

MINUTES

Proposed Lokichar to Lamu Crude Oil Pipeline Project: Baseline Consultation

Kula Mawe Community Meeting: 12 November 2018 – Kula Mawe Social Hall

Submitted to:

Pipeline Project Management Team

Submitted by:

Golder Associates (UK) Ltd

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12 November 2018



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APPENDICES

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List of Attendees

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Presentation

PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

This document represents the minutes taken during a public meeting convened as part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the proposed Lokichar to Lamu Crude Oil Pipeline (LLCOP) project in Kenya. The document presents a summary of the issues, concerns, questions, and suggestions raised by the stakeholders who attended the meeting. The meeting was held on Monday, 12 November 2018 at the Kula Mawe Social Hall, Kula Mawe, Isiolo County.

The objective of the meeting was to provide stakeholders with more information about the proposed LLCOP project and associated mitigation measures. The meeting also provided stakeholders with an opportunity to contribute comments, suggestions and raise issues of concern. Issues and questions raised during the meeting were captured in the Comment and Response Report. This report will form part of the final ESIA report to be submitted to the relevant authority for a decision.

Your comments are important!

Stakeholders who attended the meeting are invited to review the draft minutes and ensure that the questions, concerns and comments have been captured correctly. Please send any comments and changes that you would like to make within 14 days of receipt to the Public Participation Office.

Address for Comments:

Mr James Kambo

Stakeholder in-country lead (ESF Consultants)

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Woodlands Road, off Lenana Road
PO Box 7745-00100
Nairobi, Kenya

1.0 WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

The Kula Ward Administrator, Mr Wario Dida, brought the meeting to order at 11h00am. He asked Mr Hassan Golo to open the meeting with a prayer. Mr Dida then invited Mr Mohamed Hajir to take over the meeting. Mr Hajir welcomed the participants to the meeting, and emphasised the importance of the meeting and registering participants. He then requested a Village Elder to officially open the meeting. Mr Omar Dima, a Village Elder, opened the meeting and reminded the participants to be orderly and patient during the proceedings.

2.0 ATTENDEES

Mr Mohamed Hajir asked the guests to introduce themselves.

145 attendees signed the attendance register. The list of attendees who signed the register and participated in the proceedings is attached in APPENDIX A.

3.0 PROJECT TEAM

Mr Hajir introduced the project teams and explained the role each team plays in the LLCOP project as follows:

- The government of Kenya – sets the strategy;
- LAPSSET Corridor Development Authority (LCDA) – the authority responsible for the development of the LAPSSET corridor;
- Pipeline Project Management Team (PPMT) – the partnership between government (Ministry of Mining and Petroleum – MoMP) and oil companies to develop the pipeline project; and
- Golder and ESF Consultants – the independent consultants, appointed to undertake the ESIA.

4.0 AGENDA

The following agenda was presented to, and accepted by the participants:

- 1) Purpose of meeting
- 2) Project team
- 3) Project progress
- 4) Summary of scoping consultation
- 5) Community *barazas* (public meetings)
- 6) Community consultation approach
- 7) Social baseline
- 8) ESIA focus
- 9) Stakeholder engagement focus
- 10) Discussions
- 11) Way forward
- 12) Closure

5.0 PURPOSE OF THE MEETING

Mr Mohamed Hajir explained the purpose of the meeting was to:

- Present progress on the planning activities for LLCOP project and delivery teams.
- Provide an update of the ESIA scoping phase findings, issues, comments and responses regarding the proposed project and associated approach.
- Discuss the proposed community stakeholder consultation approach.
- Discuss the social baseline development process.
- Receive any comments on the above findings and proposed approach to community engagements.

Indicate how stakeholders can participate in the future.

6.0 PRESENTATIONS

A presentation (APPENDIX B) was shown to the attendees; it detailed the project components and provided information on the current progress. The ESIA project process which included the stakeholder engagement, the summary of the scoping consultation, identification of issues, the ESIA scoping findings and the social baseline was explained. The front-end engineering and design and geotechnical survey also presented.

7.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

An overview and background of the proposed project were presented to attendees. All development projects are subject to an ESIA process in terms of the Environment Management and Coordination Act (2015). This is the first permitting study undertaken for the proposed LLCOP project. Several related studies have been undertaken and include a Strategic Environmental Assessment for the LAPSSET corridor project and an ESIA study for the Kenya Upstream Oil Development project.

Golder Associates, in partnership with ESF Consultants, Kenya, have been appointed to undertake the ESIA study.

8.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

8.1 Overview

The LLCOP project is a development initiative under a joint partnership between the Kenya Government and the consortium consisting of Tullow Oil Kenya B.V., Africa Oil Turkana Ltd and Total Oil (formally Maersk Oil). The proposed LLCOP project is an onshore pipeline that will provide transportation of crude oil from the production fields in South Lokichar to the marine export facility at the Port of Lamu. There it will be stored and onward exported to international markets. The project will link the upstream oil fields (being permitted separately) with international markets.

8.2 Route

The LLCOP project will commence at a flange point in Turkana County, south-east of the Lokichar oil fields, and end at the Port of Lamu. The LLCOP route is within the LAPSSET corridor and will cut across Turkana, Samburu, Isiolo, Meru, Garissa and Lamu counties. The crude oil pipeline will be approximately 820 kilometres long. Areas of land where the proposed pipeline will pass will be acquired by the government and leased to the project.

8.3 Technical Aspects

The proposed project will be executed in a phased manner. The construction time will be approximately two to three years.

The construction of the pipeline will entail excavation of a trench, two metre in depth, along the proposed pipeline route. A conventional trench and backfill construction methodology will be followed. The pipeline will be buried throughout its length with a minimum of one metre of soil cover. The pipe itself will be 18 or 20 inches in diameter. The proposed pipeline will need a 30 metre width for construction and a six metre width for operations. Due to the heavy and waxy consistency of the crude oil, the pipeline will be heated and insulated to keep the crude oil at the optimum viscosity for pumping. The heating will be done through a longline trace system.

There will be approximately 16 intermediate above ground installations (either co-located or standalone), which include pump stations, pressure reduction stations, and electrical generators.

A marine terminal will be constructed at the Port of Lamu. The terminal will comprise storage facilities (1.5 million barrels capacity), a loading line and a marine platform with breasting and mooring structures. The Lamu terminal options under evaluation are an onshore storage and offloading jetty, or a floating storage and offloading vessel. The onward exportation of the crude oil to international markets will take place by ship.

9.0 ESIA PROCESS

This ESIA is being undertaken to acquire the necessary permits to implement the proposed project. The Environmental Management and Coordination Act of 2015 provides detailed guidelines on conducting Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) in Kenya. The Act states that all new projects that are likely to affect the environment in any way must undertake an ESIA, and the ESIA report should then be submitted to NEMA for review and approval.

The objective of this ESIA study is to investigate and identify the positive and negative impacts of the pipeline construction and operations. The study will then generate feasible mitigation measures for adverse impacts through an Environmental and Social Management Plan. These studies and recommendations will be done through field investigations, document review, professional analysis, and stakeholder engagements.

The ESIA process entails the following elements:

Scoping Study – An initial field and baseline data reviews as well as early stakeholder engagement to define the scope of the ESIA.

Terms of Reference (ToR) – During this phase, the framework and proposed methodology for the assessment of environmental and social impacts are developed. The ToR phase includes a presentation of the project, proposed ESIA update process and the public consultation process.

Environmental Impact Study (EIS) – This phase entails an impact assessment and will address the issues raised during the ToR phase. A Draft EIS report will be developed and presented to the public for review and discussion. The EIS is then finalised and submitted to NEMA for approval (the decision-making phase).

The ESIA permitting study should be completed by March 2019.

10.0 CONSULTATION PROCESS

The stakeholder engagement process is a requirement of the Kenya Environmental Impact Assessment guidelines and is being undertaken to provide the opportunity for communities, potentially affected and interested people to participate by raising issues, concerns, asking questions and contributing local knowledge.

Stakeholder participation in the process will help to identify and address their concerns early in the project design phase. Stakeholder contributions collected during this process will be recorded and made publicly available in a Comment and Response Report for people to verify that their contributions have been recorded correctly. Special efforts will be made to engage with potentially directly affected people, including women, the youth, as well as local, regional, and national educational and religious organisations, research institutions, non-

governmental organisations, and other key organisations. Public meetings and workshops will be held to record comments and suggestions from the public.

This ESIA process commenced in March 2018 and will be completed in March 2019. Availability of reports, times, and location of public meetings will be advertised in the local media and via site notices. The final EIS update will be made available in public places, for review.

Stakeholders will be informed throughout the stakeholder engagement process of this ESIA. Any queries and concerns can be raised at any time through the contacts provided.

11.0 IDENTIFICATION OF ISSUES

All questions, issues, comments and associated responses raised during the discussion session are captured in Table 1.

Date of meeting: 12 November 2018

Venue: Kula Mawe Social Hall, Kula Mawe, Isiolo County

Table 1: Identified issues, questions, comments and responses

	Meeting	Issue/Question/Comments	Commentator	Response
1	12 November 2018 Kula Mawe community meeting	<p>This is the first time we have been visited by people dealing with one of the LAPSSET projects.</p> <p>We fear this project may escalate the boundary conflict between the Isiolo and Meru communities.</p> <p>Boundary disputes should be resolved before the project commences.</p>	Hassan Golo	<p>We understand the sensitivity of the boundary issue. The two county governments are due to resolve this issue. Local leaders and community elders may be of assistance in making decisions about the boundary.</p>
2	12 November 2018 Kula Mawe community meeting	<p>I would like to know through which areas the LAPSSET road will pass.</p> <p>Has the LAPSSET project started? If yes, what is the progress to date?</p> <p>We would like to be issued with land ownership documents before the project starts.</p> <p>Our community has never gained independence like the rest of Kenya.</p> <p>Why is the pipeline corridor taking a turn in Yaq Barsadi into Meru County?</p> <p>We want to know what the round shapes in the map symbolise.</p>	Halkano Fugicha Elder	<p>The LAPSSET road will be developed in the LAPSSET corridor.</p> <p>The Lamu port already has already commenced construction and are at advanced stages. The pipeline is the next project to be implemented.</p> <p>The concern about land ownership documents will be addressed by the National Land Commission once they engage with the community.</p> <p>The proposed route has been developed considering many technical aspects hence the reason for the route passing through the Meru County.</p>

	Meeting	Issue/Question/Comments	Commentator	Response
		We will not agree for LAPSSET to take our land for development until such time that the courts resolve the pending boundary dispute		
3	12 November 2018 Kula Mawe community meeting	<p>LAPSSET projects will be a danger to our community because of land conflicts between us and the Meru community.</p> <p>I do not believe that anything we say will be taken to consideration.</p> <p>Kenyan leaders are favouring the Meru community because they have a higher population than the Borana community.</p> <p>Most of our land has been grabbed by the Meru community and we fear that the LAPSSET project will continue this trend.</p>	Mohamed Walesu Golicha	A record of this meeting's discussions will be sent to the relevant authority or government agency.
4	12 November 2018 Kula Mawe community meeting	<p>I thank this team for explaining the pipeline project to us.</p> <p>There was a time when the Meru Governor went to a part of Isiolo and declared it part of the Meru County. The Meru are taking our land. They have already taken Kachiuru and Gotu from Isiolo and police have been deployed in those areas. We will not allow this to continue.</p> <p>The LCDA has never involved us in any decision making about the LAPSSET projects.</p>	Wako Guyo	<p>We understand boundary issues are of major concern in this area. We will inform the National Land Commission (NLC) and LAPSSET in order to develop a solution before implementing the project.</p> <p>The NLC and LAPSSET will have their own community engagement. You will have the opportunity to make decisions together on land acquisition and compensation.</p>

	Meeting	Issue/Question/Comments	Commentator	Response
		<p>Until land disputes are resolved first, we do not think this project has any benefit to our community.</p> <p>We would like our youth to receive employment from this project.</p>		
5	12 November 2018 Kula Mawe community meeting	<p>I agree with all that has been done.</p> <p>We are waiting for the LAPSSET team to come.</p> <p>The government has forgotten our community. They consider Meru because they have a larger population in terms of votes than us. They have handed the Meru community our land.</p> <p>We have people living along the corridor; it is also our grazing land and our ancestors have been buried in the same area. We are not going to allow Meru to take this land.</p> <p>We do not want the LAPSSET project.</p>	Muhamud Arero Molu	Your concerns have been noted. The project team will consult community elders before handling any identified issues.
6	12 November 2018 Kula Mawe community meeting	<p>Will the entire LAPSSET project be located in the same corridor?</p> <p>There are concerns about the boundary dispute between the Isiolo and Meru Counties.</p> <p>Since the LAPSSET project started the Meru community has taken advantage of the fact that</p>	Osman Dima	<p>All the projects will be in one corridor.</p> <p>We informed all the leaders about our meeting today. They are aware of the project. We will request them to attend other community engagements and also that they relay all project information to the people.</p>

	Meeting	Issue/Question/Comments	Commentator	Response
		<p>their people are leading the authority and are taking sections of our land where the corridor is located.</p> <p>The boundary dispute case is in the court, so we cannot sell our land before this case is resolved.</p> <p>The LAPSET project will escalate the boundary conflict.</p> <p>Our leaders are not in this meeting because they are aware of the troubles we have with our boundary.</p> <p>We need more engagement to discuss and voice our concerns.</p>		
7	12 November 2018 Kula Mawe community meeting	We are not going to accept it if the Meru community will be taking our land.	Guyato Baate	Your comment is noted.
8	12 November 2018 Kula Mawe community meeting	<p>The project will affect our grazing area when vegetation is cleared.</p> <p>Air pollution will increase during project activities.</p> <p>Our natural resources like forests and minerals (such as gold) will be affected by the project.</p> <p>The boundary dispute should be resolved before the project commences.</p>	Mariam Sereka	<p>Your concerns about the grazing area, air pollution, natural resources and minerals have been noted and will be included in our report.</p> <p>A land restoration plan will be developed and implemented once the project is complete. All affected vegetation will be restored.</p>
9	12 November 2018 Kula Mawe community meeting	What will happen to the graves that may be found along the corridor?	Abdi Ali	The project team will liaise with community elders to determine the best way to

	Meeting	Issue/Question/Comments	Commentator	Response
		<p>The trees and grass will be affected, which will lead to reduced pasture for our livestock.</p> <p>There may be cases of air, water, and soil pollution during project activities.</p> <p>The National Land Commission and LAPSET should have engaged with the community first to deal with land issues.</p> <p>Community participation and creating awareness about the project should be the first priority in these projects.</p>		<p>excavate any graves found along the pipeline route.</p> <p>All possible air, water and soil pollution will be assessed, and mitigation measures developed to ensure that pollution is kept to a minimum during project activities. This will form recommendations from this study.</p>
10	12 November 2018 Kula Mawe community meeting	<p>The influx of workers and other people to our area will result in social problems that do not conform to our culture.</p> <p>We want the project to present employment opportunities for both skilled and non-skilled youths.</p>	Mohamud Guyo	<p>Employment opportunities may be minimal, but we will request the project team to consider locals for any available jobs.</p> <p>Social issues associated with the project will be identified and recommendations put forward to mitigate them.</p>
11	12 November 2018 Kula Mawe community meeting	Will the information we are providing reach the relevant agencies or people?	Mohammed Hassan	All the questions and issues raised will definitely be forwarded to the relevant agencies for them to be adequately addressed.
12	12 November 2018 Kula Mawe community meeting	There is an ongoing boundary dispute between the Isiolo and Meru Counties. Boundary disputes are	Omar Osman	Your concerns have been noted.

	Meeting	Issue/Question/Comments	Commentator	Response
		<p>sensitive issues to deal with. We have had boundary disputes for the past 20 years.</p> <p>We are not confident with LAPSSET and how they are going about with their projects.</p> <p>We will not accept any LAPSSET project, until boundary issues are resolved.</p> <p>We want a representative from our community in LAPSSET.</p> <p>We would like our leaders to attend all the community meetings related to LAPSSET.</p>		<p>We will inform your leaders that you have requested their attendance at all LAPSSET meetings.</p>

12.0 FUTURE INTENTIONS

Mr Mohamed Hajir indicated that the information sourced during this meeting would be captured in formal minutes and in a Comments and Responses Report. The report will be made available to meeting attendees for review prior to submission to NEMA.

13.0 CLOSURE

All participants were thanked for their attendance and comments. The minutes of this meeting will be distributed, and your inputs will be appreciated to ensure that your issues were captured accurately. The meeting was closed by Mr Mohamed Hajir.

Signature Page

Golder Associates (UK) Ltd



James Kambo
Stakeholder in-country lead (ESF Consultants)



Tim Flower
Project Manager

JK/TF

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APPENDIX A

List of Attendees

Table 2: List of attendees grouped by organisation

	Name	Organisation
1.	Abdi Ali	Community Member
2.	Abdi Halkamo	Community Member
3.	Abdiaziz Sora	Community Member
4.	Abdirahman Guyo	Community Member
5.	Abdishakur Halkano	Community Member
6.	Amin Abdhullahi	Community Member
7.	Hussein Ali	Community Member
8.	Hussein Dima	Community Member
9.	Liban Yussuf	Community Member
10.	Musa Buke	Community Member
11.	Wako Dida Abdhulahi	Community Member
12.	Abdhullahi Abkula	Elder
13.	Abdhullahi Salesa	Elder
14.	Abdi Gababa	Elder
15.	Adan Roba	Elder
16.	Ali Halkano	Elder
17.	Ali Jarso Dadagha	Elder
18.	Ali Jaso Dima	Elder
19.	Ali Racho	Elder
20.	Aliwo Abdi	Elder
21.	Barchi Jaldesa	Elder
22.	Bonaya Warro	Elder
23.	Dabaso Guyo	Elder
24.	Dada Ano	Elder
25.	Diba Jattan	Elder
26.	Dima Guyo	Elder

	Name	Organisation
27.	Golo Edin	Elder
28.	Hache Abdi	Elder
29.	Halkano Fugicha	Elder
30.	Hassan Barr	Elder
31.	Hassan Golo	Elder
32.	Hassan Haalkemo	Elder
33.	Huka Golicha	Elder
34.	Hussein Halake	Elder
35.	Hussein Janso	Elder
36.	Ibrahim Bulle	Elder
37.	Ibrahim Wako	Elder
38.	Josphat Ibuya	Elder
39.	Kini Jide	Elder
40.	Mohammed Walesu Golicha	Elder
41.	Mohammed Wano	Elder
42.	Nura Borte	Elder
43.	Omar Mohammed	Elder
44.	Osman Bule	Elder
45.	Tuse Gufu	Elder
46.	Wako Doru	Elder
47.	Wario Laga	Elder
48.	Habiba Jillo	Women Elder
49.	Halima Abdi	Women Elder
50.	Halima Galgalo	Women Elder
51.	Mumina Buke	Women Elder
52.	Tume Abdi	Women Elder
53.	Abai Salese	Youth
54.	Abdulahi Ali	Youth

	Name	Organisation
55.	Adan Ibrahim	Youth
56.	Ali Guyo	Youth
57.	Amina Gollo	Youth
58.	Amina Guyo	Youth
59.	Godo Jattani	Youth
60.	Halima Jillo	Youth
61.	Hauma Duba	Youth
62.	Hawo Abdi	Youth
63.	Hussein Dabaso	Youth
64.	Hussein Guracha	Youth
65.	Hussein Hassan	Youth
66.	Hussein Mimbo	Youth
67.	Jamal Roba	Youth
68.	Kaituma Haikano	Youth
69.	Kamila Godana	Youth
70.	Kiri Jirmato	Youth
71.	Kiyo Abdi	Youth
72.	Maariam Kanchora	Youth
73.	Mohamed Diba	Youth
74.	Mohamed Noor	Youth
75.	Mohamed Osman	Youth
76.	Mohammed Hassan	Youth
77.	Mohamud Guyo	Youth
78.	Muhamud Arero Molu	Youth
79.	Ralia Abduba	Youth
80.	Rukia Adan	Youth
81.	Salad Guyo	Youth
82.	Yussuf Barchi	Youth


	Name	Organisation
83.	Mohammed Borte	
84.	Ababakar Wako	
85.	Abdi Abdirahman	
86.	Abdi Halake	
87.	Abdia Ali	
88.	Abdiamin Abdi	
89.	Abdirizak Ali	
90.	Abdub Dida	
91.	Abduba Osmar	
92.	Abdullahi Bayo	
93.	Abdullahi Bonaya	
94.	Adan Abdi	
95.	Adan Bonaya	
96.	Adan Hassan	
97.	Ali Mohamed	
98.	Amina Abduba	
99.	Amina Diba	
100.	Amina Duba	
101.	Asli Bonaya	
102.	Didha Guyo	
103.	Diramu Filo	
104.	Fatuma Abdullahi	
105.	Fugicha Denge	
106.	Godana Denge	
107.	Golicha Aga	
108.	Golo Halake	
109.	Guyato Baate	
110.	Habiba Osman	

	Name	Organisation
111.	Habiba Osman	
112.	Hadija Abdi	
113.	Hajj Gollo Jattani	
114.	Halima Ali	
115.	Halima Wako	
116.	Haren Mulu	
117.	Harun Mohammed	
118.	Hassan Gunjobe	
119.	Hassan Roba	
120.	Huka Abdullahi	
121.	Hussein Ibrahim	
122.	Hussein Mohamed	
123.	Jillo Mulo	
124.	Juma Abdi	
125.	Kamila Godana	
126.	Katelo Abduba	
127.	Mariam Sereka	
128.	Maryann Jaldesa	
129.	Mohamed Godo	
130.	Mohamed Gorijote	
131.	Omar Osman	
132.	Osama Abagundo	
133.	Osman Dima	
134.	Osman Katelo	
135.	Raalial Abduba	
136.	Rahma Boru	
137.	Roba Ali	
138.	Roba Galgalo	

	Name	Organisation
139.	Saadia Jarso	
140.	Salad Gufu	
141.	Stalin Adan	
142.	Wako Guyo	
143.	Yaqub Abdullahi	
144.	Yussuf Govesa	
145.	Zeituna Abdirahman	

APPENDIX B

Presentation



The Proposed Lokichar to Lamu Crude Oil Pipeline Project (LLCOP)

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION COUNTY LEVEL UPDATE WORKSHOP


October 2018

1

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Welcome

Introductions




2

AGENDA

BASELINE STUDY MEETING: LOKICHAR TO LAMU CRUDE OIL PIPELINE PROJECT


1. Purpose of Meeting
2. Project Team
3. Project Background
4. Project Description
 - 4.1 Overview
 - 4.2 Route
 - 4.3 Technical Aspects
5. ESIA Process
 - 5.1 ESIA Process
 - 5.2 ESIA Focus
6. Consultation Process
7. Discussions
8. Way forward
9. Closure



3

1. PURPOSE OF MEETING

- Introduce the Proposed Lokichar to Lamu Crude Oil Pipeline Project and delivery teams.
- Provide an overview of proposed ESIA approach.
- Discuss the proposed project.
- Identify issues, comments and responses regarding the proposed project and associated approach.
- Indicate what will happen with the information.
- Indicate how stakeholders can participate in the future.




4

2. PROJECT TEAM


2.1 LAPSSET

The lead Government of Kenya organisation and leasor of land to the Pipeline.




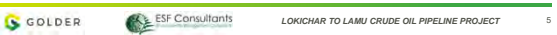
2.2 PPMT

The Pipeline Project Management Team – consisting of the Governed of Kenya, Tullow Oil plc, Africa Oil Corporation and Total Oil.



2.3 ESIA CONSULTANT

Golder Associates, an independent ESIA consultant selected by GoK-led tender process. ESF Consultants, a Kenya based environmental management consultant is the in country Kenyan component.

5

3. PROJECT BACKGROUND

3.1 PROJECT NAME

Proposed Lokichar to Lamu Crude Oil Pipeline (LLCOP)


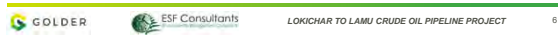
3.2 BACKGROUND

- Pipeline is Part of LAPSSET
- Part of vision 2030
- Source: Kenya Ministry of Transport
- Key components

Lamu port, highways, oil pipelines, railway international airports, resort cities, High Grand Falls dam.

3.3 ADDITIONAL COMPONENTS

Electricity transmission, fiber optics, water supply.

6

4.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION: OVERVIEW

- The proposed Lokichar to Lamu Pipeline project is an onshore pipeline development from oil an field in Lokichar to a marine export facility in Lamu.
- The purpose of the project is to provide transportation, storage and export of the heavy and waxy crude oil.
- The project will link the Upstream oil fields (being permitted separately) with international markets.
- Construction time is anticipated to be approximately 24 months.
- The production life of the project is expected to be 30 years.
- Partners:
 - Government of Kenya.
 - Tullow Kenya B.V.
 - Africa Oil Turkana Ltd.
 - TOTAL.
- Size of stations along the way approximately 150m X 150m.

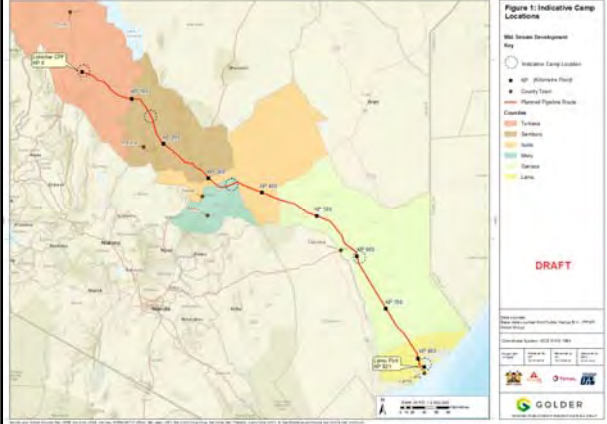
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4.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION: ROUTE



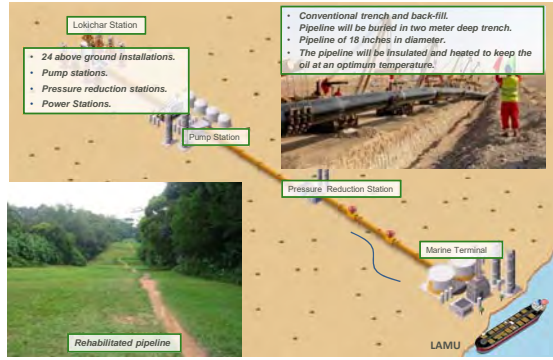
8

INDICATIVE CONSTRUCTION CAMP LOCATIONS



9

4.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION: TECHNICAL



10

5.1 ESIA PROCESS

Requires an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) [(Environment Management and Co-Ordination Act (1999).]

Scoping Phase

- Baseline data collection to serve as reference framework.
- Identify potential social and environmental impacts.
- Stakeholder engagement.

Project Report and ToR

- Setting out potential impacts to be considered.
- Stakeholder engagement.
- Proposed assessment method and approach and significance evaluation.

ESIA Phase

- Assess the positive and negative impacts of the LLCOP.
- Stakeholder engagement.
- Development of mitigation and management measures.

ESIA Report

Submitted to NEMA for review and decision.

Timeframe

March 2018 to May 2019.



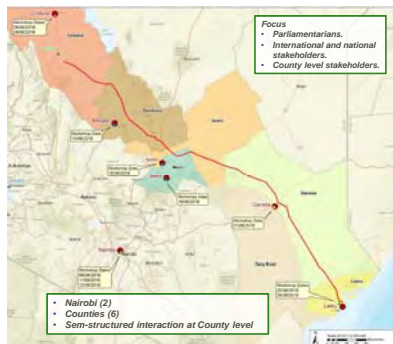
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5.2 ESIA FOCUS



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6.1 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROCESS: SCOPING



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6.2 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FOCUS

- Legal Requirement.
- Opportunity for stakeholders to participate in ESIA process.
- To inform and consult
- Integrate and consider stakeholder viewpoints in the ESIA.
- All stakeholder contributions recorded and disclosed.
- Identify vulnerable groups, including women, the youth, indigenous peoples and disempowered people.
- Information in public domain.
- Provide feedback on results and information use.

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7. DISCUSSION

Facilitated by Mr James Kambo.

- Please provide your name and surname.
- Focus on LLCOP.
- Land related issues addressed by NLC.
- Complete comments and registration sheet.

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7. WAY FORWARD

- Event timelines.
- Future consultation.
- Availability of information.
- Record Key issues for each meeting.
- Project deliverables.
- ESIA process continuation.

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Closure

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