Provide buffer zones of between 2m-30m width measured from the highest water mark for rivers and streams	This has been integrated in the SEA for OOCR LUSP as part of the communal grazing, conservation area, buffer zones, wildlife corridors (Table 7.1-1)
	<b>3.6</b> Conservation of biological diversity  - Protection of wildlife migratory corridors and dispersal areas	This has been integrated in the SEA for OOCR LUSP as part of the communal grazing, conservation area, buffer zones, wildlife corridors (Table 7.1-1)
	<b>3.9</b> Preservation of pastoral lands  - Develop incentives and/or disincentives to discourage subdivision of group ranches  - Promote harmonious coexistence of livestock and wildlife (e.g. avoid fencing off wildlife corridors and buffer zones)	The SEA for OOCR LUSP has identified and demarcated the following zones as areas to be held and used in common in order to continue supporting wildlife as well as traditional pastoralism:-  a) Pastoral areas - 79,848.02 Ha b) Environmental conservation: Wildlife habitat, corridor and dispersal areas, Bird sanctuary, natural resources and drainage - 46,019.45 Ha  The total coverage of this is 125,876.47 Ha which is equivalent to 82% of OOCR area
<b>National Wildlife Policy, 2020 (GoK 2020)</b>	<b>4.2 Management of National Parks, Reserves and Sanctuaries</b>  - Developing incentives for landowners that host wildlife in dispersal and connectivity areas	The SEA for OOCR LUSP highlights the following incentives:-  a) Annual lease payments for landowners in the conservation area and wildlife corridors through the Big life Foundation  b) The conservation area and wildlife corridors will generate

		carbon credits through the Chyulu Hills REDD+ Project has a clear “revenue allocation model” agreed between the other REDD+ partners who comprise Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Maasai Wilderness Conservation Trust (MWCT), David Sheldrick Wildlife trust (DSWT), Big Life Foundation (BLF) and Maasai Group ranches
	<b>4.3 Wildlife Conservation and Management on Private and Community Lands</b>  - Promoting wildlife conservation as a land-use option	The SEA for OOCR LUSP highlights the following incentives:-  a) Annual lease payments for landowners in the conservation area and wildlife corridors through the Big life Foundation  b) The conservation area and wildlife corridors will generate carbon credits through the Chyulu Hills REDD+ Project has a clear “revenue allocation model” agreed between the other REDD+ partners who comprise Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Maasai Wilderness Conservation Trust (MWCT), David Sheldrick Wildlife trust (DSWT), Big Life Foundation (BLF) and Maasai Group ranches
	Providing incentives to support individuals, communities and other stakeholders to invest in wildlife conservation and management	The SEA for OOCR LUSP highlights the following incentives:-  a) Annual lease payments for landowners in the conservation area and wildlife corridors through the Big life Foundation  b) The conservation area and wildlife corridors will generate carbon credits through the Chyulu Hills REDD+ Project has a clear “revenue allocation model” agreed between the other REDD+ partners who comprise Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Maasai Wilderness Conservation Trust (MWCT), David Sheldrick Wildlife trust (DSWT), Big Life Foundation (BLF) and Maasai Group ranches
	Integration of wildlife corridors and dispersal areas	This has been integrated in the SEA for OOCR LUSP as part of the communal grazing, conservation

		area, buffer zones, wildlife corridors (Table 7.1-1)
<b>Wildlife conservation and Management Act (WCMA) 2013 (GoK 2013a)</b>	<p><b>15. Protection areas</b></p> <p>(1) Where the Minister, after consultation with the competent authority, is satisfied that it is necessary, for ensuring the security of the animal or vegetable life in a National Park or in a National Reserve or in a local sanctuary or for preserving the habitat and ecology thereof, to prohibit, restrict or regulate any particular acts in any area adjacent to the Park, National Reserve or local sanctuary he may, by notice in the Gazette, declare the area to be a protection area and may, by the same or a subsequent notice, specify the acts which are prohibited or restricted or regulated and the extent or manner of the restriction or regulation.</p> <p><i>[Act No. 16 of 1989, s. 13.]</i></p>	<p>The SEA for OGR LUSP has identified and demarcated the following zones as areas to be held and used in common in order to continue supporting wildlife as well as traditional pastoralism:-</p> <p>a) Pastoral areas - 79,848.02 Ha b) Environmental conservation: Wildlife habitat, corridor and dispersal areas, Bird sanctuary, natural resources and drainage - 46,019.45 Ha</p> <p>The total coverage of this is 125,876.47 Ha which is equivalent to 82% of OGR area</p>
<b>National Climate Change Framework Policy, 2016 (GoK 2016a)</b>	<p><b>S9.2.1: Promoting Public- Private Partnerships (PPPs) in climate finance</b></p> <p>- Adequate and predictable financial resources are a crucial component for achieving Kenya's ambitious climate change response objectives. Given the extent of projected climate change adaptation and mitigation needs in Kenya, it is important to ensure that all sources of finances can be mobilized – international, domestic, public and private – including through Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs). Kenya therefore requires a suitable framework to attract and efficiently utilize climate finance.</p>	<p>The conservation area and wildlife corridors will generate carbon credits through the Chyulu Hills REDD+ Project has a clear "revenue allocation model" agreed between the other REDD+ partners who comprise Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Maasai Wilderness Conservation Trust (MWCT), David Sheldrick Wildlife trust (DSWT), Big Life Foundation (BLF) and Maasai Group ranches</p>
<b>Kenya Vision 2030 (GoK 2008)</b>	<p><b>Reclaim wildlife corridors and migratory routes</b></p> <p>- The establishment and maintenance of wildlife corridors and dispersal areas and biodiversity hot spots are significant to ensure continuity of viable ecosystems and capacity building for natural resource management. Securing the dispersal areas and wildlife corridors requires continuous efforts to encourage creation of conservancies. In critical cases, the government will intervene and provide funds to support easement programmes, lease land from</p>	<p>This has been integrated in the SEA for OGR LUSP as part of the communal grazing, conservation area, buffer zones, wildlife corridors (Table 7.1-1)</p>

	the communities, and acquire prime wildlife dispersal areas.	
<b>National Wildlife Strategy 2030 (GoK 2018)</b>	<b>Goal 1: MAINTAIN AND IMPROVE HABITAT AND ECOSYSTEM INTEGRITY</b> - Maintain and improve habitat and ecosystem integrity to reduce biodiversity loss, protect ecosystem function, enhance connectivity, and increase resilience	This has been integrated in the SEA for OOCR LUSP as part of the communal grazing, conservation area, buffer zones, wildlife corridors (Table 7.1-1)
	<b>Goal 4: ACCESS, INCENTIVES, AND SUSTAINABLE USE</b> - Increase the awareness and appreciation of wildlife by all Kenyans and motivate them to support and take action that enhances their participation in conservation.	The SEA for OOCR LUSP highlights the following incentives:- a) Annual lease payments for landowners in the conservation area and wildlife corridors through the Big life Foundation b) The conservation area and wildlife corridors will generate carbon credits through the Chyulu Hills REDD+ Project has a clear "revenue allocation model" agreed between the other REDD+ partners who comprise Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Maasai Wilderness Conservation Trust (MWCT), David Sheldrick Wildlife trust (DSWT), Big Life Foundation (BLF) and Maasai Group ranches.
<b>Kenya National Spatial Plan 2015-2045 (GoK 2016)</b>	<b>2.8.4 Protection of Environmental Conservation Areas</b> - Protection of rangeland areas which host most of the country's game reserves, parks, conservancies and sanctuaries as home to more than 90% of the wild game	The SEA for OOCR LUSP has identified and demarcated the following zones as areas to be held and used in common in order to continue supporting wildlife as well as traditional pastoralism:- a) Pastoral areas - 79,848.02 Ha b) Environmental conservation: Wildlife habitat, corridor and dispersal areas, Bird sanctuary, natural resources and drainage - 46,019.45 Ha  The total coverage of this is 125,876.47 Ha which is equivalent to 82% of OOCR area
<b>National Water Master Plan 2030 (GoK 2013b)</b>	<b>s6.2- Water allocation policy priorities</b> 1st Priority - Water reserve (apportionment) for ecological functions and basic human needs	This is an unclear issue:-  The SEA for OOCR LUSP does not indicate how the mushrooming of



		borehole drilling will be controlled and regulated
<b>National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, (NBSAP) 2019-2030 (GoK 2021)</b>	<p><b>Goal 4: Promote and enhance fair and equitable sharing of benefits</b></p> <p>- Promote and enhance fair and equitable sharing of benefits accruing from utilization of biodiversity and ecosystem services</p>	<p>The SEA for OOG LUSP highlights the following incentives:-</p> <p>a) Annual lease payments for landowners in the conservation area and wildlife corridors through the Big life Foundation</p> <p>b) The conservation area and wildlife corridors will generate carbon credits through the Chyulu Hills REDD+ Project has a clear “revenue allocation model” agreed between the other REDD+ partners who comprise Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Maasai Wilderness Conservation Trust (MWCT), David Sheldrick Wildlife trust (DSWT), Big Life Foundation (BLF) and Maasai Group ranches.</p>
<b>National Environment Action plan 2009 (GoK 2009)</b>	<p>This Plan recognizes the environmental challenges facing industries, among others as; generation and management of solid, liquid and hazardous waste; gaseous emissions; adoption of cleaner production technologies and compliance with EIA/EA; waste and water regulations; importation of obsolete technologies; unregulated importation of toxic and hazardous chemicals; air and noise pollution; inappropriate technology in energy production; and poor planning in respect to industrial and residential areas. The National Action Plan proposes, among others, the following interventions: enhance use of cleaner production systems, finalize and implement regulations on toxic and hazardous chemicals and finalize and implement regulations on noise pollution.</p>	<p>This SEA for OOG LUSP clearly shows how the above propositions are tackled by the Management Plan according to the provisions for implementation of EMCA 1999 and the associated environmental regulations. Chapter eight of this report details all the possible impacts of the implementation of the management plan especially the tourist facilities and activities and shows how the negative impacts will be mitigated.</p>
<b>The National Forest Policy, 2014 (GoK 2014)</b>	<p><b>3.1 Overall goal of the Policy</b></p> <p>The overall goal of this Policy is sustainable development, management, utilization and conservation of forest resources and equitable sharing of accrued benefits</p>	<p>The SEA for OOG LUSP highlights the following incentives:-</p> <p>a) Annual lease payments for landowners in the conservation area and wildlife corridors through the Big life Foundation</p>

	for the present and future generations of the people of Kenya.	b) The conservation area and wildlife corridors will generate carbon credits through the Chyulu Hills REDD+ Project has a clear “revenue allocation model” agreed between the other REDD+ partners who comprise Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Maasai Wilderness Conservation Trust (MWCT), David Sheldrick Wildlife trust (DSWT), Big Life Foundation (BLF) and Maasai Group ranches.
<b>Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003 (GoK 2003)</b>	The Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, state in Regulation 3 that “the Regulations shall apply to all policies, plans, programmes, projects and activities specified in Part IV, Part V and the Second Schedule of the Act”(ER-EIA, 2003). Section 42 and 43 address Strategic Environment Social Assessments; section 42(1) requires lead agencies in consultation with NEMA to subject all policy, plans and programmes for implementation to a Strategic Environment Assessments while regulation 42 (3) commits the government and all lead agencies to incorporate principles of SESA in the development of sector or national policy.	This SEA for OGR LUSP has achieved this by addressing section 42 and 43 of the Environmental (Impact assessment and Audit) regulation 2003
<b>Waste Management Regulations, 2006 (Legal Notice 121) (GoK 2006)</b>	<p><b>Part II regulation 4 (1)</b> provides that no person shall dispose of any waste on a public highway, street, road, recreational area or in any public place except in a designated receptacle;</p> <p><b>regulation 4 (2)</b> further states that a waste generator shall collect, segregate and dispose such waste in the manner provided for under these regulations and finally; and</p> <p><b>regulation 5 (1)</b> provides for cleaner production methods. It states that a waste generator shall minimize the waste generated by adopting the following cleaner production methods:</p> <p>i. Improvement of production process through; conserving raw materials and energy; Eliminating the use of toxic raw materials; and Reducing toxic emissions and wastes;</p>	This SEA for OGR LUSP has incorporated the Environmental and Social Management Plan and Environmental Monitoring Plan to ensure that the waste management regulations are complied.

	<p>ii. Monitoring the product cycle from beginning to end by: Identifying and eliminating potential negative impacts of the product; enabling the recovery and re-use of the product where possible; and incorporating environmental concerns in the design and disposal of a product.</p>	
<p><b>Wetlands, Riverbanks, Lake Shore and Sea Shore Management Regulations, 2009 - Legal Notice No. 19 (GoK 2009)</b></p>	<p>Management of wetlands is guided by the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resources on the river banks, lake shores and the sea shore shall be utilized in a sustainable manner;</li> <li>- Environmental impact assessment as required under the Act shall be mandatory for all major activities on river banks, lake shores and the seashore; and</li> <li>- Special measures, including prevention of soil erosion, siltation and water pollution will be enforced.</li> </ul> <p><b>Section 9 clause 2(c)</b> provides that a strategic environmental social assessment be conducted for specific wetlands management plans.</p> <p>On use of wetlands, <b>section 11 (1 and 2)</b> details the activities permitted and environmentally sound to ensure sustainable management of the wetlands.</p>	<p>This SEA for OOCR LUSP has incorporated this through the integration with the AEMP that proposes various water management and conservation issues among them protection of wetlands and rivers, protection of critical water springs from degradation and promotion of rainwater harvesting technology and support of establishment of Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs) to enhance management of water sources.</p>
<p><b>County Government Act, No 17 of 2012 (GoK 2012)</b></p>	<p>The County Government Act aims at giving effect to Chapter 11 (Devolution) of the constitution and provides for the county government powers, functions and responsibilities in the delivery of services and for connected purposes. The act emphasizes the need for a consultative and participatory approach where the principles of planning and development facilitation in a county serve as a basis for engagement between the county government and the citizenry, other stakeholders and interest groups (Article 102 (i)).</p>	<p>The SEA for OOCR LUSP Planning process involved a participatory process whose hallmarks are public participation and stakeholder consultations to ensure that all their environmental and social concerns are incorporated. Therefore, individuals and institutions directly or indirectly affected by implementation of the AEMP are entitled to express their interests and have them respectively taken into consideration in the decision-making process. Additionally, County Governments must be involved in matters of public land, water, health and infrastructure development in their respective areas of jurisdiction to avoid conflicts with county development plans.</p>

<p><b>Controlled Substances Regulations, 2007 (Legal Notice No.73)</b></p>	<p>According to these regulations, producers and/or importers of controlled substances are required to include a material safety data sheet. Persons are prohibited from storing, distributing, transporting or otherwise handling a controlled substance unless the controlled substance is accompanied by a material safety data sheet. Manufacturers, exporters or importers of controlled substances must be licensed by NEMA. Further, any person wishing to dispose of a controlled substance must be authorized by NEMA. The licensee should ensure that the controlled substance is disposed of in an environmentally sound manner. These regulations also apply to any person transporting such controlled substances through Kenya. Such a person is required to obtain a Prior Informed Consent (PIC) permit from NEMA.</p> <p>Persons handling controlled substances are required to apply for a permit from NEMA. Any licensee who imports or produces any controlled substances is required to ensure that all persons who receive or buy such substances sign a declaration form. Where an imported controlled substance does not meet set specifications, NEMA shall require the licensee to return the controlled substance to the country of origin at his/her cost or pay to NEMA the cost of disposing of the controlled substance.</p>	<p>The SEA for OOCR LUSP and specifically the Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plans have incorporated the handling of controlled substances to ensure safety of all the actors reduced harm and/or injury is caused to the people working in the sector and to the environment.</p>
<p><b>Trustee (Perpetual Succession) Act Cap 264 (Amended December 2021)</b></p>	<p>The act defines a trust is a legal relationship created by the settlor to place his/her property under the control of a trustee who then has an equitable obligation to hold that property for the benefit of a beneficiary. The existence of a trust is not determined by the life of a settlor, therefore a beneficiary can continue to enjoy the benefits of the trust property even when the settlor dies. This is what is known as perpetual succession.</p> <p>All trusts are now deemed to be irrevocable upon the death of the settlor unless the trust deed contains an express power of revocation or the settlor exercises an express power of</p>	<p>The act is relevant and is implemented to this study because Olgulului Land Trust was registered on 28th September 2023 to oversee management and governance of OOCR Sub-division Scheme Plan. It constitutes of eight registered Trustees who will look who will be charged with overseeing common land, land disposal and transfer and acquisition of the same in order to ensure sustainable and compatible land uses.</p>

	<p>revocation during his/her lifetime. When a trust is irrevocable, it cannot be amended or modified except by consent of all beneficiaries or by a court order.</p> <p>The Act makes provision for the formation of various types of Trusts i.e. Charitable, family and in this case a Land Trust.</p> <p>The registration under the Act accords a Trust as a separate legal status and is able to own property in its own name, enter into contracts and do any other thing in its own name. The Trust would upon registration under the Act have a separate and distinct legal identity.</p> <p><b>Section 3 (1)</b> of the Act provides, inter-alia, that the trustees who have been appointed by anybody or association established for any religious, educational, literary, scientific, social, athletic or charitable purpose or who have constituted themselves for any such purpose may apply in under the Act, for incorporation a corporate body.</p> <p><b>Section 4</b> of the Act provides that upon issuance of the certificate of incorporation (under the Act) ,it shall confer and vest in the body corporate(now incorporated as a result of issuance of certificate) all movable and immovable property and any interest therein belonging to or held by any person or persons for the benefit of the trust concerned</p>	
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#### 4.5 Regional and International framework

Framework	Environmental & Social Obligations for the SEA For OOCR Land use and Subdivision plan	Compliance Status
<b>COUNTRY CLIMATE AND DEVELOPMENT REPORT (CDDR) 2023 (WB 2023)</b>	<p><b>3.2.3.1. Robust plans, interinstitutional coordination, data, and capacity for climate-compatible urbanization</b></p> <p>Mainstreaming national climate change goals in the land use planning agenda as potential to reinforce a deliberate focus on climate-compatible growth in OOCR.</p>	By ensuring compliance with the policy and legal framework discussed, this will lead to a low carbon development of OOCR

<p><b>EAC Protocol on Environment and Natural Resources (EAC, 1999)</b></p>	<p><b>Article 12 - Management of wildlife resources</b></p> <p>- Promoting community based wildlife conservation and management</p>	<p>The SEA for OGR LUSP has identified and demarcated the following zones as areas to be held and used in common in order to continue supporting wildlife as well as traditional pastoralism:-</p> <p>a) Pastoral areas - 79,848.02 Ha b) Environmental conservation: Wildlife habitat, corridor and dispersal areas, Bird sanctuary, natural resources and drainage - 46,019.45 Ha</p> <p>The total coverage of this is 125,876.47 Ha which is equivalent to 82% of OGR area</p> <p>It is expected that some of the landowners may aggregate their land parcels for creation of wildlife conservancies and sanctuaries</p>
<p><b>UNESCO's programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB)</b></p>	<p>The core area of the reserve is the protected Amboseli National Park while the buffer zone comprises the surrounding areas including Olgulului-Lorarashi, Eselengei, Mbirikani, Kimana, Kuku, and Rombo</p>	<p>The SEA for OGR LUSP has identified and demarcated the following zones as areas to be held and used in common in order to continue supporting wildlife as well as traditional pastoralism:-</p> <p>a) Pastoral areas - 79,848.02 Ha b) Environmental conservation: Wildlife habitat, corridor and dispersal areas, Bird sanctuary, natural resources and drainage - 46,019.45 Ha</p> <p>The total coverage of this is 125,876.47 Ha which is equivalent to 82% of OGR area</p> <p>It is expected that some of the landowners may aggregate their land parcels for creation of wildlife conservancies and sanctuaries</p>
<p><b>Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)</b></p>	<p><b>Article 2.1</b> - Conserving migratory species and protecting their habitats</p>	<p>This has been integrated in the SEA for OGR LUSP as part of the communal grazing, conservation</p>

		area, buffer zones, wildlife corridors (Table 7.1-1)
<b>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</b>	<p>The primary purpose of the framework is to establish methods to minimize global warming and in particular emission of greenhouse gases. The framework was adopted on 9th May 1992 and came into force on 21st March 1994. Kenya ratified the framework on 30th August 1994 thereby committing to join the international community in combating the problem of climate change. The National Environmental Management Authority is the agency acting as the national focal point for this protocol.</p> <p>The objective of the framework is; "Stabilization of the greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system". A summary of steps envisaged to implement the Convention to achieve the objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preparation and implementation of abatement plans on climate change.</li> <li>- Integration of climate change consideration into the development of environmental, social and economic policies.</li> <li>- Promoting the sustainable management of sinks and GHG reservoirs.</li> <li>- Promoting research and cooperation in information exchange.</li> <li>- Development of education, training and public awareness raising programs.</li> <li>- Promoting and developing research and systematic observation.</li> </ul> <p>These activities are related to seeking and processing of information, building long-term scenarios, identification and evaluation of abatement options and strategies, climate change vulnerability evaluation of the most likely scenarios, policy design for the implementation of abatement and/or adaptation activities, evaluating the social and</p>	<p>The execution of these obligations implies that the implementation process of the AEMP should adopt environmentally friendly processes that sustain the ecosystem and reduce emission of greenhouse gases. Improvement and restoration of the ecosystem through afforestation will automatically reduce GHG emissions in the general area since vegetation acts like as carbon sequestration mechanism. However, measures must be put in place to minimize emissions through appropriate technologies like gaseous emissions neutralization and ample green cover.</p>

	economic impacts of activities that are to be implemented and integrating them into the global and sector objectives, evaluating the viability of the scenarios foreseen.	
<b>Convention on Biological Diversity</b>	This convention was prepared to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Kenya signed the convention on 5th June 1992 and ratified the same on 26th July 1992. NEMA is the national focal point to this Convention. The provisions of this convention have been integrated in many laws of Kenya such as Wetlands, Riverbanks, Lake Shore and Sea Shore Management Regulations, 2009 (Legal Notice No. 19).	The AEMP proposes restoration of swamps, river systems and other ecological systems which will ensure direct positive implications on the natural plant biodiversity. These measures coupled with the recommendations of SEA for OOCR LUSP will greatly improve biodiversity conservation.
<b>Ramsar Convention on Wetlands</b>	The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is primarily concerned with the conservation and management of Wetlands. Parties to the convention are required to promote prudent use of wetlands within their territories and to take measures for the conservation of the same. One way to conserve the wetlands (as proposed under this convention) is establishing nature reserves whether they are included in the Ramsar list or not. The wetlands include swamps, marshes, bogs, soaks, shallow lakes, ox-bow lakes, river meanders and flood plains, as well as riverbanks, lakeshores where wetland plants grow. They also include marine and inter-tidal wetlands such as deltas, estuaries, mudflats, mangroves, salt marshes, sea grass beds, shallow coral reefs and creeks.	The main aim of the management plan is restoration and improvement of existing wetlands and river systems within the ecological system which is in line with the objectives of this convention. This SEA for OOCR LUSP proposes additional measures to improve, manage and conserve wetlands and other water bodies.
<b>Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women</b>	The Convention places explicit obligations on states to protect women and girls from sexual exploitation and abuse. The ecological system is located in a pastoralist area where cultural practices do not favor women rights. Additionally, tourism and related activities may infringe on human rights of women in the community.	This SESA proposes measures to observe and adopt the guidelines of this convention during its implementation. The realization of a non-discriminatory environment can be realized through preventive and mitigation measures by the SESA on matters of social concerns.



## **4.6 Linkage with other reports**

### **4.6.1 Wildlife Migratory Corridors and Dispersal Areas 2017**

The report takes note of the study which was undertaken by the Department for Resources Survey and Remote Sensing in 2017 as part of Vision 2030. The report details wildlife migratory corridors and connectivity within the Amboseli Ecosystem particularly for elephants as they migrate from Tanzania into Kenya and vice versa, Maasai Mara Game Reserve and Amboseli and within conservancies as captured in page 51 of this report.

## 5. OOCR SESA METHODOLOGY

### 5.1 General approach

The general approach for the study included consultation with the client to review the Terms of Reference, and the understanding of the scope of work. The study team held consultations at AET offices in Amboseli with the Chairman of the Board, OOCR Committee and the CEO and his team. The motivation for the SESA was associated with the decision by the OOCR landowners to subdivide the group ranch land following the land reform from communal land tenure to private land tenure.

Subsequently, the SEA for OOCR LUSP is expected to serve as an important governance tool for regulating landuse under the new private land tenure regime. Consequently, there was need to ensure proper integration of all the necessary instruments of environmental and social governance and control in the LUSP.

The aim of the plan SESA was to interrogate the effectiveness of the LUSP as the governance tool for regulating landuse after the transition to the private land tenure regime. The overall aim was to strengthen the legal status of the LUSP through gazettment by NEMA under EMCA Cap 387 in order for it to serve as the long-term landuse governance tool under the new land tenure dispensation.

The objectives of land use and the land subdivision plan were;

- I. To optimize and improve the use of land and land-based resources in OOCR for the benefit of the local community.
- II. To manage human settlement by creating livable and functional centralized places for OOCR members to live, work and play to forestall the possibility of spontaneous and unregulated settlement.
- III. To provide social and physical infrastructure proximate to the population concentration and commensurate to the demand.
- IV. To spur economic development of the OOCR by expanding livelihood and income generating options and opportunities by;
  - a. Improving pastoralism practices.
  - b. Strengthening Tourism.
  - c. Developing intensive crop and fodder farming.
- V. To protect and conserve the fragile natural environment in OOCR to improve the quality of life and livelihoods of the community.
- VI. To improve local and regional connectivity of OOCR.
- VII. To promote good governance by mainstreaming transparency and accountability& by institutionalizing community participation in the management of the affairs of OOCR's development after the dissolution of the group ranch.

## **5.2 Review of the SEA For OOCR Land Use and Subdivision Plan**

A desk review of the OOCR land subdivision scheme plan and other relevant legal instruments were reviewed and key among them were:

- Legal options Report
- Amboseli Management Plan
- OOCR Conservation Development Plan
- Strategic Assessment of Amboseli Management Plan
- State of Conservancies Report 2020
- Wildlife Dispersal Areas Report, Vision 2030
- Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) 2015
- EMCA (Wetlands, river banks, lake shores and sea shore management) Regulations, 2009 (GoK, 2009a)
- Physical Planning and Land Use Act 2019 (GoK, 2019)
- Water Act, Cap 372 of 2002 (GoK, 2002)
- Forest Act No. 7, of 2005 (GoK, 2005)
- The Forest (Charcoal) Rules, 2009, Legal Notice No. 186 (GoK, 2009c)
- Wildlife (Conservation and Management) Act Cap 376 of 1976, 1989 & Bill, 2013 (GoK, 2013)
- Agriculture Act (GoK, 1955)
- Tourism Act, No. 28 of 2012 (GoK, 2012e)
- Public Health Act, Cap 242 (GoK, 1986)
- Crop Production and Livestock Act, Cap 321 of 1926 (GoK, 2005c)
- Energy Act No 12 of 2006 (GoK, 2006c)
- Community Based Tourism Framework (2009) (GoK, 2009f)
- Trustees (Perpetual Succession) Act (Cap.164 of the Laws of Kenya) (Act) (amended 2021)
- Vision 2030 (GoK, 2008b)
- National Environment Action Plan (2009-2013) (GoK, 2009b)
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2000) (GoK, 2000b)
- National Master Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Water Catchment Areas in Kenya (2012), (GoK, 2012b)
- National Conservation and Management Strategy for Elephants in Kenya (2012-2021) (KWS, 2012) National Conservation and Management Strategy for the Black Rhino and Management Guidelines for the White Rhino in Kenya (2007-2011) (KWS, 2007)
- National Conservation and Management Strategy for Lions and Spotted Hyenas (KWS, 2010)
- Nairobi Metro 2030 (GoK, 2008a)
- Agricultural sector Development Strategy 2010-2020 (GoK, 2010d)
- National Climate Change Response Strategy (2009) (GoK, 2010b)
- National Tourism Master Plan (GoK, 1995)
- Local area management plans (e.g., GR and Conservancy Management Plans)

### **5.3 Field Visits**

Field visits were undertaken to OOCR from the 10<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> October for data collection, KII, observations and familiarization with the project area. The study team undertook site visits beginning with AET offices, OOCR conservancies in Kitirwa, Kitendeni, Amboseli National Park, Grazing banks, Centres, Irrigation sites in Namelok and in Ilmisigeiyo. Questionnaires were used for data collection, and use of matrices for impact analysis, as well as observations were made and geo-referenced using a GPS.

### **5.4 Consultation and Public Participation**

Consultation and Public Participation commenced with a meeting held with the OOCR Management and AET on 14<sup>th</sup> October, 2022 at their offices in Amboseli. Thereafter, the study team was given a go ahead to visit other stakeholders. Key among the stakeholders visited, were the Kenya Wildlife Service, IFAW, Africa Elephant Trust, Big Five, County Government of Kajiado Office of the Governor and the Department of Physical Planning as shown in Plates 4.1-4.4. A list of stakeholders consulted is attached in Appendix.



**Plate 5.1: Meeting at AET with OGR Committee**



**Plate 5.2: Meeting with Meshenani Curio Vendors**



**Plate 5.3: Meeting with Meshenani Women Grassbank group**



**Plate 5.4: Meshenani Grass Bank**



## **6. ANALYSIS OF OPTIONS**

### **6.1 No Land Use and Subdivision Plan Option**

This option will ensure that the land use status quo remains as it was in the past. Land is all communal and is leased out for conservation. This option will ensure that the land use remains pastoralism and conservation which will leave community members as beneficiaries with very little options to improve their livelihoods. In this regard they will continue to wallow in poverty, as the current land use option is limited in terms of improving income to community members, and livelihood activities. In addition, community discontent on the current land use will continue to pile up and it may be counterproductive.

### **6.2 Land use plan only**

Land use plan only will ensure that allocation is done for grazing, conservation and transport infrastructure. This option will ensure that pastoralism, and conservation thrive, and will only benefit a few and will continue to create dissenting voices and may not be preferable.

### **6.3 Subdivision Plan Only**

This option will ensure that land for settlements and centres and utilities is subdivided. This option is not wholesome and will leave out critical value of the land which supports pastoralism and conservation.

### **6.4 Integrated Land subdivision scheme plan**

This entails undertaking a land subdivision scheme plan and subjecting it to a Strategic Environmental Assessment to ensure that it takes into consideration environmental concerns, and integrate them into the plan. This will ensure positive environmental impacts are enhanced, negative ones are mitigated, and taken into account through the project period, and reviewed as is required. The option will also ensure holistic and sustainable land use by all stakeholders. It is clearly understood that the objective of land sub-division is to optimize and improve the use of land and land-based resources in OOCR for the benefit of the local community and to ensure sustainable land use management.

## 7. DESCRIPTION OF OGR SUB DIVISION SCHEME PLAN, POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

### 7.1 Overview

The proposed land uses in the revised scheme plan are pastoral areas which are divided into 8 (eight) blocks measuring 79,848.02 hectares, environmental conservation areas, which include Wildlife habitats; Bird's habitat, Livestock grazing, Wildlife dispersal, Surface water sources, Wildlife movement corridors and rivers & Natural drainage channels, measuring 46,019.45 hectares, irrigation area 5,227.02 hectares, transportation networks 3,783.26 hectares, social and physical infrastructure measuring 1,678.04 hectares as shown in Table 5.1.

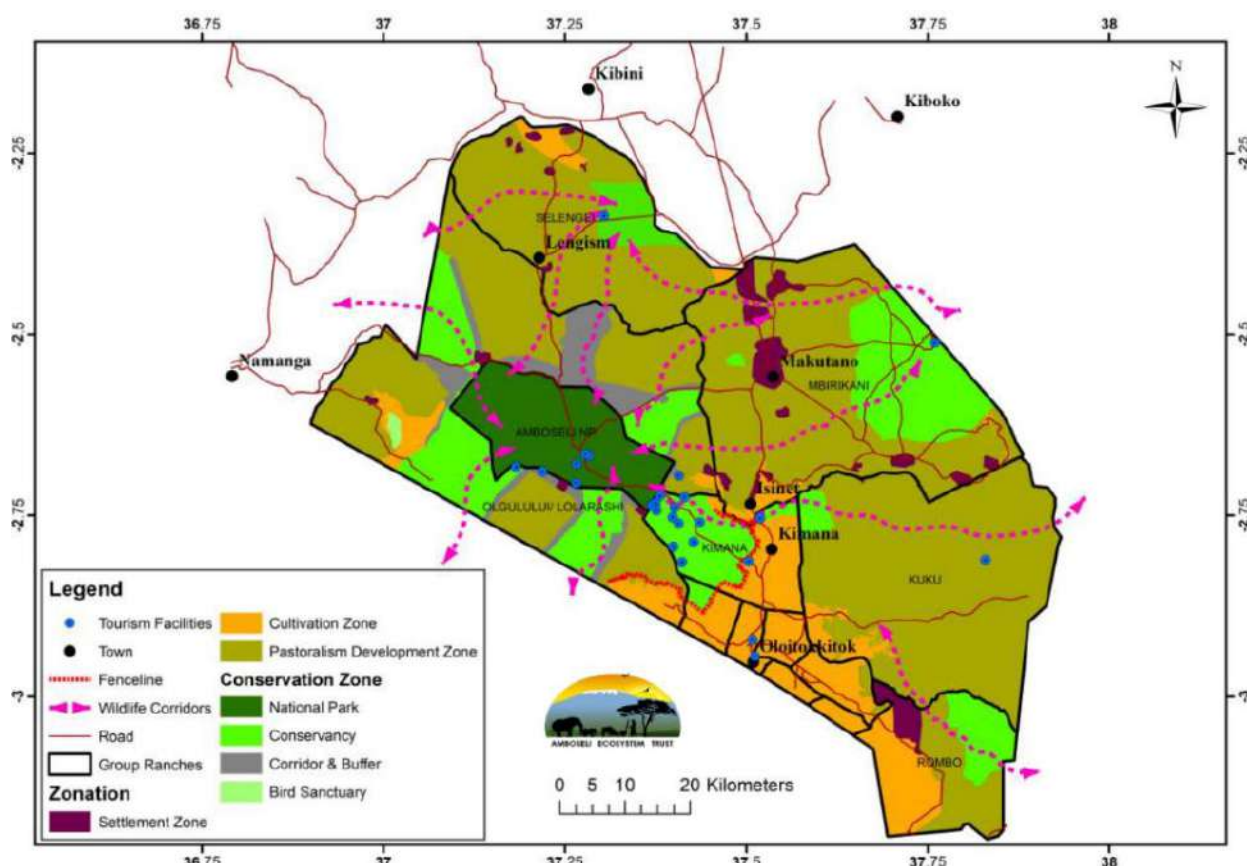


Figure 12: Zonation Map for OGR

Table 7.1: Zoning Scheme land proposed land allocation by hectares

No.	Zoning Scheme	Hectares	Percent (%) of Total land
1	Pastoral areas	79,848.02	58

2	Environmental conservation: Wildlife habitat, corridor and dispersal areas, Bird sanctuary, natural resources and drainage	46,019.45	34
3	Irrigation Area	5227.02	4
4	Transport infrastructure	3,783.26	3
5	Social and Physical Infrastructure	1,678.04	1
	Total	136,555.79	100

**Table 7.1-1: Designated landuse zones, permitted activities and restrictions in the SEA For OGR LUSP**

Land use Zoning Scheme	Permitted Landuse Activities	Restricted Landuse Activities	Management Standards
<b>Pastoral Zoning Scheme</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grazing of livestock.</li> <li>Building of traditional 'manyatta's and livestock 'bomas'.</li> <li>Animal watering points.</li> <li>Cattle deeps.</li> <li>Fodder storage stores.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of permanent 'bomas' or building.</li> <li>Fencing.</li> <li>Further subdivision of land.</li> <li>Change of user.</li> <li>Change of ownership.</li> <li>Road construction.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Controlled grazing to be encouraged.</li> <li>Establishment of communal grass banks.</li> <li>Sensitization on carrying capacities and modern livestock husbandry practices.</li> </ul>
<b>Clustered Settlement Zone</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commercial.</li> <li>Residential.</li> <li>Light industrial.</li> <li>Social amenities; educational, health, community halls, play grounds, administration, churches, shops, hotels, open air markets etc.</li> <li>Permanent buildings by OGR members.</li> <li>Burial.</li> <li>Semidetached bungalows and flats shall be encouraged.</li> <li>Road construction.</li> <li>Street lighting.</li> <li>Greening the residential areas and road reserves is encouraged.</li> <li>The game fence around nucleated must be constructed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rearing of livestock prohibited.</li> <li>Further subdivision and change of user is prohibited.</li> <li>Row housing shall be prohibited.</li> <li>Burial will be undertaken only in the designated areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management standards for urban agriculture in terms of type, location and management of wastes of activity to be provided as development conditions prior to approval.</li> <li>Conformity to eco-friendly standards: iron sheets, rain water harvesting, use of solar panels/renewable energy and eco-friendly waste disposal using oxidation ponds among others.</li> <li>Setbacks. Front 3m, side 2m, back 2m for residential areas.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban agriculture; Kitchen gardening, small scale poultry industry.</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Prior to undertaking any of the above activities, development approval shall have to be granted by the competent planning authority.</i></b></p> <p><b><i>Development applications seeking for approval or development permission shall be sought from the competent planning authority in a manner prescribed by the law.</i></b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plot ratio of ground to first floor for all users.</li> <li>Plot coverage of 50% for residential.</li> <li>Setbacks.Front2m, for commercial.</li> <li>Plot coverage of 75 % for commercial.</li> <li>Plot ratio ground to first floor for all users.</li> <li>Site Master Plans should be prepared for education, health, recreation and other social infrastructure prior to construction taking into account current and future population needs including environmental considerations to forestall haphazard development and sprawling of the nucleated settlement.</li> <li>The use of green energy i.e solar and wind is recommended.</li> <li>Adequate Water provision and reticulation is recommended for nucleated settlement.</li> </ul> <p><b><i>The management committee for each of the nucleated settlement shall be established including a resident association.</i></b></p>
<b>Environmental and wildlife conservation zone</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wildlife habitats.</li> <li>Game viewing.</li> <li>Bird watching.</li> <li>Ecological research.</li> <li>Controlled Photography.</li> <li>Filming.</li> <li>Drawing water from the rivers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location of tented camps restricted.</li> <li>Bed capacity of tented camp restricted.</li> <li>Human settlement or building in any form prohibited</li> <li>Road construction prohibited.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bed capacity for each camp shall fall in the range between 6to 10 beds per camp.</li> <li>Location of tented camps to be determined through consultation, between OOCR management</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Controlled construction of tented camps in the riverine environment.</li> <li>Controlled construction of cultural 'manyattas' in the buffer zone.</li> <li>Controlled grazing of livestock.</li> <li>Controlled establishment of tented camps.</li> <li>Laying of underground infrastructure.</li> <li>Construction of water pans.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prohibit construction of dam and weirs.</li> <li>Restriction of the number of traditional livestock in the 'manyattas'.</li> <li>Fencing prohibited.</li> <li>Exotic tree species prohibited.</li> <li>Change of user and subdivision prohibited.</li> </ul>	<p>committee, conservation experts and investors and the county government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The cultural 'manyatta' be based on masai traditional 'manyatta' concept.</li> <li>Game viewing to be done by four wheel drive vehicles to forestall the need for permanent road construction.</li> <li>Filming rights to be granted by OGR committee for purpose of revenue generation for the community.</li> <li>Only buffering roads to the conservancies may be opened and graded to serve as a delimitation of conservancy blocks.</li> <li>The number and location of cultural 'manyatta' to be determined by OGR trustee board and County Government.</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Prior to establishing the tented camps development approval shall have to be granted by the competent planning authority.</i></b></p>
<b>Transport Infrastructure Zone</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only primary, secondary and roads in the nucleated settlement shall form the backbone of transportation in the OGR.</li> <li>The purpose of tertiary/ access roads within the pastoral and conservancies and buffer zone is only to facilitate the approval of the scheme plan for the issuance of titles and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The tertiary and access roads shall not be opened, constructed and used for transportation purposes to forestall serious degradation of the natural environment.</li> <li>No construction of any form shall be undertaken on the primary and secondary road reserve.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The widths of primary and secondary roads reserve shall be maintained at 40M, 36M and 25 M as per the zoning scheme.</li> <li>Nucleated settlement roads shall be maintained at 25M, 18, 15M to 9 M as per the scheme plan.</li> </ul>

	<p>registration of land rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only the classified road C103 which is a primary road and roads in the nucleated settlement may be bituminized or graveled.</li> <li>The secondary roads may be graveled.</li> <li>Primary, secondary and nucleated settlement road reserve may be used in laying utility and services.</li> <li>Airstrip may be improved to bituminized surface and auxiliary utilities may be constructed including perimeter fencing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tree planting is not allowed on the primary road except in nucleated settlement.</li> <li>Bituminization of secondary roads is prohibited.</li> </ul> <p><b><i>The roads reserves provided in terms of primary, secondary and tertiary shall not interfere with any form of development.</i></b></p> <p><b><i>Only the C 103 shall be bituminized. The rest of the roads shall be graveled.</i></b></p> <p><b><i>Access roads in the human settlements are exempted from these regulations.</i></b></p>	
<b>Irrigation Zone</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cultivation of high value crops e.g tomatoes, onions, capsicum, coriander, herbs among others.</li> <li>Farming and bulking of fodder.</li> <li>Perimeter fencing of the irrigation block.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Settlement is prohibited.</li> <li>Change of user is prohibited.</li> <li>Construction of permanent 'bomas' or building is prohibited.</li> <li>Fencing of individual parcels prohibited.</li> <li>Further subdivision of land prohibited.</li> <li>Change of ownership restricted.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Control of soil erosion and water conservation to be prioritized.</li> </ul>

## **7.1 Pastoral Zone Scheme**

### **7.1.1 Description of the zoning scheme**

Pastoralist zoning scheme are measures 79,848 Ha and is divided into eight zones with representatives and elected leaders. The zones are namely; Kitirwa Namelok, Ormoti, Olgulului, Meshanane, Loolakef, Lengisen, Lisanjalt and Enkong-Narok zone. The groups also have a grazing plan to guide their activities. These areas allow for the establishment of cattle dip, livestock development activities such as fattening camps, animal watering points. A number of livestock from OGR members graze in the group ranch and during dry season, they venture into Amboseli National Park, and the newly established conservancies.

### 7.1.2 Positive impact

Livestock grazing constitutes the livelihood of local communities in OGR. It therefore goes without question, that having vast lands for grazing improves livelihoods. It enables communities to earn a decent living, pay school fees, and fend for their families. In line with this livestock population will certainly increase.

Water is a major issue in livestock farming, and in areas where there are boreholes, there is need to enhance it, provide for value addition. During this study we noted that in Enkong Narok, there are two boreholes which provide water to local communities and livestock. In one borehole which we were informed its depth was 35 meters, there is provision for water for livestock and around 800 meters, a watering pan for elephants has been established on the elephant's corridor, to keep them from interfering with livestock. This is commendable and worth replicating in other areas.

### 7.1.3 Negative impact

Increase in livestock population, also can lead to overgrazing, which can reduce fodder not only for domestic animals but also wildlife. It is noted that in OGR livestock and wildlife conservation are compatible land uses but not without conflict because of competition for resources within the same rangeland since there is no clear demarcation. There are times when farms within the rangelands also attract wildlife leading to direct human-wildlife conflicts, breaking of granaries, crop raiding and killing of people and livestock. Human-wildlife interactions can also lead to transmission of diseases such as the malignant catarrh from wildebeest to cattle.

### 7.1.4 Mitigation measures

Mitigation measure include:

- Establishing a clear boundary on livestock areas, and wildlife zones
- Enforce grazing plans, and demarcate designated areas to ensure everyone is aware and adheres to the rules.
- Develop education materials to promote and enhance awareness,
- Ensure continual auditing and monitoring.
- Enhance formation of grazing banks in all pastoralist zones
- No fencing of land to allow animal and wildlife movement
- Construction of permanent Bomas not allowed
- Further subdivision of the area not allowed
- Develop guidelines, rules and ensure enforcement by the relevant stakeholders

**Table 7.2: Pastoral Zone Impact Mitigation Guideline**

Permitted uses	Restriction	Management Standards	Actions(Remarks)	By Who?
i. Grazing of livestock	i. Construction of permanent 'bomas'	i. Controlled grazing to be encouraged	Develop a grazing plan	OOGR
ii. Building of traditional	ii. Fencing			

Permitted uses	Restriction	Management Standards	Actions(Remarks)	By Who?
manyatta's and livestock bomas iii. Animal watering point iv. Cattle deep v. Fodder storage stores	iii. Further subdivision iv. Change of User v. Change of ownership vi. Road construction	ii. Establishment of communal graze banks iii. Sensitization on carrying capacity and modern animal husbandry	Provide signage to inform on permitted land use in the area	OOCR

## **7.2 Clustered Settlement Zone**

### **7.2.1 Description of clustered settlement zone**

These areas will entail establishment of residential and commercial houses, social amenities such as health and educational facilities, community halls, churches, open air market, game fence to around nucleated establishment, and burial sites. These clustered settlements have already started taking shape around Enkong Narok near Serena Hotel, as it has a school, health center, borehole, and scattered residential areas.

### **7.2.2 Positive impact**

The establishment of the above social amenities will lead to livelihood improvement and diversification of enterprises and other small and medium businesses. It will also bring essential services such as improved road network, health services, and access to electricity, close to the people, and improve their quality of life.

### **7.2.3 Negative impacts**

One of the key challenges with clustered settlement developments include:

- Lack of standards and mushrooming of settlements in non-designated areas.
- Establishment of settlements without provision for essential services such as water, health and sanitation, infrastructure, and security.
- The establishment of settlements may trigger influx of people and may lead to proliferations of social and wildlife crimes such as poaching.
- Poor land use practices that are not inline with tourism

### **7.2.4 Mitigation measures**

In order to mitigate the negative impacts likely to be generated by the clustered settlements, the following measures are suggested:

- Develop standards on settlement that are within the sub division scheme plan, and the framework of Amboseli Ecosystem Management Plan.

- Support establishment of police post in designated areas to deal with social disorders in settlements
- Develop a site master plan and sensitize communities on its uses
- Ensure that land use planning and zoning are compatible with sub-division scheme plans and S.
- Undertake land clinics in consultation with the department of physical planning in Kajiado County, to create awareness on land use and zonation on a need basis.
- Discourage raring of livestock in settlement areas
- Plot coverage 50% for residential, and 75% for commercial
- Use eco-friendly standards on iron sheets that match well with nature and aesthetics of the area,
- Adopt rain water harvesting, solar and renewable energy, as well as waste disposal mechanisms such as oxidation ponds.
- 



**Plate 7.1: Center in Enkong-Narok**



**Plate 7.2: Emerging houses in Enkong Narok**

## **7.3 Environmental and Wildlife Conservation Zone**

### **7.3.1 Description of the areas**

Environmental and Wildlife Conservation areas are designated for wildlife habitat and management, and are utilized for tourism through game viewing, wildlife research, establishment of hotels, campsites, bird watching and controlled livestock grazing. The area established for conservation is approximately 46019 Ha, which is approximately 34% of the entire OGR land.

There are five established conservation areas namely; Kitirwa, Kitendeni A and B, Ole Narika and Ilaingarunyoni. Though the conservancies are at their formative stages, some have established tourism facilities already on site while others are proposed. Kitirwa is managed by Ker Downey and Kitendeni by IFAW. In Kitinden IFAW is supporting conservation cause through training of rangers and enhancing security OGR. So far Kitendeni has trained 87 rangers comprising both women and men, some of who are deployed in the following areas:

No	Conservancy	Area	Number of Trained Rangers
1	Kitendeni	Lemomo	17
		Imarba	9
		Isiruai	5
2	Kitirwa	Esiteti	12
3	Ole Narika	Risa	17 (14 women, 3 men)
		Nairabala	5
4	Ilaingarunyoni	Ilaingarunyoni	8
		Osewan	7
		Mangula	7

Kitendeni conservancy which is supported by International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), has an established fully functional office, ranger quarters, training camp, radio communication facility with over 50 km range which fully covers the park and OOCR conservancies. There also four trained and licensed drone pilots, which makes it possible to enhance efficiency through use of technology. Rangers are also trained on wildlife related data collection, using Survey 123 App, and mobile phones, and relay the information on a timely basis.



**Plate 7.3: Meeting in Kitendeni Conservancy**



**Plate 7.4: Kitenden Conservancy Office**



**Plate 7.5: Kitendeni Conservancy Resource Center**



**Plate 7.6: Meeting with KWS rangers in Kitirwa**

### **7.3.2 Positive impacts**

The proposed sub-division is in favor of conservation of natural resources and wildlife. Great efforts have been made to ensure that significant and strategic land has been identified and set aside for conservation. Positive impacts identified are as follows:

- It will enhance co-existence between the local people and wildlife and
- These conservancies will also secure wildlife habitats and protection as the establishment of ranger posts will improve on protection and compliment KWS rangers in Amboseli Ecosystem.
- Livelihoods improvement, as beneficiaries will earn a living from bed nights and leasing of land, and establishment of cultural manyattas.

### **7.3.3 Negative Impacts**

Some of the negative impacts arising from conservation area are as follows:

- The land subdivision did not take into consideration scientific evidence on wildlife connectivity from one park to another and although there is provision for corridors in certain areas, the land is still sub-divided under 21-acre parcels etc. This has potential to create blockages and bottlenecks on wildlife movement leading to human wildlife conflicts as shown in Figure 4 & 5.
- There is no clear distinction on where the boundary for grazing and conservancies begins and end when it comes to implementation as animals graze freely as shown in Plate 5.7 and leading to conflict as shown in Plate 5.8.
- The likelihood for disease transmission from wildlife to livestock and vice versa is very high. Malignant Catarrh, bovine tuberculosis, par tuberculosis, brucellosis, and avian influenza, rabies, and cattle fever tick (vector control)—have a wildlife reservoir that is a recognized impediment to eradication in domestic populations. The complex nature of these systems highlights the need to understand the role of wildlife in the epidemiology, transmission, and maintenance of infectious diseases of livestock. Successful management or eradication of



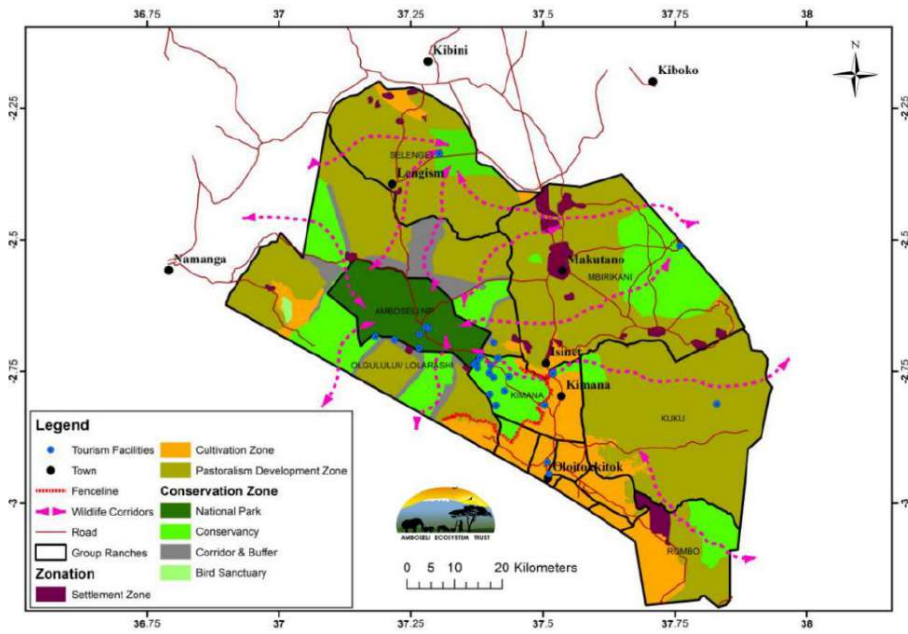
these diseases will require the development of cross-discipline and institutional collaborations, to mitigate the risks posed at the livestock–wildlife interface.

- Lack of strategic dry and wet season grazing areas will interfere with visitor experience during dry seasons as animals will migrate to wetlands in the park or other areas in the ecosystem.
- Proliferation and mushrooming of campsites in undesignated areas which will enhance accommodation facilities which will lower costs and impact on Amboseli as high value tourism destination.

#### **7.3.4 Environmental and Wildlife Conservation Impacts Mitigation Measures**

The following mitigation measures are proposed in order to reduce negative environmental impacts in OGR and Amboseli Ecosystem

- Align subdivision scheme with data on wildlife movement, to set aside corridors and dispersal areas in accordance with Wildlife Migratory Corridors and Dispersal Areas Report 2017 ( See Migratory Corridor Map in Figure 3, 4,5, 11, 12,13, 14 and 15) which can be leased out to potential conservationists to protect wildlife. This can also be leased out for carbon offsetting for grasslands.
- Demarcate and put clear signage on boundaries for grazing and conservancies
- Establish guidelines, Regulations, enhance enforcements, ranger patrols, education and awareness on land use limitations etc.



Source: Amboseli Management Plan 2019

Figure 13: Zonation Map for OGR

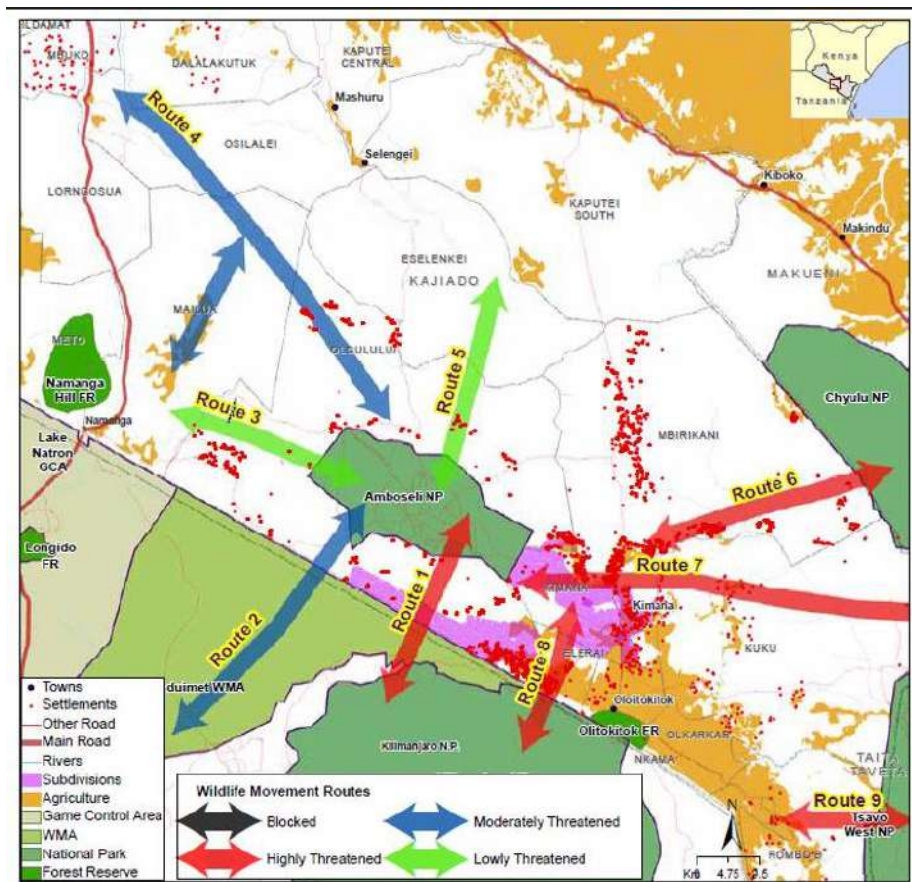


Figure 14: Wildlife Migratory Corridors and Dispersal Area Map in Amboseli Ecosystem

Source: GoK (DSRS) Wildlife Migratory Corridors and Dispersal Areas Report 2017

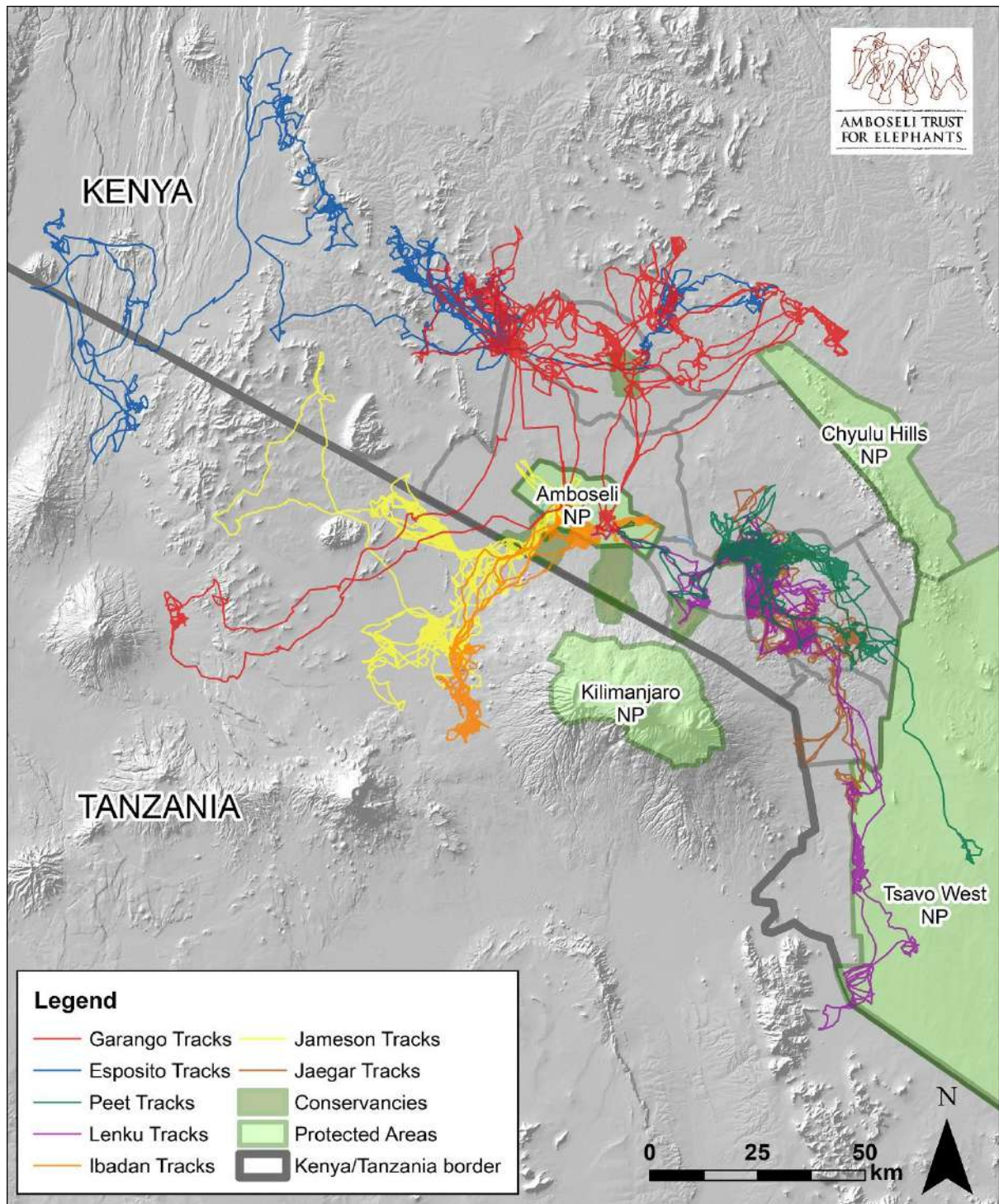


Figure 15 Elephant tracks in Amboseli courtesy Amboseli Trust for Elephant



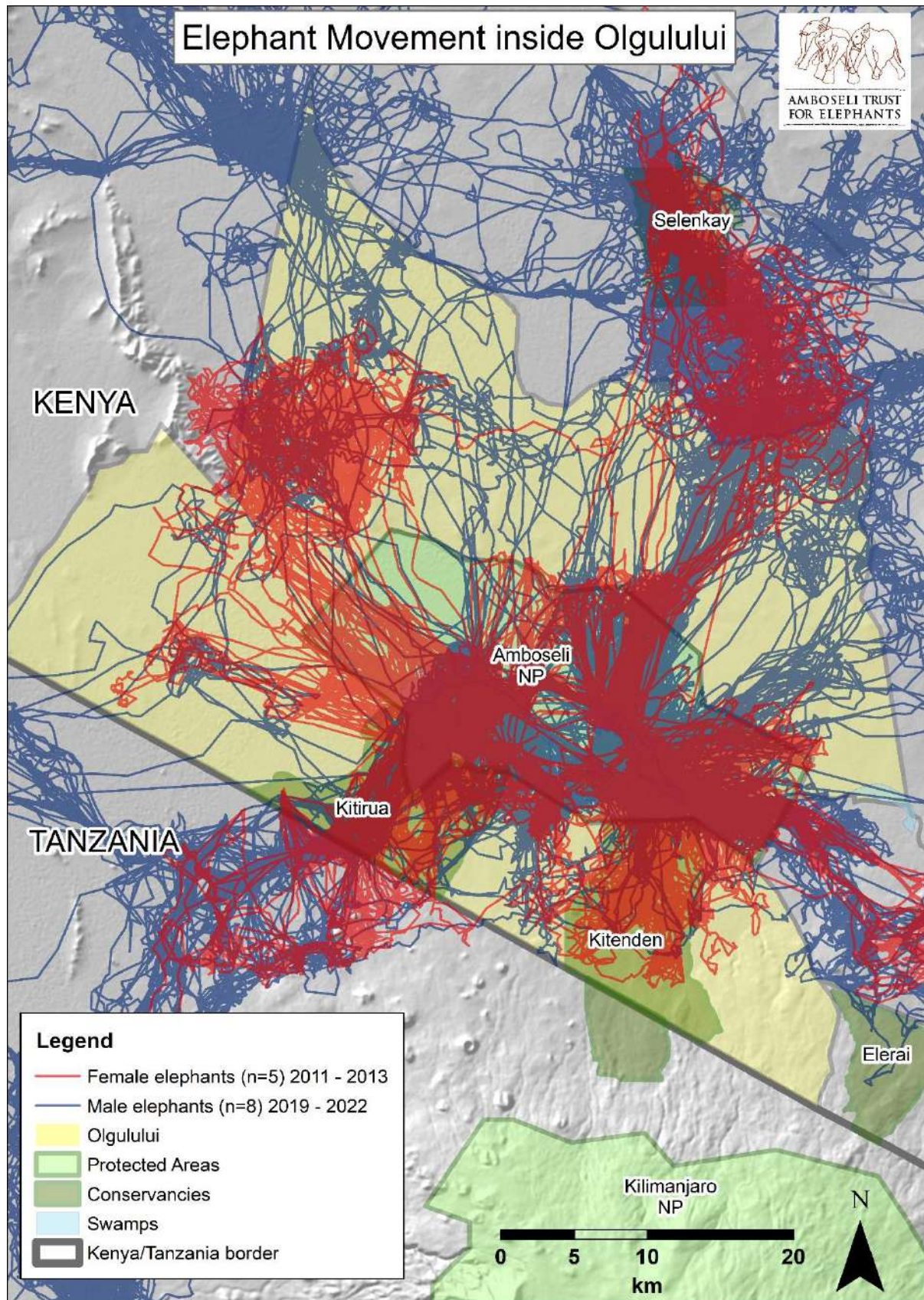


Figure 16 Elephant Movement in Olgulului courtesy Amboseli Trust for Elephants





**Plate 7.7: Livestock grazing in Kitendeni Conservancy**



**Plate 7.8: Cow killed by Elephants in a conservancy**



**Plate 7.9: A camel killed in a conservancy**

## **7.4 Transport Infrastructure Zone**

### **7.4.1 Description**

The transport infrastructure refers to roads that are primary (C 103) and secondary in nucleated settlements. The primary road can be bituminized or graveled subject to government development plans. The purpose of roads on the conservancies, and grazing zones is for the purposes of issuance of title deeds, and shall not be graded. Utility lines such as electricity will be aligned with the primary roads. Air strips may be improved to bitumen as need be subject to Environmental Impact Assessment license, and authorization from relevant authorities, and securing of the premises.

### **7.4.2 Positive impacts**

Access roads have a tendency to improve livelihoods through opening up the areas in the following ways:

- It will enhance access to goods and essential services in the area
- It will improve efficiency and mobility
- It will trigger development of centers within OGR
- It will enhance land value for commercial development and collaterals

### 7.4.3 Negative Impacts

Improved road access, in as much as it brings in development, it also brings in unforeseen impacts. Critical among them are:

- Development of roads in undesignated areas
- Off road driving ruining the nature of the land especially in pastoralist and conservation areas
- It will trigger influx of new people with conflicting cultures, that are not compatible with conservation
- It will trigger development of social amenities such as bars and associated moral decay such as prostitution, which may not augur well with cultural values of the local communities.

### 7.4.4 Mitigation

The following mitigation measures will ensure that the roads are established as envisioned in the SEA For OGR subdivision scheme plan:

- The widths of primary, and secondary roads reserve shall be maintained at 40 m, 36M, and 25 M as per zoning scheme
- Nucleated settlement roads shall be maintained at 25M, 18M, 15M, to 9M as the scheme plan
- Do not permit Bituminization of secondary roads
- Maintain roads, provide signage to show “no off-road driving” and associated penalties
- In order to mitigate degradation of natural environment, do not open tertiary access roads
- No construction of any form on primary and secondary road reserves

## **7.5 Irrigation Zone**

### 7.5.1 Description of the area

Namelok and Ilmisigeiyo are two designate areas for irrigation which form a major breadbasket in Kimana and Loitokitok. These areas are very fertile and are a major source of tomatoes and onions. In order to reduce human wildlife conflict in these areas, Big life has supported erection of 100.72km short fence, of which 25km is in the new irrigated area in Ilmisigeiyo. Members of OGR have been allocated 10 acres each in this area and majority of the land owners have leased to external people for farming. Land along Kitendeni conservancy frontiers has been leased to IFAW for conservation purposes.

### 7.5.2 Positive impacts

The positive impacts arising from converting land for agriculture use are as follows;

- It will enhance food security in the area that is predominantly pastoralist zone.
- It will create employment for farmers and locals
- It will improve food and nutrition in the area
- It will provide alternative livelihood option, especially in an area where drought impacts on livestock

- Irrigation on farm is one way of climate change adaption strategy for the community as the area is vulnerable and at the time of this study it was evident livestock was dying due to drought. Hence engaging in agriculture is positive for the communities.

### **7.5.3 Negative Impact**

The negative impact arising from irrigated farms lies on unsustainable land use practices. It was noted that some members are leasing out the land for farming, and tenants are cutting down trees and not engaging in any agroforestry practices. The land around Ilmisigeiyo primary school is an example of unsustainable land use practice as shown in Plate 5.11. Leases' as it has been seen in other parts of the country, focus on their profits and have no interest in conserving the environment as has been seen in Narok. This in effect leads to flush floods and creation of huge gulley's as was evident at the time of this study and shown in Plate 5.10.

### **7.5.4 Mitigation measures**

In order to ensure that the land use in irrigated areas is well utilized the following mitigation measures are proposed:

- Those converting land for agriculture and cutting trees, should engage in agroforestry by undertake boundary tree planting, this will act as windbreak, and prevent wind erosion. It will also support soil structures that are subject to erosion if not well protected.
- Chemical wastes and containers should be disposed properly to prevent contamination of water sources, and affecting wildlife
- Farmers should be trained on Sustainable Land use and Management (SLUM) practices
- For sustainability enhance ownership of the short electric fence, to ensure that farmers can maintain it as human wildlife conflicts are unpredictable as captured in Plate 5.12 a day before our study team visited the area.
- Prohibit fencing of land
- As per the SEA For OGR sub-division scheme prohibit construction of permanent bomas or buildings
- No change of users and further subdivision of land





**Plate 7.10: Gully erosion in the irrigation zone in Ilmisigeiyo**  
**Plate 7.11: Bare agricultural land cleared of trees and no boundary tree planting**



*Courtesy: Kitendeni Conservancy 2022*

**Plate 7.12: House and maize storage facility in Ilmisigeiyo destroyed by elephants**

#### **7.6.7 Offsite significant impacts**

Given the pressure to subdivide and occupy the land by OGR members there is the looming danger that the potential of the land may be reduced if development is unplanned and not regulated.

The pressure or clamor for title deeds and registration of land rights by OGR members is palpable and unstoppable. This has been occasioned by among other reasons the fact that all group ranches/ community lands in the area surrounding OGR have been provided with ownership documents and occupied by their members.

The clamor is also as a result of the desire to benefit equitably from the benefits accruing from the land and land-based resources in OGR. However, the challenge faced by the leadership and members of OGR is how to achieve the aforementioned desire of the community without compromising the potential of the land and the fragile environment in which it is situated. Apart from this, the other challenge that is faced in this respect, relates to how to regulate the use and development of land once title deeds have been provided to the members.

#### **7.6.8 Climate change mainstreaming**

Climate change is real in OGR project area and at the time of this study it was evident that livestock was dying due to drought. Key mitigation strategy employed in the scheme is that each member has land allocation for irrigation which means they can rely on agribusiness to supplement their income during drought. It is also understood that during drought wildlife also perishes and they tend to move to settlement areas looking for water. OGR has established boreholes in centers and provided water pans for elephants where they can access water away from the community. Provision of wildlife corridors is also one way of ensuring that wildlife movement in and out of the park is guaranteed especially during drought.

## 8. STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN (SEMMP)

### 8.1: Management and Monitoring Action

The aim of the Strategic Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (SEMMP) is to recommend in detail the actions required for the effective application of the SEA for OGR LUSP as an instrument for land subdivision and landuse governance after the land reforms and transition into private land tenure regime. This is necessary to alleviate or minimize the risk of negative environmental and social impacts in all the landuse zones. The SEMMP will support the long-term management, monitoring and evaluation of the environmental and social status in the landuse zones. It is important to note that an SEMMP is a living entity in that it is to be updated and amended based on emerging situations including new policies, legal frameworks, regulations, guidelines, national strategies, and ratification of additional international agreements.

### 8.2: Roles and Responsibilities

The successful implementation of the SEA for OGR LUSP will require the involvement of various instructions at local, county and national levels. Figure 8.1 shows the institutional framework for the implementation of the SEA for OGR LUSP. The roles of various players are highlighted below.

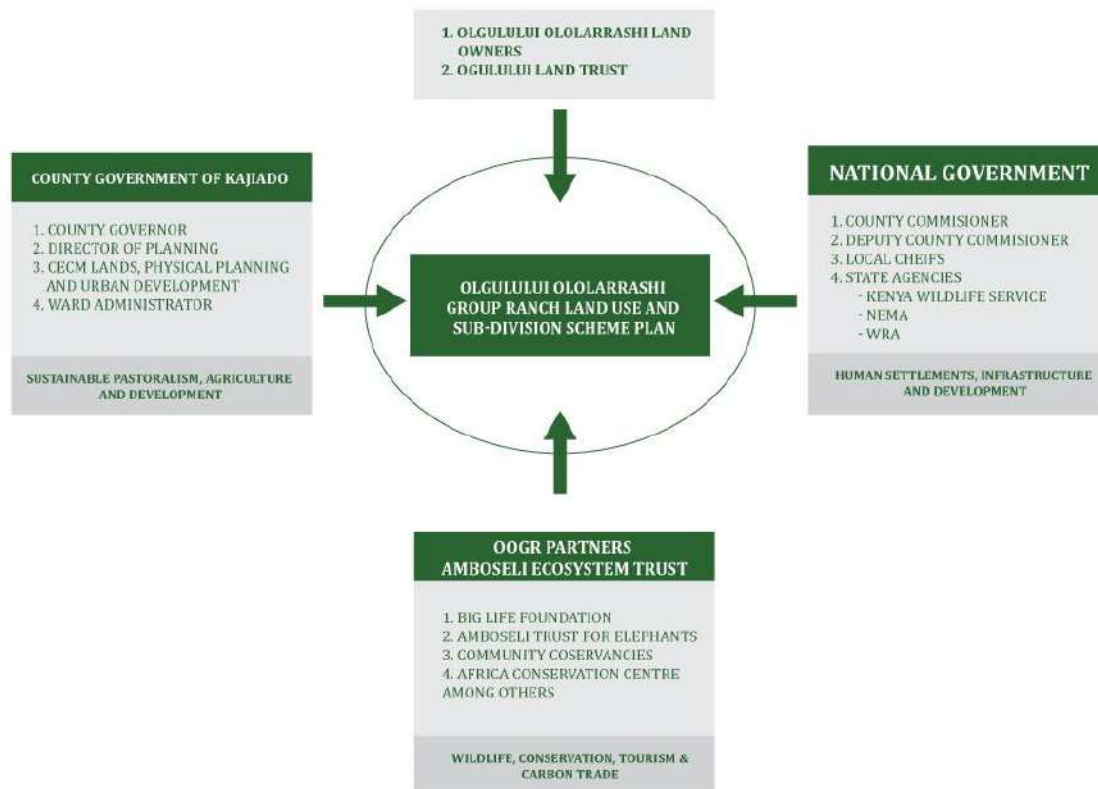


Figure 16 Institutional framework for the implementation of the SEA FOR OGR LUSP

### **8.2.1: County Government of Kajiado**

#### **1. CGK, Director Land Use Planning**

Responsible for upstream oversighting to ensure proper implementation of the SEA for OOCR LUSP.

#### **2. CGK CECM, Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development**

Responsible for upstream oversighting to ensure proper implementation of the SEA for OOCR LUSP.

### **8.2.2 Ogulului Land Owners**

#### **1. Ogulului Land Trust**

The trust was established primarily for purposes of collective governance of the common land in the pastoralism, wildlife, conservation and tourism development zones on behalf of the private landowners. It will be responsible for the overall governance of the common land owned collectively by all the members in equal undivided shares, which shares shall be the basis of allocation of benefits from investments on the land. The trust will have the direct responsibility of the implementation of the LUSP and oversee the collective interests of OOCR landowners after the group ranch subdivision and the dissolution of the OOCR management. The trust will manage the common land in all the zones which will be held in the trust on behalf of and in the interest of the beneficiary landowners. The trust shall have a pre-emptive right of purchase over any shares of the common land that a member may choose to sell. Its affairs will be managed by a board of trustees, which shall, among other things, regulate use of the land, ensure equitable sharing of benefits accruing from conservation, provide oversight of residents' associations and committees, and coordinate all activities in the common land. The duties and powers of the trustee and the relationship between the trustee and the landowners will be spelt out in a constitution.

### **8.2.3: OOCR Partners**

The role of the partners will be to support OOCR landowners in the management and conservation of the common land especially in the pastoralism, wildlife, conservation and tourism development zone. The partners will be coordinated by the Amboseli Ecosystem Trust (AET) within their common mission of securing intact and healthy landscapes that support local livelihoods and conservation in the region.

### **8.2.4: National Government**

The local administration and judiciary will support the OOCR landowners in the implementation of the LUSP, especially by supporting the enforcement of the landuse obligations in the gazette LUSP. This will include settling landuse related disputes in accordance with the LUSP prescriptions.

Other state agencies such as NEMA, WRA and KWS will support the enforcement and offer technical and financial assistance for the successful implementation of the LUSP.

**8.3: SEMMP Schedule**

The schedule serves to give the list of environmental action to be undertaken. The SEMMP schedule is given in Table below

No.	Programme	Key issues	Potential Impacts	Mitigation measures	Responsibility	Frequency	Verifiable indicators
1.	Pastoralism	Overstocking	Overgrazing	Promote and enforce grazing plans	Grazing committee	Daily	Number of livestock per grazing area Number of grass banks established
		Human wildlife conflict	Grazing in conservation areas	Enforce provisions of subdivision schemes on land allocation	OGR committee/Grazing committee	Daily	Number of incidences reported
		Establishment of manyattas	Illegal settlements	No permanent manyattas in grazing areas	OGR Committee/Grazing committee	Daily	No Manyattas in grazing zones
		Fencing	Creating barriers for animals and wildlife	No fencing in grazing areas and in settlements	OGR Committee	Daily	No incidence of fencing
2	Conservation areas	Blocking of wildlife corridors	Human wildlife conflicts	Provide for connectivity and free movement of animals and wildlife	OGR committee	Quarterly	Cases of Human wildlife conflicts reported
		Grazing in conservation areas	Transmission of diseases from wildlife to animals	Ensure livestock are kept in designated areas out of conservation areas. Provide signage	Grazing committee	Daily	No. of disease transmission cases reported

No.	Programme	Key issues	Potential Impacts	Mitigation measures	Responsibility	Frequency	Verifiable indicators
				for grazers to understand			
3	Settlement areas	Non-adherence to settlement plans	Mushrooming of unplanned houses and tented camps	Stick to settlement scheme plan, and develop standards for the same	OGR committee	Daily	No of settlements and tented camps approved and within approved standards
		Selling of land	Disenfranchisement of locals	No land sub-division	OGR Committee	Daily	No of plots sold or taken up by the proposed Trust
		Population growth	Congestion, proliferation of wildlife and social crimes	Establishment of police posts in centers, and security committees.	OGR committee	Once	No. of police posts established; No. of security committees formed
4	Irrigation areas	Clearing of trees	Wind and soil erosion, Creation of gulley's, Flush floods, and flooding of conservation areas	Practice agroforestry	OGR irrigation committee	Quarterly	No. of farmers planting trees on boundaries, No. of tree nurseries established in the area
		Non-maintenance of fence	Human wildlife conflict	Training of community scouts to take over the fence, enhance community ownership	OGR committee/BIG five	Quarterly	No. of scouts trained, no of community members involved in fence maintenance

No.	Programme	Key issues	Potential Impacts	Mitigation measures	Responsibility	Frequency	Verifiable indicators
				of the fence to ensure sustainability			
5	Infrastructure	Proliferation of roads in non-designated areas	Off road driving, soil erosion,	Ensure only designated roads are used and maintained	County Government/Public works/KWS	Daily	No. of roads identified and classified. No. of cases of off-road driving reported.

#### **8.4: Review of LUSP Restrictions**

Local consensus during stakeholder consultations showed that the review of the agreed landuse restrictions of the SEA for OOCR LUSP should be undertaken 10 years from the gazettment date of the SEA for OOCR LUSP. This was considered as adequate duration to monitor the effectiveness and sustainability of the restrictions.

#### **8.5: Gazettment and Enforcement of Landuse Restrictions**

The OOCR landowners through the SEA for OOCR LUSP process deliberated and unanimously agreed that the landuse restrictions should be captured in the gazettment of the SEA for OOCR LUSP under Section 57A of EMCA Cap 387 and will take precedence of the SEA for OOCR LUSP version already approved by the County government of Kajiado (CGK). Thereafter, the gazetted landuse restrictions will be enforced as part of the AEMP 2020- 2030 which is already gazetted.

#### **8.6: Links Between SEA For OOCR LUSP, Amboseli Ecosystem SEA 2023 and AEMP 2020-2030**

##### **8.6.1. Link with the implementation of AEMP 2020-2030**

The SEA for OOCR LUSP will reinforce the implementation of the AEMP 2020-2030 by integrating the necessary landuse restrictions which will address the negative environmental and social impacts of the inevitable land subdivision in the Amboseli ecosystem. The integration will be undertaken through the gazettment of the SEA for OOCR LUSP and annexation of its recommendation in the Umbrella SEA FOR Amboseli Ecosystem by the AET. The figure below shows the linkages between SEA for OOCR LUSP and other management frameworks in the Amboseli region.



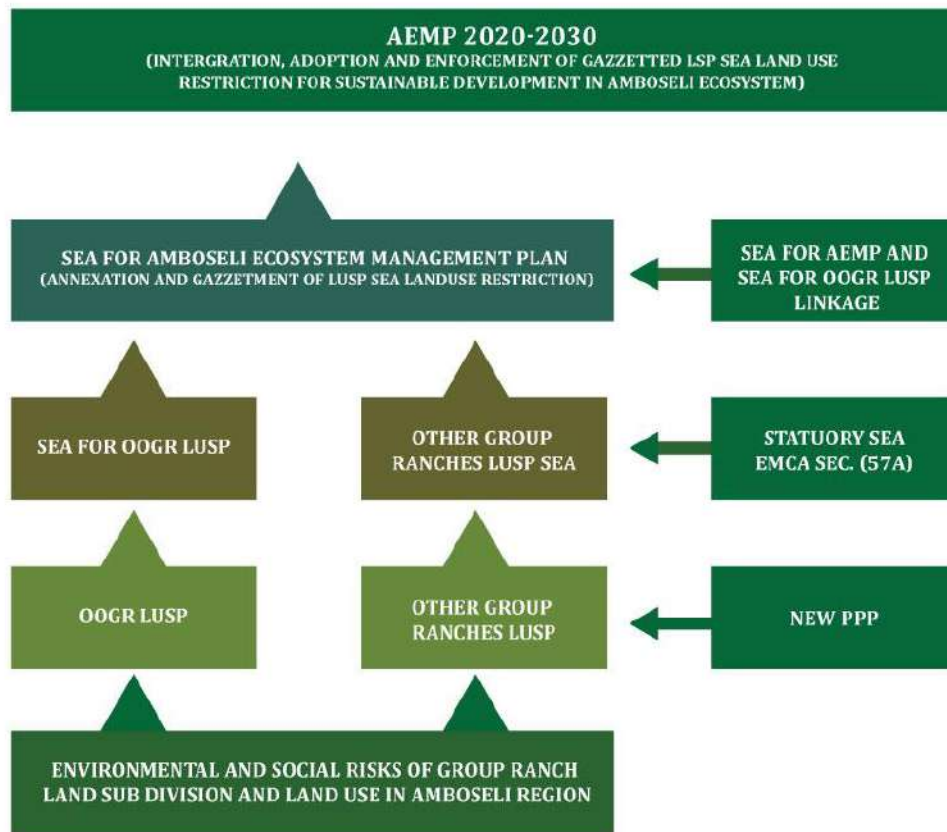


Figure 17 Linkages between SEA For OGR LUSP and other management frameworks in the Amboseli region

## 9. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### **9.1: Conclusions**

The SEA For OOCR land subdivision scheme is a well thought out plan which has taken into consideration land use practices around the community and the people's way of life. It has strived to address social issues surrounding the need for diversification and benefit sharing while integrating conservation of wildlife in Amboseli Ecosystem. The plan has five programmes namely Pastoralism; Settlement; Wildlife and conservation; Irrigation; and Transport infrastructure, which seek to address various needs within the ecosystem. The call to undertake this SESA is timely and very critical in addressing some of the issues that have been identified in order to ensure that the plan is implemented in a smooth way and it is sustainable in the long run.

Based on review of the subdivision scheme plan, consultation with stakeholders, observations, field visits, situation analysis, and study findings, we wish to make the following remarks for consideration

- The plan is relevant, based on needs of the community, and responsive to pastoralism and wildlife conservation requirements in OOCR and within Amboseli Ecosystem. The Subdivision plan has also taken into consideration the desires and aspirations of the community and their future.
- In order to enhance sustainability, the plan needs to take into consideration key elements such as connectivity of the Amboseli Ecosystem and ensure that wildlife corridors are not blocked leading to transfer of impacts in other areas.
- There is need to undertake sensitization and awareness on grazing plans that are in place, and where none exists, there is need to develop one.
- There is need to undertake land clinics so that during implementation of the plan community members adhere to the conditions of the Sub division scheme plan and mitigate mushrooming of settlements, campsites and hotels in non-designated areas.
- There is need to develop guidelines for zoning scheme with attendant enforcement mechanisms especially on establishment of infrastructures to enhance aesthetics and maintain tourism characteristics.

### **9.2: RECOMMENDATIONS**

The SEA For OOCR land subdivision scheme is a comprehensive plan that takes into account the land use practices and community lifestyle in the Amboseli Ecosystem. It aims to address social issues, promote diversification, and ensure the conservation of wildlife. The plan consists of five programs: **Pastoralism, Settlement, Wildlife and conservation, Irrigation, and Transport infrastructure**, which aim to address meet various community needs within the ecosystem.

After reviewing the subdivision scheme plan, consulting with stakeholders, conducting field visits, and analyzing the situation, several remarks and recommendations have been made:

1. **Relevance and Responsiveness:** The plan is considered relevant as it addresses the needs of the community and aligns with the requirements of pastoralism and wildlife conservation in the OOCR and Amboseli Ecosystem. It also takes into account the aspirations and future of the community.
2. **Sustainability and Connectivity:** To enhance sustainability, it is important to consider key elements such as maintaining connectivity within the Amboseli Ecosystem. Wildlife corridors should not be blocked to prevent the transfer of negative impacts to other areas.
3. **Grazing Plans and Sensitization:** There is a need to raise awareness and conduct sensitization on existing grazing plans. In cases where such plans do not exist, it is necessary to develop them to ensure responsible land use.
4. **Land Clinics:** It is recommended to organize land clinics to educate and engage community members in adhering to the conditions of the subdivision scheme plan. This will help prevent the unauthorized establishment of settlements, campsites, and hotels in non-designated areas.
5. **Zoning Guidelines and Enforcement:** Developing guidelines for zoning schemes, particularly regarding the establishment of infrastructure, will contribute to maintaining aesthetics and preserving the tourism characteristics of the area. Adequate enforcement mechanisms should be put in place to ensure compliance.
6. Taking cognizance of the fact that this is an **Ex-post SESA**, it is recommended that the plan be **gazetted** as it is with this SESA report annexed for ease of reference during plan implementation and review.
7. The OOCR Management and their stakeholders should comply with the **Ten (10) Approval Conditions** on permission to subdivide issued by the Director of Physical Planning on 18<sup>th</sup> June, 2019 and attached in section 3.3.2 (Notification) of this SESA report.

8. During implementation it is crucial that the OOCR members comply with the zonation, grazing, conservation plans and guidelines, and where these are unavailable or inadequate suitable ones be developed. Proper instruments are crucial in enforcement mechanisms.

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## APPENDICE

### APPENDIX 1: TITLE DEED

  
REPUBLIC OF KENYA  
THE REGISTERED LAND ACT  
(Chapter 300)

# Title Deed

Title Number AK/OLCULULU LOKARASH /6477

Approximate Area 133,338 Ha

Registry Map Sheet No. 173/3, 181 W/2, 181/1 & 172/4

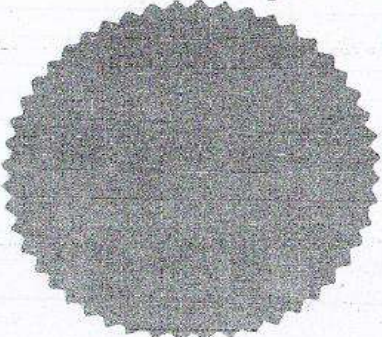
*This is to certify that* OLCULULU LOKARASH GROUP RANCH

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

is (are) now registered as the absolute proprietor(s) of the land comprised in the above-mentioned title, subject to the entries in the register relating to the land and to such of the overriding interests set out in section 30 of the Registered Land Act as may for the time being subsist and affect the land.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the  
KAJIADO District Land Registry  
this 17<sup>th</sup> day of November 2009


  
W. H. Nyaboni 067  
Land Registrar

EDITION: 1		PART A—PROPERTY SECTION	
OPENED: 12.11.09			
REGISTRATION SECTION		EASEMENTS, ETC.	NATURE OF TITLE
OLULULUI LOKARASHI			
PARCEL NUMBER			
6477			
APPROXIMATE AREA			
133,338 Ha.			ABSOLUTE
REGISTRY MAP SHEET No.			
73/3, 181W/2, 181/1 & 172/4			

[illegible]



**APPENDIX 2: CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION**



**MINISTRY OF LANDS AND PHYSICAL PLANNING**

Telegraphic Address: "LANDCON"  
Telephone: Nairobi 718050  
When replying please quote


LAND ADJUDICATION AND  
SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT  
P.O. Box 30297  
**NAIROBI**

REF: GR/1/101 Date: 21<sup>st</sup> November, 2018

The Chief Land Registrar  
P.O. Box 30089  
**NAIROBI**


**RE: CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION NO. 00096 OLGULULUI/  
OLOLARASHI GROUP RANCH**

Enclosed herewith please find a copy of Certificate of Incorporation for the  
above named Group Ranch for your record purposes.

  
**EUSTACE N. KITHUMBU**  
**FOR: DIRECTOR OF LAND ADJUDICATION AND SETTLEMENT**

**C.C**  
District Land Adj/Settlement Officer  
P.O. Box 52  
**KAJIADO**

The Chairman  
Olgulului/Ololarashi Group Ranch  
**LOITOKITOK**



FORM B

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



THE LAND (GROUP REPRESENTATIVES) ACT  
(CAP. 287, SECTION 7 (2))

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

NO. 00096

I, **EUSTACE N. KITHUMBU**, Registrar of Group Representatives, hereby certify that subject to the limitations and exemptions listed on the back of this certificate the **OLGULULU/OLOOLARASHI GROUP RANCH** whose representatives at the date of the issue of this certificate are;

1. DANIEL KIRIA LETURESH
2. LONINGO OLE SEREKA
3. JOSEPH KIPAIPAI NTAANI
4. ELIJAH KEEN NAINI
5. LEPERES OLE KOSEI
6. THOMAS MARIMPET
7. LENKISHON KIMITI SITOA
8. KEEN OLE NKOMIYA
9. RINKOINE KALAMA
10. SIMON MPUTE OLOITIPITIP

is incorporated under section 7 of the Land (Group Representative) Act, Cap. 287.

Dated at Nairobi this 21ST NOVEMBER, 2018.



### APPENDIX 3: MINUTES OF GENERAL ELECTION MEETING

MINUTES OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF OLGULULUI/OLOOLARRASHI  
GROUP RANCH ON 19TH NOVEMBER, 2018.

VENUE: ENKONGU NAROK, NEAR SERENA-AMBOSELI.

**PRESENT:**

1. Daniel K. Leturesh- Chairman
2. Sammy Manina- Vice Chairman
3. James M. Moonka - Secretary
4. John Milia Muli- Treasurer
5. Bob Kimiti
6. Joshua Nasisi Nkapayia
7. Matei Koromo
8. Joel Tumuke
9. Keteko Kisopia
10. Joshua Talasua

**IN ATTENDANCE**

**National Government Officials**

1. Mr. L.M. Kinyua - DCC Kajiado South
2. Mr. Stephen Mayaka - Assistant Director of Land Adjudication and Settlement representing Registrar of Group Representatives- Presiding Officer.
3. Mr. Josiah Lessan - County Land Adjudication and Settlement Officer- Kajiado County - Taking Minutes
4. Ms. Nancy Isatia- LASA
5. Mr. Simon Wanjau- LASA
6. Mr. Moss Ndiwa - OCPD Kajiado South
7. Mr. Onesmus Mugela - DAPC Kajiado South

**County Government of Kajiado Officials**

1. Mr. Alais Kisota -CEC Public Service, administration and Citizen Participation.
2. Mr. Moses Murunya - Chief Officer Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development.
3. Mr. Jonathan Maisson - Ward Administrator Entonet Lenkism
4. Mr. Japheth Saruni - Sub County Administrator Kajiado South.





5. Mr. Philip Murkuku - Deputy Director Land Administration.
6. Mr. Molu Halake - National Land Commission County Coordinator.

## AGENDA

Election of New Group Representatives of Olgulului/Olgolarrashi Group Ranch.

### Min. 1. Quorum

Over 95% of the Registered members attended.

### Min. 2. Preliminaries

A preliminary meeting was held at Serena Lodge Amboseli for briefing the contestants. This was a follow up of a signed agreement spelling out the mode of election. The session went well and all the contestants were in agreement as follows:

1. Queue voting would be the mode of election.
2. Vote counting would start at 2:00 pm.
3. The two contestants for the Chairman would stand at the head of their respective queue for counting.
4. Each contestant chairman would nominate 6 agents each for the exercise to ratify genuine members.
5. Counting Officers shall be Mr. Simon Wanjau and Nancy Isatia both of the department of Land adjudication.
6. The contestant with the highest simple majority would be declared the winner.
7. Both parties unanimously agreed that All members present in the queue will be counted.
8. The looser in the election to concede defeat and work with the elected committee.
9. The Presiding Officer Mr. Stephen Mayaka shall announce the Results to all present at the end of Counting and Tallying.
10. The Presiding Officer declared the Group Representatives officially dissolved at 2:00 pm to pave way for the Election of New Office Bearers.

### Min. 3 Vote Counting

Counting started at 2:20 pm and went on smoothly up to 5:40 pm when Tallying started.





With the Tallying having been completed the following were Elected into Office with a Majority of 8,796 votes against 8,516 for his opponent:

1. Daniel Kiria Leturesh - Chairman - ID no. 3929575
2. Loningo ole Sereka - Vice Chairman - ID no. 22460901
3. Joseph Kipaipai Ntaani - Secretary - ID no. 28544544
4. Elijah Keen Naini - Treasurer ID no. 14672882
5. Leperes ole Kosei - Member - ID no. 24925986
6. Thomas Marimpet - Member - ID no. 24973254
7. Lenkishon Kimiti Sitoya - Member - ID no. 25671632
8. Keen ole Nkomiya - Member - ID no. 25666635
9. Rinkoine Kalama - Member - 11728094
10. Simon Mpure Oloitipitip - Member - Member - ID no. 22475359

**Min. 4. Adjournment**

There being no other business the meeting ended at 6:00 pm with a word of Prayer.


**J.K.Lessan**

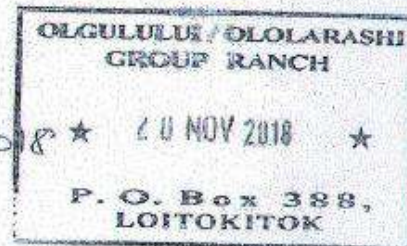
**County Land Adjudication and Settlement Officer, Kajiado**

Signature.....  20/11/2018

Daniel Kiria Leturesh

Chairman Olgulului/Oloolarrashi Group Ranch



Signature.....  20/11/2018





## APPENDIX 4: LETTERS OF APPROVAL AND NOTIFICATION

**COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KAJIADO**  
**COUNTY PHYSICAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT**  
P.O. BOX 11-01100  
KAJIADO  
**FIFTH SCHEDULE**

FORM P.P.A. 2 {S.33 (1) (A)}


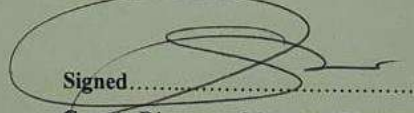
Registered No. Application S/1160/2019

**NOTIFICATION OF APPROVAL OF DEVELOPMENT PERMISSION**



**TO:**  
**OLGULULUI OLOLARASH GROUP RANCH,**  
**P.O BOX 388,**  
**LOITOKITOK**

Pursuant to provisions of PPA Cap 286, the Subdivision Approval Committee has approved the subdivision scheme plans submitted on 11/06/2019 for L.R. No. Kajiado/Olgulului Ololarashi/6477 situated in Loitokitok via Minute 010/2019 on 18/06/2019 subject to the following / appended condition(s):

1. All land/parcels designated for public use (both in urban areas and beyond) to be surrendered to the County Government for custody and administration free of charge without any conditions.
2. The County recommends conditional titles to beneficiaries in the scheme. Any further subdivision or fragmentation shall not be allowed
3. Land designated as conservancies is restricted from human activities. Any development shall be subject to recommendations and approval by the County.
4. There shall be a clear buffers between the settlements and both the National Park and conservancies. The buffer should be maintained at all time to minimize encroachment.
5. The County shall be allowed free access to exercise monitoring, inspection and regulating of land to ensure sustainable use ,intergenerational equity and protection of land against abuse
6. All nature assets within the subdivided zone remains National and County assets; protected by the County Regulations and National Statutes; Both the County and National governments shall regulate use and exploitation. Only County and National governments shall provide policy and regulation
7. Registry Index Map (RIM) must be amended before allocation of new numbers
8. Obtain Compliance Certificate from the County Government in accordance with Physical Planning Act (Cap 286).
9. The County government of Kajiado is indemnified against any unforeseen circumstances that may result from professional negligence and/or misrepresentation of facts by the applicant
10. The County Government of Kajiado can nullify the approval or cause amendments of the conditions of approval in case of non-compliance as it may deem fit

Dated.....  
   
Signed.....  
County Director of Physical Planning



 **REPUBLIC OF KENYA**  
**COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KAJIADO**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL PLANNING**  
**P.O. BOX 11-01100**  
**KAJIADO** 

**THE PHYSICAL PLANNING ACT (CAP 286)**

(Form P.P.A.5) n.4 (3)

**CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE**

Certificate No. **02502**

Name of Applicant OLGULULUI OLOLARASH GROUP RANCH

Address P.O. BOX 388 - LOITOKITOK

Type of development SUBDIVISION

On L.R. / Parcel No. KAJIADO/OLGULULUI-OLOLARASH/6477

Situated in LOITOKITOK (Municipality, Township, etc.)

Locality (Road, Street, Estate, etc) OFF HATHINGA ROAD within Kajiado County

This is to certify that the application as above is in compliance with:




(a) Local Physical Development Plan

(b) Approved Subdivision Plan no \_\_\_\_\_

(c) Special Conditions stipulated in the Notification of Approval (Form P.P.A.2)  
dated 18/06/2019 Minute No 010/2019

(d) In compliance with the Physical Planning Act (Cap 286 of 1996) and County land use zoning standards/guidelines with respect to registered application no. (P.P.A 1) \_\_\_\_\_


Date of Issue 18/06/2019 Fees Paid (Kshs) 1500 Official Receipt No. TT/9170x4452

Department Seal Signature

County Director of Physical Planning

## APPENDIX 5: VIRTUAL MEETING ON SEA SCREENING



**nema**  
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

Mobile Lines: 0724-253 508, 0722-343 010, 0722-013 046  
Telnet: 020-2101370, 020-2183718  
Internet Lines: 0786-191 199, 0741-101100

P.O. Box 67839, 00200  
P.O. Box 67839, 00200  
P.O. Box 67839, 00200  
E-mail: [info@nema.go.ke](mailto:info@nema.go.ke)  
Website: [www.nema.go.ke](http://www.nema.go.ke)

**REF: NEMA/SEA/3/39/VOL II/II** **23<sup>rd</sup> November 2022**

<p><b>The Director,</b> Amboseli Ecosystem Trust P.O. Box 348-00209 <b>LOITOTOK</b></p>	<p><b>The Chairman,</b> Mbirikani Group Ranch, P.O. Box 84 - 00209 <b>LOITOTOK</b></p>
<p><b>The Chairman,</b> Eselenket Group Ranch, P.O. Box 389 - 30132 <b>SULTAN HAMUD</b></p>	<p><b>The Director,</b> Olgulul Olororashi Group Ranch, P.O. Box 348 - 00209 <b>LOITOTOK</b></p>

**RE: MEETING FOR THE STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) FOR THE AMBOSELI ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT PLAN (AEMP) 2020 -2030, LOITOTOK Kajiado County**

The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is established under the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), 1999 to exercise general supervision and co-ordination over all matters relating to the environment and to be the principal instrument of Government in the implementation of all policies relating to the environment.

Section 37A of the Act provides for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for "(1) All Policies, Plans and Programmes for implementation shall be subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment". The SEA shall be conducted in accordance with the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2008 and the National SEA guidelines, 2012 issued under the Act.

The Authority has received SEA for:


1. The Mbirikani Group Ranch Land Use and Sub Division Plan, Kajiado County
2. The Eselenket Group Ranch Land Use and Sub Division Plan, Kajiado County
3. The Olgulul Olororashi Group Ranch (OOG) Land Use and Sub-Division Plan, Kajiado County
4. The Amboseli Ecosystem Management Plan (AEMP), 2020 -2030, Kajiado County

Page 1 of 2

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**P.T.O**

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The processing of these SEAs has revealed that they are all located within the same locality i.e. the Amboseli Ecosystem. The technical complexity and the potential Environmental & Social risks associated with the implementation of the Plans requires a concerted technical evaluation to inform decision making.


In view of the above and the need for a comprehensive engagement process, the Authority is inviting you to a virtual technical meeting to be held on **Monday, 28<sup>th</sup> November 2022** through google meet/zoom (link to be shared by NEMA) starting at **10:00 AM** to clarify the following issues among others:

1. Clear description of the Plan sites including geospatial data delineating the plan sites in relation to each other.
2. Stakeholders mapping, identification and the engagement process.
3. The potential individual and cumulative impacts of the Plans to the Amboseli Ecosystem and proposed measures.
4. The linkages between the existing PPPs with the strategic actions at different tier levels (the links between the PPP and higher - and lower-tier strategic actions).
5. The objectives of the land use and sub division plans and the integration of the Amboseli Ecosystem Management plan in the Land Use Plan making process.

Ensure that you are accompanied by your technical team including the SEA experts to clarify on any issues that may arise. Note that effective and sustained stakeholder's engagement and appropriate communication methods are vital for a successful SEA process.

  
**ZEPHANIAH OUMA**  
**FOR: DIRECTOR GENERAL**

## APPENDIX 6: NEMA SITE VERIFICATION MEETING

  
**nema**  
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

Mobile Lines: 0724-253 348, 0725-363 010, 0735-013 046  
Telcom Wireless: 020-2191378, 020-2192718  
Incident Lines: 0788-101100, 0741-101100

P.O. Box 67839, 00200  
Papo Road, Nairobi, Kenya  
E-mail: [dgncma@nema.go.ke](mailto:dgncma@nema.go.ke)  
Website: [www.nema.go.ke](http://www.nema.go.ke)

REF: NEMA/SEA/5/2/029

22<sup>nd</sup> March 2023

**The Director,**  
Amboseli Ecosystem Trust  
P.O. Box 346-00209  
**LOITOKOTOK**

**The Chairman,**  
Mbirikani Group Ranch,  
P.O. Box 84 - 00809  
**LOITOKOTOK**

**The Chairman,**  
Esekenket Group Ranch,  
P.O. Box 366 - 20132  
**SULTAN HAMUD**

**The Director,**  
Olgululzi Olotorashi Group Ranch,  
P.O. Box 346- 00209  
**LOITOKOTOK**

**RE: SITE VERIFICATION VISIT AND SITE MEETING FOR THE STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT (SESA) FOR THE AMBOSELI ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT PLAN (AEMP) 2020 - 2030 AND 3 GROUP RANCHES IN LOITOKOTOK KAJIADO COUNTY**


The Authority makes reference to the submitted SESA applications for:

1. The Mbirikani Group Ranch (MGRSP) Land Use and Sub-Division Plan, Kajiado County (NEMA/SEA/5/2/074)
2. The Esekenket Group Ranch Land Use (EGRLSP) and Sub-Division Plan, Kajiado County (NEMA/SEA/5/2/077)
3. The Olgululzi Olotorashi Group Ranch (OOLRSP) Land Use and Sub-Division Plan, Kajiado County (NEMA/SEA/5/2/079)
4. The Amboseli Ecosystem Management Plan (AEMP), 2020 -2030, Kajiado County (NEMA/SEA/5/2/080)

The processing of these SESAs has revealed that they are all located within the Amboseli Ecosystem. The complexity and the potential Environmental & Social risks associated with the implementation of these Plans requires a concerted technical evaluation and ground truthing exercises to inform decision making.

Page 1 of 2

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In view of the above and the need for a comprehensive engagement process, NEMA has organized for a site verification visit to Amboseli Ecosystem as detailed below:

1. Undertake site meetings with the Plan Owners (AET, MGR, EGR and OOCR) together with the relevant lead agencies namely KWS, WEA and Kajiado County Government on the 29<sup>th</sup> March 2023 as from 10:00AM (venue to be communicated in due course).
2. Undertake site visit of the Amboseli Ecosystem and the individualized group ranches namely Mbirikani, Esekenket and Olgululzi Olotorashi Group Ranches on the 29<sup>th</sup> March 2023 to inform the processing of the SESA applications.

Ensure that you are accompanied by your technical team including the SESA experts to clarify on any issues that may arise. Note that effective and sustained stakeholder's engagement and appropriate communication methods are vital for a successful SESA process.

Mr. Reagan Awino 0728869283 is available to provide clarifications and further logistical and planning details.

  
**EPHRAIAH OUMA**  
**FOR: DIRECTOR GENERAL**



## APPENDIX 7: SESA SCOPING REPORT APPROVAL



### NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

Mobile Lines: 0724-253 398, 0723-363 010, 0735-013 046  
Telkom Wireless: 020-2101370, 020-2183718  
Incident Lines: 0786-101100, 0741-101100

P.O. Box 67839, 00200  
P.O. Road, Nairobi, Kenya  
E-mail: [dgnema@nema.go.ke](mailto:dgnema@nema.go.ke)  
Website: [www.nema.go.ke](http://www.nema.go.ke)

NEMA/SEA/5/2/079

13<sup>th</sup> April 2023

The Director,  
Olgulului Ololorashi Group Ranch,  
P. O. Box 346- 00209  
**LOITOKTOK**

**RE: APPROVAL OF THE SCOPING REPORT FOR THE STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT (SESA) FOR THE OLGULULUI OLOLORASHI GROUP RANCH (OOG) LAND-USE AND SUB-DIVISION PLAN, KAJIADO COUNTY**

The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) has reviewed the issues addressed to the scoping report that was submitted to the Authority on 11<sup>th</sup> April 2023.

In light of the provisions of section 57 A of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), Regulations 42 and 43 of the Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003 and the National Guidelines for Strategic Environmental Assessment 2012. The scoping report for the proposed Olgulului Ololorashi Group Ranch land use and subdivision plan is hereby **APPROVED**. However, the issues raised vide our letter dated 27<sup>th</sup> February 2023 (copy attached) needs to be comprehensively incorporated during the SESA study.

As you prepare to undertake the SEA study, the Authority informs you that effective and sustained stakeholder's engagement and appropriate communication methods are vital for a successful SEA process.

Ensure that linkages between the Master Plan and other regional, National and local plans are taken into consideration. You are informed to engage your SESA experts (Planning & Environmental Consultancy Services (PECS) Ltd) who shall conduct the SESA process and prepare the draft SESA report for submission to NEMA.

Along with the prescribed fees of Kshs. 1 million (1,000,000) submit ten hard copies and one electronic copy of the draft SESA report (which should include a non-technical summary and the submission form).

  
**MARGARET NJUKI**  
**FOR: DIRECTOR GENERAL**

*Our Environment, Our Life, Our Responsibility*



**APPENDIX 8: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS FOR NEMA SCOPING MEETING**


  
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NEMA)

SITE VERIFICATION AND SITE MEETING FOR THE STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT (SESA) PROCESS FOR THE AMBOSELI ECOSYSTEM PLAN (AEMP) 2020-2030 AND 3 GROUP RANCHES IN LOITOKTOK KAJIADO COUNTY

ATTENDANCE LIST

Dates: 28/Nov-2023



No.	Name	Institution	Designation	Contacts (Phone No. & Email)	Signature	Signature	Signature
1.	MARGARET NJUKI	NEMA	SPCO	margaretnjuk@gmail.com			
2.	MARGARET KISKO	NEMA	SPCO	margaretkisko@gmail.com			
3.	Kennedy Chaganda	Litoktok	SACC	chaganda101@gmail.com			
4.	Adrian Juma	KWS	AWI	adrianjuma@gmail.com			
5.	Francis Mwangi	ENRM/KP	Consultant	francis.mwangi@gmail.com			
6.	David Mwangi	ENRM/HP	Consultant	dmwangi@gmail.com			
7.	JAMES MUMU	ENRM/A	Consultant	0722857230			
8.	JORDAN RICHARD O. OUMA	NEMA	SEO	jordanrichard@gmail.com			
9.	VALENTINE OKOTH	WRA	LO	0725691271 valentinelokoth@gmail.com			
10.	ANNE W. MACHARIA	NEMA HQ	PC&ED	annewmacharia@gmail.com			

  
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NEMA)

SITE VERIFICATION AND SITE MEETING FOR THE STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT (SESA) PROCESS FOR THE AMBOSELI ECOSYSTEM PLAN (AEMP) 2020-2030 AND 3 GROUP RANCHES IN LOITOKTOK KAJIADO COUNTY

ATTENDANCE LIST

Dates: .....

No.	Name	Institution	Designation	Contacts (Phone No. & Email)	Signature	Signature	Signature
1.	Matthew Sulu	C.G.K.	Physical Planner	0702750675			
2.	Daniel Mefo	MBIRIKANI GR	WGR clman	0721291356			
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							
9.							
10.							

No.	Name	Institution	Designation	Contacts (Phone No. & Email)	Signature	Signature	Signature
11.	Christine Mwinzi	WRIT	alscenet	0722299912			
12.	Daniel Ole Kidi	MGRCS		0721682890			
13.	Joel ole Leshao	MGR	C/M Subdivision	T.F. 0722475080			
14.	Oceanic Sakwa	NEMA		0720318948			
15.	ERIC Dcette	NGMA	PEED	0726069351			
16.	ANDREW MACHO	STAFF OF KENYA	SUB COUNTY SUPERVISOR	0721376687			
17.	PAUL NTIATI	MGR	MGR - TRAFFIC	0729353176			
18.	Dr. Bernard Kagia	PECS LTD	MD	0722773951			
19.	Ka Kai Olohipip	Amkeli E. Trust	Partnership Gvt	0700727499			
20.	Lekapuka Kenka	Subcounty Administrator	Director	0728917388			
21.	Kennedy Campanda	InterDev	SACC	0723667579			
22.	Jackson Mwangi	EGR	TREASURER	0726078075			
23.	Jacos Jyici	EGR	Committee member	0745655435			
24.	Daniel Mapi	MGR - Secretary	Secretary	0724772240			
25.	LESANTA KOKONYA	Vice MGR	V/CHMR	0711542572			
26.	Benson Keyion	BLF	CEO	07217941926			
27.	Joningo Sereka	OGR	V/CHMR	0727759703			
28.	JOSEPH KIRAPAI	OGR	Secretary	0728975304			
29.	Toshua Leyian	OGR	Treasurer	0723856115			



**APPENDIX 9: NEMA LICENSES FOR EXPERT AND FIRM**

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/18586  
Application Reference No: NEMA/EIA/EL/24440

M/S Planning and Environmental Consultancy Services Limited  
(individual or firm) of address  
P.O. Box 702 - 00517 Nairobi

is licensed to practice in the  
capacity of a (Lead Expert/Associate Expert/Firm of Experts) **Firm of Experts**  
registration number **7839**

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

Issued Date: 1/13/2023 Expiry Date: 12/31/2023

Signature.....

  
(Seal)  
Director General  
The National Environment Management Authority

P.T.O.  
  
ISO 9001:2015 Certified

FORM 7

  
**nema**  
mazingira yetu | utai wetu | wajibu wetu

(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/18587  
Application Reference No: NEMA/EIA/EL/24442

M/S **Dr. Bernard Kaaria Irigia**  
(individual or firm) of address  
P.O. Box 702 - 00517 Nairobi

is licensed to practice in the  
capacity of a (Lead Expert/Associate Expert/Firm of Experts) **Lead Expert**  
**General**  
registration number **0079**

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

Issued Date: 1/13/2023      Expiry Date: 12/31/2023

Signature.....

  
(Seal)  
**Director General**  
**The National Environment Management Authority**

P.T.O.  
  
ISO 9001:2015 Certified





Department of Health and Human Services  
 711 0th Ave. 10020  
 Manhattan, N.Y. 10019  
 Telephone: (212) 405-2000  
 Fax: (212) 405-2000

TO: DR. MURPHY  
01216622

LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE CHARGE

Service/Charge	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount (Dollars)
HOME VISIT NURSING	visit	1	75.00	75.00
HEALTH CARE CONSULT	consult	1	20.00	20.00
TOTAL DOLLARS				95.00

DATE: 1-10-82

Authorized by: James Smith  
 Supervisor: [Signature]  
 Date: 1-10-82  
 LPT no.: 568

LOCAL # 568



			
<h2 style="text-align: center;">Quotation Summary</h2>			
<p>Customer :</p> <p>San Specialized Co.,Ltd</p> <p>Address :</p> <p>Room :</p>			
<p>Space Order Reference#SCJ4239</p>			
Contractor Contact	San Service Co.,Ltd, Bangkok	Order Date	2005-03-01
Address	San Bang Kachin	Order Receipt	Warehouse Division
Customer Contact	San Service Co.,Ltd, Bangkok	Contract Status	Contract Signed
Customer Reference	1 (KIN AC)		
Brand	Product	Publication Date	Signature
File No.	PH02-13 (Chiller) - motor - A22	2005-03-01	74,000.00 (USD)
File No.	PH02-13 (Chiller) - motor - A22	2005-03-01	74,000.00 (USD)
		Subtotal	273,000.00 (USD)
		Tax	273,000.00 (USD)
		Total	546,000.00 (USD)



San Service Co.,Ltd

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Stamp: \_\_\_\_\_

San Service Co.,Ltd

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Stamp: \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible][illegible]

**APPENDIX 10: KAJIADO COUNTY LAND SUBDIVISION GUIDELINES**

<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;">  <div style="text-align: center;"> <b>COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KAJIADO</b>  <small>P.O BOX 11-01000 KAJIADO</small>  <small>MINISTRY OF LANDS, PHYSICAL PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</small>  <small>DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL PLANNING</small> </div>  </div>				
<b>KAJIADO COUNTY LAND SUB-DIVISION GUIDELINES - 2018</b>				
	Enkariak-Rongena and Empiron	- Loitokitok Town, Radius of 2 Km	- 0.045	- Mixed Urban Use
		- All other Trading Centres, Confined to original boundaries	- 0.045	- Mixed Urban Use
		- Other Areas	- 0.4	- Agriculture
	Entonet	- All Trading Centres, be confined to original boundaries	- 0.045	- Mixed Urban Use
		- Other Areas	- 1.0	- Agriculture
	Olgululu/Oloolarashi	- All Trading Centres, confined to original boundaries	- 0.045	- Mixed Urban Use
		- Group Ranch Area	- Retain Status quo	- Pastoralism and Conservation
	Eselenkel	- All Trading Centres, confined to original boundaries	- 0.045	- Mixed Urban Use
		- Group Ranch Area	- Retain Status quo	- Pastoralism and Conservation
	Kuku	- All Trading Centres, confined to original boundaries	- 0.045	- Mixed Urban Use
		- Group Ranch Area	- Retain Status quo	- Pastoralism and Conservation
	Mbinkani	- All Trading Centres, confined to original boundaries	- 0.045	- Urban Use
		- Group Ranch Area	- Retain Status quo	- Pastoralism and Conservation
2. Kajiado Central	Mailua, Osilalei, Lomg'osua, Meto, Purko	- Namanga Town, radius of 2 Km	- 0.045	- Mixed Urban Use
		- Ilbisil town, radius of 1.5 Km		
		- Other trading centres along Namanga Road, radius of 1 Km		
		- All Trading Centres, confined to original boundaries	- 0.045	- Mixed urban use
		- 1 Km buffer along Namanga Road (between Kajiado and Namanga town)	- 1.0	- Mixed commercial use
		- 1 – 5 Km from Namanga road (between Kajiado and Namanga town)	- 2.0	- Agricultural

# **APPENDIX 11: KAJIADO COUNTY SPARTIL PLAN 2019 – 2029 RECOMMENDED LAND USE FOR OGR**

SUB-COUNTY	REGISTRATION SECTION NAME	AREA/ZONE	MINIMUM PERMITTED SUBDIVISION (in hectares)	PERMISSIBLE USE
		All Trading Centres, be confined to original boundaries	- 0.045	- Mixed Urban Use
		- Other Areas (Adjudicated)	- 2.0	- Agricultural
		- Group Ranch Area	- Retain Status quo	- Pastoralism and Conservation
	Enkariak-Rongena and Empiron	Loitokitok Town	- <0.5 km radius - 0.045	- Mixed Urban Use
			- 0.5 – 1km km radius - 0.10	
			- 1 – 2 km radius - 0.20	
		- All other Trading Centres, Confined to original boundaries	- 0.045	- Mixed Urban Use
		- Other Areas	- 0.4	- Agriculture
	Entonet	- All Trading Centres, be confined to original boundaries	- 0.045	- Mixed Urban Use
		- Other Areas	- 2.0	- Agriculture
	Olgulului/Olool arashi	- All Trading Centres, confined to original boundaries	- 0.045	- Mixed Urban Use
		- Group Ranch Area	- Retain Status quo	- Pastoralism and Conservation

# APPENDIX 11: A DULLY SIGNED PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDERS ATTENDANCE LIST OF THE CONSULTATION MEETING OF SEA FOR OOCR LUSP DATED: 11/03/2022



Amboseli Ecosystem Trust, ATGRCA House – Loitokitok Town, P.O.Box 346-00209, Loitokitok, Kenya. Tel: 0712588693 0700 727 499  
Email: info@amboseliecosystemtrust.org  
Website: www.amboseliecosystemtrust.org

**PROJECT:** Securing critical wildlife migratory corridor between Kenya and Tanzania and promote peaceful coexistence between people & wildlife.

**Activity:** Regular grazing committee Progress review workshop

**AET Attendants' list – Date: 11/03/2022 VENUE: Karama Office**

No	Name	Gender	Organization/Zone	Telephone	I.D No.	Signature
1.	Mathi Kotere	Male	grazing Committee	0714911278	613239	[Signature]
2.	JACKSON KIRON	M	Community Ranger	0727362316	26857098	[Signature]
3.	LENKESIA NIUYAI	M	Grazing Committee	0723989435	24958687	[Signature]
4.	MAKAROT TONIO	M	Grazing Committee	0796165382	20462688	[Signature]
5.	NCHUMAI OLE KALAMIA	M	Grazing Committee	0717152875	26046856	[Signature]
6.	AKOSOPU KILOPU LOFONWA	M	Grazing Committee	011889389	25668523	[Signature]
7.	LONINGO OLE KALAMIA	M	Grazing Committee	0713411005	28570459	[Signature]
8.	RINEONE OLE KALAMIA	M	Grazing Committee	0724821240	11728094	[Signature]
9.	LALATO MASAA	M	Grazing Committee	0718145073	13085695	[Signature]
10.	TIWATO OLOPATA	M	Grazing Committee	0713261492	11727944	[Signature]
11.	NEONE KIYIARI	M	Grazing Committee	0706080134	31074288	[Signature]
12.	NALIAMENESIA PENETI	M	Grazing Committee	0703652551	20283104	[Signature]
13.	PETERO NANGANYA	M	Grazing Committee	0729756087	28756647	[Signature]
14.	JACKSON SIONIK	M	Community Ranger	0721518250	27165735	[Signature]
15.	PATRIK SATINLEL	M	Conservancy Manager	0706166440	24460987	[Signature]

PREPARED BY: PATRICK SAMUEL SIGN: [Signature] DATE: 11/03/2022

CHECKED BY: [Signature] SIGN: [Signature] DATE: [Signature]



Amboseli Ecosystem Trust, ATGRCA House – Loitokitok Town, P.O.Box 346-00209, Loitokitok,  
Kenya. Tel: 0712588693 0700 727 499  
Email: [info@amboseliecosystemtrust.org](mailto:info@amboseliecosystemtrust.org)  
Website: [www.amboseliecosystemtrust.org](http://www.amboseliecosystemtrust.org)

**PROJECT:** Conducting a legal analysis and identified recommendation of land tenure options for the OOCR that will promote and support communal land use, management and governance.

**Activity:** Regular grazing committee Progress review workshop

*11/03/2023* **VENUE:** *KIRURUA OFFICE*

No.	Name	No. of Nights	Allowances & Reimbursement		Total	LD No.	Signature
			Meals	Transport			
1.	Methu Kotene				2000/-	6113235	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	JACKSON HIRON		Allowance		2000/-	26857098	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	LEAKESIA NYUAI		Allowance		2000/-	24958687	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	MAFAROT TONING		Allowance		2000/-	20462588	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	NCHUMAI OLE KALAWA		Allowance		2000/-	26046856	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	NIKOSU KILOP KOKANA		Allowance		2000/-	25668523	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	LONINGO OLE KALAWA		Allowance		2000/-	28570459	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	RINKOINE OLE KALAWA		Allowance		2000/-	11728094	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	LALATO MASAA		Allowance		2000/-	13085895	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	TIMAYO OLOPUTA		Allowance		2000/-	11727944	<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	NIKOSIE KUYAI		Allowance		2000/-	310724288	<i>[Signature]</i>
12.	NAITIAMENGLISH PENET		Allowance		2000/-	20283104	<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	PETERO NAIGAN-IA		Allowance		2000/-	28796647	<i>[Signature]</i>
14.	JACKSON SAGNIK		Allowance		2000/-	27165935	<i>[Signature]</i>
15.	PATRICIA SAVIAET		Allowance		2000/-	07460987	<i>[Signature]</i>

PREPARED BY: *PATRICIA SAVIAET* SIGN: *[Signature]* DATE: *11/03/2023*

CHECKED BY: *[Signature]* SIGN: *[Signature]* DATE: *11/03/2023*



## APPENDIX 12: SECOND ADVERT OF THE PUBLIC ADVERT NOTICE ON THE NEWSPAPER SEEKING A WIDER PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

27 \*

**Tuesday, October 31, 2023**

**NEMA**  
National Environment Management Authority

P.O. Box 67839-00200, Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel: (254) 20 400532, 400 946, Fax: (254) 20 400 6907  
E-mail: [dg@nema.go.ke](mailto:dg@nema.go.ke) Website: [www.nema.go.ke](http://www.nema.go.ke)

**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC TO SUBMIT COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT (SESA) REPORT FOR THE DIGITAL DILAWASHI GROUP RANCH (OOGRA) AND USE AND SUB-DIVISION PLAN, KALIA COUNTY**

In light of the provisions of section 59A of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) 1999, Regulations 41 and 43 of Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations (under No. 101 of 2003), the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) has received a Draft Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment report for the Digital Dilawashi Group Ranch (OOGRA) land-use and sub-division plan, Kalii County. The SESA findings are expected to integrate the existing sectoral plans and programs to establish sustainable development mechanisms.

The Digital Dilawashi Group Ranch is the Plan owner, that intends to undertake land-use and land sub-division within the group ranch located in Kalii County and adjacent to Amboseli National Park towards the Kenya Tanzania Border, Kalii County. The land-use and sub-division master plan has three (3) broad program namely: livelihood, settlement and conservation and it aims at reducing human-wildlife conflict, through better interventions that maintain and protect the eco-system. The following land-use zones have been proposed within the OOGRA:

- a) Conservation and tourism use zone
- b) Pastoralism and wildlife use zone
- c) Cultivation and development use zone

The SESA will reinforce the implementation of the Digital Dilawashi Group Ranch land-use and sub-division Plan by integrating the agreed land-use restrictions to address the potential adverse environmental and social impacts of land sub-division within the group ranch.

A summary of the proposed environmental management and monitoring plan for the Digital Dilawashi Group Ranch land-use and sub-division Masterplan is highlighted below. The proposed mitigation strategies are aimed at minimizing the negative impacts while enhancing the positive ones.

Issues	Anticipated Impact	Recommended mitigation measures
Overgrazing	Overgrazing	Prostrate and enforce grazing plans
Human-Wildlife Conflict	Causing in conservation areas	Enforce protection of sub-division schemes on land allocation
Establishment of Marapitas	Riparian settlements	No permanent occupation in grazing areas
Fencing	Causing barriers for animals and wildlife	No fencing in grazing areas and settlements
Blocking of wildlife corridors	Human-wildlife conflicts	Provide for connectivity and free movement of animals and wildlife
Grading in conservation areas	Interception of focuses from wildlife to animals	Ensure livestock are kept in designated areas out of conservation areas. Provide signage for grazers to understand
Non-adherence to settlement plans	Mismanagement of unplanned houses and settled camps	Stick to settlement scheme plan, and develop standards for the same
Selling of Land	Overdevelopment of locals	No land sub-division
Population growth	Congestion, proliferation of wildlife and social crimes	Establishment of police posts in centers and security committees
Clearing of trees	Wind and soil erosion	Practice agroforestry
Non Maintenance of fence	Human-wildlife conflict	Creation of safety
Prohibition of roads	Off road driving	Training of community scouts to take over the fence
non designated areas	Soil erosion	Ensure only designated roads are used

The full Draft Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment report for the Digital Dilawashi Group Ranch Land-Use and Sub-division Plan is available for inspection during working hours at:

1. Principal Secretary,  
Ministry of Environment, Urban and Coastal Development and  
Climate Change  
MUT Building, 12th Floor,  
Rugati Road, Upper Hill,  
P.O. Box 10726-00100,  
NAIROBI

2. Director General, NEMA  
P.O. Box 67839-00200,  
NAIROBI

3. County Director of Environment  
KALIA COUNTY

A copy of the Draft SESA report can be downloaded from [www.nema.go.ke](http://www.nema.go.ke) (NEMA/ SESA/ 5 / 2 / 079)

NEMA invites members of the public to submit oral or written comments within thirty (30) working days from the date of publication of this notice to the Director General, NEMA, to assist the Authority in the decision making process regarding this SESA.

Comments can also be e-mailed to [dg@nema.go.ke](mailto:dg@nema.go.ke)

**MAMOD B. MAMOD, ES**  
DIRECTOR GENERAL  
This advertisement is sponsored by the proponent



## Quotation Summary

**Customer :**  
Star Special Classifieds  
Nairobi  
Kenya

Space Order Reference#SO24239

<b>Customer Contact</b>	Star Special Classifieds, Management	<b>Order Date</b>	30/Oct/2023
<b>Advertiser</b>	Star Special Classifieds	<b>Sales Executive</b>	Winnierose Wainaina
<b>Advertiser Contact</b>	Star Special Classifieds, Management	<b>Payment Terms</b>	Immediate Payment
<b>Customer Reference</b>	2 NEMA AD		

Brand	Product	Publication Date	Subtotal
The Star	[PC0113] Classifieds - Auction - PSCC	2023-10-31	70,052.40 Ksh
The Star	[PC0113] Classifieds - Auction - PSCC	2023-10-31	70,052.40 Ksh

**Untaxed Amount** 120,780.00 Ksh

**Taxes** 19,324.80 Ksh

**Total** 140,104.80 Ksh



Advertiser's Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Sales Executive's Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_



Print/Digital Order

Brand	Product	Quantity	Rate	Target Audience	Dimension	Page No.	Publication Dates	Taxes	Subtotal
The Star	[PC0113] Classifieds - Auction - PSCC	1.0	0.0				2023-10-31	Output VAT@16%	70,052.40 Ksh
The Star	[PC0113] Classifieds - Auction - PSCC	1.0	0.0				2023-10-31	Output VAT@16%	70,052.40 Ksh

Untaxed Amount	120780.0
Taxes	19324.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>140104.8</b>

  
 Advertiser's Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Don 346 - 00209 LOMU 30/10/2023

Sales Executive's Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_





**Terms & Conditions :**

1. In the event of cancellation of a signed order, the advertiser must inform in writing at least 48 hours before the due to run. If the advertiser cancels in the middle of an advertising schedule the cancellation takes effect 48 hours after receipt of the written instructions. Verbal cancellations are not acceptable. Advertisers will be responsible for paying all spots aired upto the effective time of cancellation plus a 40% cancellation fee based on total contract value. This applies to the advertising spot buys only.
2. The advertiser warrants that the advertisement does not contain any tortuous or criminal matter, and does not infringe any copyright, trademark or other intellectual property, and does not otherwise contravene the law.
3. The advert accepts full liability, whether civil or criminal, if the advertisement contravenes clause 2 above and shall fully indemnify and its servants and agents for any such liability to any third party whatsoever.
4. This clause shall remain in force even after the after the advertising contract has come to an end until has been fully indemnified in accordance with clause 3 above.
5. If is unable to broadcast an advert for whatever reason, the station reserves the right to reschedule that advert within 48 hours in an equivalent advertising block.
6. Any make good or refund for non performance by must be claimed within 30 days of the airing date of the advertisement or promotional material.
7. Credit beyond 45 days from date of invoice will carry 2% interest per month.
8. Produces spot adverts for its clients at a special price so long as that spot is only aired on. If the advertiser airs the spot on another radio station, then the advertiser agrees to pay the difference between the special and the standard price of spot production.
9. Sponsored programmes require a minimum 90 day cancellation notice.

  
 Advertiser's Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  


Sales Executive's Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Ref: KBC/SOP/MTG & ADVG/585/F-48

**Kenya (K B C)**  
YOUR NATIONAL BROADCASTER

P.O. Box 30456/00100  
NAIROBI  
KENYA

Serial No. **54707**

Tel: 318821/223757 Fax: 223566  
Email: marketing@kbc.co.ke  
Office: Broadcasting House  
Harry Thuku Road

Client Order Number

**AIR-TIME ORDER**

DATE: 30/10/2023 SERVICE NO. RADIO TAIFA  
CLIENT: AMBOSELI ECOSYSTEM TRUST PRODUCT: NEMA ANNOUNCEMENT  
AGENCY: DIRECT DURATION: 2 min SOURCE:  
START DATE: 1/11/2023 END DATE: 6/11/2023

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	TIMES PER WEEK
			1x2min 1ac Nov		1x2min 3 Nov		2
	1x2min 6 Nov						1
Note! To provide recording for the client							

Rate Per Broadcast: Total Broadcasts: 3 days Rate Card No. Package  
Additional Charges: Total Gross Charges: Ksh 148,500 VAT inclusive  
Commercial Materials: To be produced  
Instructions: To the Nema advert @ 8am-9am

**Marketing Executive**  
Name: Sarah Mwangi  
Signatures: Sarah Mwangi Date: 30/10/2023

**Cashier**  
Cash / Cheque: \_\_\_\_\_  
Receipt No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signatures: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Credit Control**  
Approved / Not Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Finance Manager)  
Signatures: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Operations**  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signatures: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Approved by: ADM/Sales Manager: James Mwangi Date: 30/10/2023 Signature: James Mwangi

I have read the terms and conditions overleaf and I accept to be bound thereby.

Client: Jackson Mwangi  
Name: Executive Director  
Designation: Executive Director  
Signatures: Jackson Mwangi Date: 31/10/2023

Postal Address: AMBOSELI ECOSYSTEM TRUST  
AET MAIN OFFICE AMBOSELI NODOKOTIAK  
P.O. BOX 345 00209 LITOKITOK KENYA  
Tel: +254 745 139 004  
Rubber Stamp Seal: WWW.AMBOSELIECOSYSTEM.ORG

## **APPENDIX 13: DULLY SIGNED MINUTES OF THE CONSULTATION MEETING OF SEA FOR OOCR LUSP NEMA COMMENTS**



Amboseli Ecosystem trust, ATGRCA House – Loitokitok Town

P.O. Box 346 – 00209 Loitokitok, Kenya.

Tel. 0712 588 693 – 0700 727 499

Email: [info@amboseliecosystem.org](mailto:info@amboseliecosystem.org)

Website: [www.amboseliecosystem.org](http://www.amboseliecosystem.org)

### **Consultation meeting minutes of SEA for Olulului Ololarashi Group Ranch (OOCR) Land use and Subdivision Plan (LUSP)**

The consultant presented the draft Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) for OOCR LUSP for input on response to National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) comments on 09<sup>th</sup> November 2023 at Kitirwa office, Loitokitok Sub County.

#### **Members Present**

Patrick Sayail – Conservancy Manager

Jackson Sionik – Community Ranger

Jackson Kikon – Community Ranger

Lenkesia Ntuyai – Committee Member

Nkoone Kiyapi – Committee Member

Keteko Naiguanya – Committee Member

Dr. Bernard Kaaria Irigia – Lead Consultant

God'swill Baraka – GIS/ Tourism and wildlife Expert

#### **Min 1/09/11/2023: Overview on the comments**

The consultant went through the comments as numbered in NEMA letter REF: NEMA/SEA/5/2/079 dated 02<sup>nd</sup> October 2023 and received the comments as compiled on the response matrix

#### **Min 2/09/11/2023: Endorsement of the changes made to the SEA for OOCR LUSP**

The amendments on the SEA for OOCR were made through a participatory process and were backed up by the land owners and the Committee members.

**Min 3/09/11/2023: AOB**

There was no AOB

**Min 4/09/11/2023: Vote of thanks and closure of the meeting**

The meeting was adjourned at 05:00pm with a word of prayer from Patrick Sayaille

Prepared by: **Patrick Sayaille - Secretary**

Signature:  \_\_\_\_\_