SUMMARY REPRESENTATIONS FROM THE PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS ON THE EIA GUIDELINES FOR ICT PROJECTS HELD BETWEEN 17TH SEPTEMBER 2025 TO 17TH OCTOBER 2025

No.	Name of Stakeholder	Section of the Framework	Current Content	Proposed Content /Issue	Justification	Authority's position	Justification for Authority's position	New Content
1	Airtel	6d)EMF Exposure Standards	General	-Please confirm how CA will ensure in collaboration with NEMA that these experts are trained and qualify to measure EMF exposure and also have the relevant tools and equipment.	Currently, NEMA authorises Experts who annually renew their practising licences through NEMA who are recognized by NEMA to undertake EIA and Environmental Audit	Noted . EIA expert qualifications criteria are set by NEMA. However, the Authority may from time- to- time collaborate with NEMA in enhancing the prevailing qualification criteria.	The Authority has an existing MoU with NEMA and any issues regarding the EAI measurements including expertise required for EIA processes will be addressed within the confines of the MoU.	None
		6 d) 6 (d) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) & (v),	The EIA report shall include measurements made of EMF exposure standards as per the prescribed forms in Annex 1. Measurements should include: i)Non-Ionizing Radiation (NIR) measurements at assigned carrier frequencies. ii)RF Field exposure measurements at project pre-installation. iii)Projected RF Field exposure measurements at project post- installation.	Under guideline 6 (d) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) & (v), we would like to know whether operators will be required to do the measurements of the equipment's again before installation.	Most of these equipment's are accompanied with certificates of compliance which demonstrates that they have already been measured and approved by recognized Laboratories. These are the same certificates that are used to apply for Type approval in Kenya.	Not adopted	The requirement here is to establish the baseline EMF exposure levels on the site of interest before installation and after installation of the type approved equipment. The market has EMF assessment tools available for use by the industry to determine their compliance to acceptable EMF levels prior to installation and after installation.	None

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			iv)Measurements should be taken at five distances as in the prescribed form in Annex 1. v)Measurements will be recorded in Electric Field Strength (V/m), Magnetic Field Strength (A/m) and Power Density (W/m²).		We currently don't have similar laboratories in Kenya to do the same measurements.		Much as an equipment is type approved by the Authority , it has to be properly configured to ensure that it emits EMFs within the set limits	
		Annex	Prescribed EMF Measurement Form	Our proposal is that the CA and NEMA should identify experts who are authorised and have the training, capacity, tools and equipment to carry out these measurements.	EMF measurements to be done by experts	Noted . EIA expert qualification criteria are set by NEMA. The Authority may from time to time collaborate with NEMA in enhancing this qualification criteria.	The Authority has an existing MoU with NEMA and any issues regarding the EAI measurements including expertise required for EIA processes will be addrressed within the confines of the MoU.	None
2	Environment Institute of Kenya	Scope:Part 4(a) & (b)	This document provides procedural guidelines for implementation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the ICT sector. It describes procedural steps in the study, review and decision-making process for EIA reports by the Authority.	Clarify whether the guidelines introduce a new scope or simply extend the existing 2003 EIA regulations	The section should be explicitly revised to clarify the scope and application of the guidelines, ensuring there is no ambiguity about their intended coverage.	Noted. These guidelines are applicable to EIA reports on ICT projects which are submitted to NEMA by persons/companies carrying out the EIA which thereafter are submitted to CA by NEMA for comments	Part 3, Regulation 12(2) of The EIA Regulations 2003 made pursuant to EMCA ,1999 require that sector EIA guidelines are developed by lead agencies. CA is the lead agency for the ICT sector in Kenya	None

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			These guidelines will apply to all types of ICT projects and activities, including but not limited to Communication masts and towers (e.g., BTS towers, Radio/TV broadcast towers), data centers, electronic waste management and recycling, among others.					
		6a(i) General Details	The EIA report shall provide a detailed description of the proposed ICT infrastructure with: Satellite map of project location and its environs with location coordinates	The draft guidelines require more precision regarding the standards for satellite imaging and the use of geographic coordinates in EIA reports	There is a need to specify the required standards for coordinates to ensure consistency and accuracy in environmental assessments	Noted	The Authority has no preference for any satellite imaging standards. However, EIA experts are required to use any globally recognized standard	None
		6b) Licensing Requirements i)	The EIA report shall be submitted with the attached documentation: i)Valid Environmental impact assessment/Audit (EIA/EA) license from the National Environmental management Authority (NEMA)	Certain requirements within the draft appear to be more relevant to the Environmental Audit (EA) phase rather than the EIA process. Specifically, the submission of an Environmental Audit (EA) license	The guidelines should clearly separate EIA-specific and EA-specific requirements to avoid confusion and ensure that each phase is addressed appropriately.	Not adopted	For one to carry out EIA/Audits, they must be registered by NEMA. This is the document that should be attached when submitting the EIA report	None

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		general	General comment on the guidelines	The draft guidelines seem to overlap with the mandates of other regulatory agencies, such as the Communications Authority of Kenya.	To avoid duplication of efforts and improve efficiency, it is recommended that clear delineation of responsibilities be established between the CAK and other relevant authorities. A collaborative approach should be fostered to streamline processes and avoid unnecessary regulatory redundancies.	Noted, the title 'Licensing requirements' will be amended to 'EIA report requirements'	This document has been developed by CA and therefore there is no overlap .Further, CA has an MoU with NEMA that has streamlined their collaboration. When carrying out EIA work, one has to be licensed by NEMA and attach authorizations from other government agencies where applicable.	Amend 6b) to EIA report requirements
		General comment on background information	Background information Prior to roll out of ICT projects , the Environmental Management and Cordination Act requires that an Environemtal Impact Assessment (EIA) is carried out , and an EIA report submitted ti the National Environmental and Management Authorty (NEMA).Once reeived at NEMA , the EIA report report is forwarded to the Auhtority for review and commentary before NEMA	the document should specifically outline how the guidelines align with existing environmental regulations and frameworks.	The draft would benefit from a more detailed explanation of the rationale behind the development of these guidelines. This will help clarify the necessity of the guidelines and improve stakeholder understanding of their purpose and intent	Noted	Noted, this is already covered under background	N/A

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			makes a decision for approval or rejection of the proposed project. In recognition of this joint mandate a Memorundum of Understaning (MoU) between the Authority and the National Environmetal and Management Authorty (NEMA) was ratified in 2011 to facilitate collaboration on EIA reports and related environmental issues. Moreover, the EMCA requires sector lead agencies, in this case the Comunications Authority of Kenya, to develop EIA guidelines for conducting sector EIA assessements. These guidelines, therefore, are a response to regulatory obligations placed on sector lead agencies EMCA and KICA, 1998.					
		6h)Carbon Emissions Reduction Framework	The EIA report shall contain information on how the contractor will comply with the Authority's carbon Emission Reduction framework during construction of the ICT system.	broaden the scope to include emissions analysis across the entire supply chain, from production to disposal (cradle-to-cradle and cradle-to-grave).	offer a more comprehensive understanding of the emissions associated with ICT projects throughout their lifecycle.	Not adopted	This proposal is not within the scope of these guidelines	N/A

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			The report shall also include information on how the service provider will comply with the Authority's Carbon Emission Reduction framework during operation, decommissioning and disposal of the system and equipment		The proposed framework currently focuses primarily on the analysis of contractor and service provider emissions during the construction and operational phases.			
		2.7. Electromagnetic Field (EMF) and Radiofrequency (RF) Field Exposure	Measurements should include: ii)RF Field Exposure measurements at project pre-installation.	Lack of background site data in the EIA report to establish a baseline measurements	It is crucial to include background site data in the EIA reports to establish a baseline for EMF exposure analysis.	Noted	This is already catered for	None
		6 d) (iii)	The EIA report shall include measurements made of EMF exposure standards as per the prescribed forms in Annex 1. Measurements should include: iii)Projected RF Field exposure measurements at project post- installation.	Guidance is required for modeling RF field exposure post-installation.	Measurements should be aligned with the 2020 guidelines set by the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP).	Adopted	This is to align it with international best practice	Text amended in Annex 1 to include ICNIRP recommendations Guidance has been provided using international best practice on how to compute projected RF-EMFs
		6d) EMF Exposure standards	Measurements will be recorded in Electric Field Strength (V/m), Magnetic	Section should be amended to allow for	To ensure Flexibility in measurements	Not adopted	Measuring all the listed parameters is required for assessment of public	None

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			Field Strength (A/m) and Power Density (W/m²).	flexibility in measurement units. Instead of using "and," the guidelines should use "or" when referring to Electric Field Strength (V/m), Magnetic Field Strength (A/m), and Power Density (W/m²).	This change would accommodate different measurement methods and tools, ensuring flexibility in data collection.		exposure to ensure health and safety	
3	POA Internet	3. Objectives of Guidelines	i)Establish a set of prerequisites and requirements prior to carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment for ICT projects ii) Provide for consistency in the content and format of Environmental Impact Assessment reports of ICT projects	Expand the objectives to include the following objectives: - Encourage Resource Efficiency and Circular Economy Principles.	enhance the objectives of the EIA guidelines	Adopted	Introduction of this additional objective will bring clarity and enhance EIA process	Addition of objective (iii) as 'Encourage Resource Efficiency and Circular Economy Principles
		3. Objectives of Guidelines	i)Establish a set of prerequisites and requirements prior to carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment for ICT projects ii) Provide for consistency in the content and format of Environmental Impact Assessment reports of ICT projects	Expand the objectives to include the following objectives: -Enhance the Quality of EIA Reports and Decision-Making	The guidelines contemplate development of a consistent process, however, consistency in the process should not be the only objective. Consideration should also be given to the quality of EIA reports and	Not Adopted	This is already covered in objective (ii) and is generally implied in the guidelines	Objectives as amended above

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					decision-making process, as it tends to be inconsistent.			
		4:Scope	This document provides procedural guidelines for implementation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the ICT sector. It describes procedural steps in the study, review and decision-making process for EIA reports by the Authority.

These guidelines will apply to all types of ICT projects and activities, including but not limited to Communication masts and towers (e.g., BTS towers, Radio/TV broadcast towers), data centers, electronic waste management and recycling, among others. | There are different types of licensees within the ICT sector and they all deploy different types of infrastructure, thus having the guidelines apply blanketly across all licensees is quite limiting and shall act as a barrier to trade.

Therefore, there should be a tiered approach depending on the scale and potential environmental impact of a project. For instance, for deployment of small ICT infrastructure in particular small towers under 21 meters which are roof tops and are meant to be utilised as DPs, a simplified EIA could be allowed. This could include abbreviated environmental assessments or self-assessment allowing SMEs to avoid the | Through defining the thresholds of what is contemplated under small projects (e.g., height of towers, size of infrastructure, etc.), the CA will be able to differentiate between large and small projects, thus device exemptions or requirement on this basis, thus significantly reducing compliance obligations for SMEs, enabling them to compete fairly with larger companies. | Not adopted | Public safety and health are paramount and cannot be compromised at the expense of the cost to be incurred by the service provider in meeting this requirement. | None |

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				extensive documentation and review required for larger projects.				
		6b)Licensing Requirements	Licensing Requirements i.EIA/EA (NEMA) License Ii.Applicable licenses from iii.Type approval certificate iv.Clearance certificate/license from the Local iv.Clearance certificates from KCAA, NCA,KMA	Depending on the scale of the project, the CA should reduce the requirements and also engage NEMA for the issuance of licenses on the following basis: A)Geographic EIA licenses on the basis of geographical location, scale of project and impact, so that EIA is not done on a per site basis, but in line with international best practice, where for projects that are similar and within the same region, EIAs are clustered at a regional or zonal level rather than individual site assessments. This approach considers the similar environmental characteristics and impacts within a geographic area, reducing duplication of effort and resources.	The premise for the proposed recommendation is that most licensees have standardised site drawings, e.g., typically Poa sites are the same and have very low environmental footprint. DPs occupy very limited space with a wind load of 1.08kN. The sites are carbon neutral due to the use of grid and batteries as power solutions. The monthly energy consumption is averagely 145Kwh which is similar to a home user. Therefore, for such sites, it would be more efficient if the geographic, generic or cumulative EIA approach would be applied. .	Not adopted	EIA is a requirement for each site /installation.Therefore geographic, generic or cumulative EIA approach cannot apply. Each site is located in different environmental conditions that must uniquely be assessed. For combined environmental assessment, a strategic environmental assessment (SEA) is done. SEA is not within the scope of this document.	None

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				This would mean that the EIA report for a tower in a specific region would be applied across all the towers in that region.				
		6b)Licensing Requirements	Licensing Requirements i.EIA/EA (NEMA) License Ii.Applicable licenses from iii.Type approval certificate iv.Clearance certificate/license from the Local iv.Clearance certificates from KCAA, NCA,KMA	b)Another recommendation would be for the CA to engage NEMA to develop Generic EIAs (GEIA) that cover common environmental considerations and mitigation measures for typical telecommunications infrastructure. This approach has been successfully applied in Europe where GEIAs can be tailored to specific regions or project types, allowing for efficient and standardized assessments across multiple sites hence doing away with individual site EIA.	The premise for the proposed recommendation is that most licensees have standardised site drawings, e.g., typically POA sites are the same and have very low environmental footprint. DPs occupy very limited space with a wind load of 1.08kN. The sites are carbon neutral due to the use of grid and batteries as power solutions. The monthly energy consumption is averagely 145Kwh which is similar to a home user. Therefore, for such sites, it would be more efficient if the geographic, generic or cumulative EIA	Not adopted	EIA is a requirement for each site /installation. Therefore geographic, generic or cumulative EIA approach cannot apply. Each site is located in different environmental conditions that must uniquely be assessed. For combined environmental assessment, a strategic environmental assessment (SEA) is done. SEA is not within the scope of this document.	None

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					approach would be applied. .			
		6b)Licensing Requirements	Licensing Requirements i.EIA/EA (NEMA) License Ii.Applicable licenses from iii.Type approval certificate iv.Clearance certificate/license from the Local iv.Clearance certificates from KCAA, NCA,KMA	c)Another alternative would be Cumulative Impact Assessments (CIAs), which approach requires that when deploying telecommunications infrastructure in each location one assessment is undertaken to evaluate the combined effects of multiple telecommunications projects within the given region. This approach considers the cumulative impacts on ecosystems, communities, and natural resources, providing a comprehensive understanding of the overall environmental footprint. In such instances, where there is already existing telecommunications infrastructure and an EIA has been undertaken, there would be no need for other organizations	The premise for the proposed recommendation is that most licensees have standardised site drawings, e.g., typically Poa sites are the same and have very low environmental footprint. DPs occupy very limited space with a wind load of 1.08kN. The sites are carbon neutral due to the use of grid and batteries as power solutions. The monthly energy consumption is averagely 145Kwh which is similar to a home user. Therefore, for such sites, it would be more efficient if the geographic, generic or cumulative EIA approach would be applied. .	Not adopted	EIA is a requirement for each site /installation. Therefore geographic, generic or cumulative EIA approach cannot apply. Each site is located in different environmental conditions that must uniquely be assessed. For combined environmental assessment, a strategic environmental assessment (SEA) is done. SEA is not within the scope of this document. KICA Act ,Part VII 85a already caters for colocation	None

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				deploying similar infrastructure in that region to undertake an EIA.				
		6c. Visual Impact	The EIA report shall provide details on the measures taken to minimize the visual impact of ICT installations as follows: i)The considerations made with regard to the requirement that communications infrastructure be camouflaged as provided in any related guidelines/regulations of regulatory agencies. ii)Considerations made to comply with installations in Special zones or environments e.g., national parks, protected areas, etc.	Revision of requirement for visual Impact depending on the scale of the project.	compliance with this requirement for small ICT projects would be difficult hence there is a need to categorise the projects which require to comply with this requirement. You should develop a category of locations in which compliance would be a pre-requisite. An example would be to have visual impact compliance as a pre-requisite within a national park, hospital facilities etc, and also with regard to the type of tower e.g. is it a roof top or greenfield and the height of the tower and whether the same is an entry or DP.develop a category of	Noted	This is already addressed in the section (6c) where the camouflage is required where there exists guidelines/regulations from government agencies or special zones	None

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		General	Coordination of EIA applications via the CA	Submission of EIA to be done to CA as opposed to NEMA	Combined or coordinated submissions for applications to be done at the CA as opposed to NEMA. For efficiency, as the CA has better technical understanding of the type of infrastructure deployed within the ICT sector, it would be more effective if applications for EIA are coordinated out of the CA then submitted to NEMA for review of the EIA as opposed to the vice versa.	Not adopted	Matters of environment are coordinated by NEMA under EMCA,1999. EIA reports include other aspects of the environment other that ICTs.	None
		6e)Site Sharing and co-location	The EIA report shall include measures taken by the ICT infrastructure owner to carry out site sharing or co-location in instances that it is technically possible. This site sharing or co-location will include: Towers/Masts, Physical space , Building ,Power	Any other operator that collocates on the tower, should not be required to submit the same paperwork, if the infrastructure provider (Towerco) already meets compliance standards in similar areas,	to ease the burden of compliance on operators, particularly SMEs.	Not adopted	Additional installations/equipment on the same infrastructure changes the exposure levels and must be determined at that time	None

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		6d) EMF Exposure Standards	EMF Exposure Standards	The CA should implement Flexible EMF Exposure and Radiation Measurement Requirements for smaller projects or low-risk sites, by scaling down the requirement for electromagnetic field (EMF) radiation exposure measurements. Further, as most of the equipment used within the telecommunications sector are known by the CA and have to be Type Approved, the use of standard EMF models instead of actual measurements would be ideal, especially where the technology and equipment are standard or was previously tested in similar settings.	measuring EMF exposure as prescribed in the form annexed will result in an increase in the compliance requirements for EIA and will also increase the turn around time for permitting by NEMA performing radiation exposure assessments can be costly and requires specialized expertise, which shall pose a challenge to SMEs. Therefore, using pre-defined safety standards or simulations could reduce this burden while preventing or mitigating environment, health and safety risks.	Not adopted	EIA is a requirement for each site /installation as each site is located in different environmental conditions that must uniquely be assessed. Public safety and health are paramount and cannot be compromised at the expense of the cost to be incurred by the service provider in meeting this requirement.	None
		6e)	Where the above is not possible, owners of ICT infrastructure will be required to submit written	submission of justification where site sharing and collocation have not been	The requirement for justification of refusal to site share should take into	Not adopted	Where colocation is not agreed, submission of a justification is mandatory.	None

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		ii) Site Sharing and Collocation	documentation to show proof that site sharing and co-location is not feasible.	undertaken will make deployment of telecommunications infrastructure quite tedious and time consuming.

CA should seek to simplify the documentation and proof requirements for site sharing but not make the process bureaucratic, timely and costly. Considering that the business model, type of infrastructure and locations for Business deployment are different from large operators, the CA should facilitate an easier process for co-location by allowing flexible arrangements in areas with less competition, and also by exempting SMEs from this requirement. | account practical limitations and provide more leniency for SMEs who may not be able to afford the costs of collocating with Towercos and may have different business models from larger operators thus be deploying infrastructure that differs from them. | | This already catered for in the KICA,Part VII 85 A where justification is required for not co location | |
| | | 6f) Stakeholder and Community Engagement | Stakeholder and Community Engagement | - standardise the stakeholder engagement process by providing a simplified template for documenting | Stakeholder engagement can be particularly challenging for SMEs, especially in terms of time and | Adopted | This is acceptable | Template to be introduced as Annex 2 |

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				stakeholder consultations, factoring in : -use of virtual or online platforms to collect community feedback, especially in areas where physical meetings might be difficult to organize due to logistical constraints. -data protection trends and compliance obligations, whereby, data subjects require their stakeholder feedback, especially in the form of public opinions and signatures, which include their personal identifiable information to be anonymized or redacted when shared with third parties including regulators, especially with regard to requirement 6f(iv) which requires the CA to be able to verify their names, identification details, mobile phone	resources. Whilst we do appreciate that there is need to standardize the stakeholder engagement process as contemplated under guideline 6f, the guidelines should provide a simplified template			

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				contact details and the signatures appended to their concerns/remarks, may pose a challenge.				
		6g)Power	The EIA report shall be including efforts by the owner of the infrastructure to use as much as possible green power, and if not, an explanation as to why use of green power is not possible	Since in Kenya, over 90% of our energy from the grid is green, where operators are running towers on grid, they should be exempted from this requirement.	Though this is a great initiative, it creates an additional compliance obligation and would result in an increase in the cost of doing business as the initial capital investment in green energy is quite high.	Not adopted	The use of green power is encouraged. However, in the event green power is not possible, an explanation be given . The purpose is to encourage the use of green power.	None
		6 h) Carbon Emission Reduction	The EIA report shall contain information on how the contractor will comply with the Authority's carbon Emission Reduction framework during construction of the ICT system. The report shall also include information on how the service provider will comply with the Authority's Carbon Emission Reduction framework during operation, decommissioning and disposal of the system and equipment	For smaller ICT projects, the recommendation would be for the carbon emission reduction plan to be simplified to focus on energy-efficient practices rather than the detailed frameworks outlined in the framework. SMEs can also be provided with model carbon reduction plans to adopt, tailored to common types of ICT	Compliance may pose a challenge for SMEs as the same encompasses the construction, operation, decommissioning and disposal of the system and equipment phases	Not adopted	The proposed guidelines are generic allowing each service provider to give response on their initiatives to reduce carbon emmissions.	None

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				infrastructure that they deploy so as to reduce the complexity of carbon emissions assessments, thus allowing SMEs to meet environmental goals without unnecessary bureaucracy.				
		6i) E-Waste Management	The EIA report shall include information on the E-waste management plan during construction of the system and during operation and decommissioning of the system.	other than just requiring the inclusion of an E-waste management plan during construction of the system and during operation and decommissioning of the system, introduce a once off measure, whereby, one e-waste management plan can be submitted per organization that depicts its e-waste management plan with respect to its equipment and infrastructure.	Flexibility for SMEs-make compliance more simplified and less costly bearing in mind that the disposal process for equipment and decommissioning of site is unlikely to change from site to site.	Not adopted	E-Waste Management is a requirement for each site /installation as each site is located in different environmental conditions that must uniquely be assessed	None
		4.Scope of the guidelines	These guidelines will apply to all types of ICT projects and activities, including but not limited to Communication masts and	Exemptions for EIA - based on the following: Project Scale: small-scale		Not adopted	EIA is a requirement for each site /installation as each site is located in different environmental	N/A

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			towers (e.g., BTS towers, Radio/TV broadcast towers), data centers, electronic waste management and recycling, among others.	telecommunications projects (e.g., installation of small base stations, small cell towers, or limited network infrastructure) -Project size (e.g., the number of towers or infrastructure units). -Project location (e.g., rural areas or sites that do not impact sensitive ecosystems). -Potential environmental impact (e.g., minimal disturbance to the environment). -Alternative: a geographic, generic or cumulative impact assessment approach can be taken as was already proposed under section 3.4 of this document.			conditions that must uniquely be assessed.	
		General	General guidelines	-Fast-Track or Streamlined EIA Process:	A fast-track EIA process could be introduced for SMEs, particularly for projects that have minor environmental impacts.	Not Adopted	The EIA process and applicability is managed by NEMA and is beyond the purview of these guidelines. CA will continue engaging NEMA under the MoU to enhance the	N/A

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							processing of ICT related EIAs.	
		General	General guidelines	Alternatively, instead of a full EIA report for low impact projects, SMEs may be required to only provide Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) outlining how environmental concerns will be addressed during the project lifecycle.	These plans can be applied across multiple sites, ensuring consistent compliance with environmental regulations and best practices without requiring an EIA for each individual site.	Not Adopted	The EIA process and applicability is managed by NEMA and is beyond the purview of these guidelines. CA will continue engaging NEMA under the MoU to enhance the processing of ICT related EIAs.	N/A
		General	General guidelines	Categorization of Projects Based on Impact with exemptions or simplified EIA requirements based on the category of the project. -	NEMA already has such a classification in place, which can be refined for the telecommunications sector, with projects classified as low or moderate environmental impact being subject to simplified procedures, while high environmental impact projects requiring full EIA.	Not Adopted	EIA screening is the first step in EIA process. It involves evaluating the potential impact of an EIA project The goal of screening is to decide whether to conduct a more stringent EIA	N/A
		General	General guidelines	Alternatively, for SMEs, less stringent	less stringent requirements for SMEs	Not Adopted	EIA screening is the first step in EIA process. It involves evaluating the	N/A

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				requirements such as preparing Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) that focus on specific elements like noise pollution, energy usage, and waste management can be the only consideration.			potential impact of an EIA project The goal of screening is to decide whether to conduct a more stringent EIA	
		General	General guidelines	Self-Assessment and Declaration methodology where CA can develop a standardised compliance checklist, which can be used to self-evaluate the potential environmental impacts of projects, then review the same, and if the project is deemed low-risk, grant an exemption or permission to proceed without an EIA	Minor projects where the environmental risks are well understood and manageable, should only require a self-assessment and submission of a declaration of compliance rather than a full EIA.	Not adopted	EIA screening is the first step in EIA process. It involves evaluating the potential impact of an EIA project The goal of screening is to decide whether to conduct a more stringent EIA	N/A
		General guidelines	None	Compliance Grace period: The CA needs to put in place grace periods or phased implementation timelines for	The approach taken can be similar to that which was previously applied for local	Not adopted	These guidelines will be applicable to new ICT projects once they have been operationalized.	N/A

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				compliance with the EIA requirements, particularly for SMEs or new businesses or for development of infrastructure in developing areas where infrastructure is just being built.	shareholding compliance.			
4	Ms. Lydia Nyawira Mburia Ms. Lydia	6f) Stakeholder and Community Engagement	The EIA report shall include: i)Stakeholder engagement shall be preceded by education on the proposed project , its positive and negative impact, with training content and material attached as an annex to the EIA report ii)documented public opinions from project-affected persons/groups/businesses and concerned government authorities regarding their concerns to the proposed ICT installation. iii)The EIA report shall be required to address stakeholder concerns. iv)All documented stakeholder/community input shall be easily	use Participatory Rural Appraisal methodology to develop mechanisms to meticulously implement EIA guidelines	develop mechanisms to meticulously implement EIA guidelines and undertake proper and independent evaluation of EIA reports	Not adopted	The general EIA process and evaluation is under the purview of NEMA. These guidelines are meant to address the content and format for EIA reports on ICT project	N/A

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			verifiable by the Authority with their names, verifiable identification details, mobile phone contact details and signatures appended to their concerns/remarks. v)Stakeholder/community input shall include residents, resident associations (where registred), local business/corporate entities (where available), Local Non-government agencies (NGO's) (where available), local government (where available), among others.					
		General	General guidelines	Mainstream EIA Guidelines in Annual Environmental Sustainability National and County Performance Contract targets for ease of coordination to ensure full enforcement and compliance;	ease of coordination to ensure full enforcement and compliance;	Not adopted	This is not within the purview of these guidelines	N/A
		General	General guidelines	implement Environmental Management Systems ISO 14000 & ISO 14001	monitoring and evaluation of the guidelines	Adopted	To ensure that ICT licensees improve their environmental performance through more efficient use of resources and reduction	6j) has been edited appropriately to include ISO 140001

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							of waste during service provision	
		General	General guidelines	Institute, monitor and evaluate implementation and management of EIA Guidelines in the ICT Sector in the CBC Curricula through Education in primary, secondary schools, TVETs as well as Universities	Embrace education for Sustainable Development	Not adopted	The Authority' mandate as the ICT sector regulator does not include review of the education system curricula.	None
		General	General guidelines	Benchmark with Germany, Rwanda, Congo on best practices on EIA Guidelines in The ICT Sector.	To align with best practices	noted	The Authority referenced and benchmarked international best practice and standards in development of this framework.	None