

MINUTES

Proposed Lokichar to Lamu Crude Oil Pipeline Project: Baseline Consultation

Garba Tula Community Meeting: 14 November 2018 – Garba Tula Social Hall

Submitted to:

Pipeline Project Management Team

Submitted by:

Golder Associates (UK) Ltd

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14 November 2018



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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

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 at the meeting. The meeting was held on Wednesday, 14 November 2018 at the Garb Tula social hall, Garba Tula, 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:

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1.0 WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

The Chief of Garba Tula, Mr Mohamd Abdullahi, brought the meeting to order at 10h30. Mwalimu Hussein Roba opened with a prayer, welcomed the participants to the meeting, and encouraged them to contribute their comments. He invited the Ward Administrator, Ms Mumina Halkano, to continue. She encouraged participants to voice their concerns in an orderly manner after Mr Hajir's presentation. Mr Hajir began by introducing the Golder/ESF Consultants team.

2.0 ATTENDEES

Mr Mohamed Hajir asked the guests to introduce themselves. 142 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 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

4.0 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.

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: 14 November 2018

Venue: Garba Tula Social Hall, Garba Tula, Isiolo County

Table 1: Identified issues, questions, comments and responses

	Meeting	Issue/Question/Comments	Commentator	Response
1	Garba Tula Social Hall 14 November 2018	<p>The LAPSSET team is devious; they send our own people for engagement so that we will not ask difficult questions.</p> <p>Some time back we were told that there is petrol in Marti, Yamicha and Makadara. We accepted the project but did not know the health implications; we suspect people who are living near these project sites have cancer because of the chemicals that were disposed of at those sites.</p> <p>We accept the project as long as the issues we present are addressed properly.</p> <p>Is the LAPSSET corridor straight?</p> <p>A spillage could affect the environment. Our livestock might eat vegetation in an area where there is oil leakage. Any animal affected by pipeline leakage must be compensated for.</p> <p>People may also be tempted to damage the pipe to steal oil, and so cause spillage.</p> <p>Will the skilled and non-skilled youth receive employment opportunities from this project? We would like our people to get employment.</p>	Hajir Boru Dida Former Councillor	<p>All associated health impacts will be identified in the health impact assessment.</p> <p>The pipeline will be continuously monitored, and a response mechanism in place which will ensure any leakage detected is resolved in the shortest time possible.</p> <p>The pipeline will have 24/7 security surveillance and security personnel in the area will deal with any disturbance detected on a computerised system.</p> <p>Employment opportunities are limited since the entire project will be highly mechanised. We will pass on your request with a recommendation that locals be considered for available jobs.</p> <p>The National Land Commission (NLC) and LAPSSET will answer any questions related to land in their community engagement. We have noted your concern and will relay it to the NLC and LAPSSET.</p>

	Meeting	Issue/Question/Comments	Commentator	Response
		<p>Land compensation should be fast-tracked and efficient.</p> <p>The pits left in Merti after oil exploration must be looked at. We are concerned that nuclear dust was dumped in the pits; which is why people living around there have cancer.</p>		
2	Garba Tula Social Hall 14 November 2018	<p>Which is the exact route of the pipeline?</p> <p>How will the project benefit our community?</p> <p>If one considers the map, it does not seem that Isiolo County has a camp station. Please consider a camp station site in Isiolo.</p>	Hassan Deko	<p>The map shows the proposed route of the pipeline. Studies are still ongoing that will determine the exact route of the pipeline.</p> <p>The community may benefit from the project through the corporate social responsibility programme.</p> <p>Your suggestion for a camp station to be located in Isiolo County has been noted.</p>
3	Garba Tula Social Hall 14 November 2018	<p>The LAPSET corridor will occupy a very large piece of our land.</p> <p>Millions of different tree species will be affected.</p> <p>So many pastoralists who have settled along the corridor will be displaced. They should also be compensated.</p> <p>There are some cartels who have started grabbing our community land so that they can be compensated for the land.</p>	Abdi Doke Duba	<p>Your concerns have been noted.</p> <p>The essence of this ESIA is look at possibilities of adverse impacts and mitigate these as much as possible including impact on vegetation.</p>

	Meeting	Issue/Question/Comments	Commentator	Response
		The project will bring no benefits.		
4	Garba Tula Social Hall 14 November 2018	<p>What are the economic impacts associated with this project?</p> <p>What are the health impacts associated with this project? As Mr Boru mentioned earlier, the project in Merti has been linked to an increased number of people near the project site living with cancer.</p> <p>There are boundary conflicts between the Isiolo County and neighbouring counties. The government should sort out these conflicts first before land acquisition starts.</p> <p>What are the social impacts of this project?</p> <p>We would like the project to provide employment for the skilled and unskilled people in our community.</p>	Hussein Roba Retired Teacher	<p>It is expected that the LAPSSET projects will generate income from oil sales and therefore drive national development.</p> <p>A health impact assessment will be conducted, and all health issues associated with the project will be identified under LLCOP.</p> <p>There is a land acquisition process that will be engaging the affected persons as well as the various county governments where the pipeline crosses.</p> <p>We are currently undertaking the ESIA study to understand what would be the social impacts of the study.</p>
5	Garba Tula Social Hall 14 November 2018	<p>The LAPSSET project should be diverted away from the Isiolo County.</p> <p>Land compensation will not be done in a fair way. Government projects have a reputation of not compensating the affected community fairly.</p> <p>Our community does not have a representative in LAPSSET.</p>	Mohamed Abdikadir	<p>There was a LAPPSET representative from the Borana community, but he resigned to become a politician.</p> <p>Your comments on land are noted.</p>

	Meeting	Issue/Question/Comments	Commentator	Response
		<p>There are cartels who have already acquired land and who are ready to benefit from compensation. The poor will be left behind. We want the entire community to benefit from compensation.</p> <p>We do not want the LAPSSET projects; we prefer to continue as we are.</p>		
6	Garba Tula Social Hall 14 November 2018	<p>People may differ in their opinions about the project.</p> <p>One of the biggest challenges about this project is that the community has been involved at a very late stage. That is why the project may be facing rejection.</p> <p>Isiolo is the only county without a camp station according to the map. We know camp stations come with their own benefits. A camp station must be considered for Isiolo County.</p> <p>Compensation for individual and community land should be done.</p> <p>The project will interfere with our grazing patterns, particularly during the rainy season.</p> <p>Many people will be displaced by the project.</p> <p>Important vegetation will be cleared to make way for the project. Our livestock depend on the</p>	<p>Abdikadir Dopata</p> <p>Elder</p>	<p>We have noted the concern about the lack of a camp station in the Isiolo County.</p> <p>The focus groups for the livestock herders will provide us with information about the grazing patterns. This will be included in our report and recommendations put forward on how to avoid adverse impact on grazing and livestock.</p> <p>The biodiversity team is currently studying the different vegetation and bird species along the corridor. Vegetation that produce wild fruits, gums, resins and food for livestock, and sensitive bird species will be identified and mitigation measures put forward.</p> <p>Wildlife corridors are of concern and this will be included in our report. We would like to know the exact location of these wildlife corridors and the migration patterns of wild animals in this area.</p>

	Meeting	Issue/Question/Comments	Commentator	Response
		<p>vegetation. There are trees with wild fruits which pastoralists eat while grazing their cattle. Our pastoralist livelihoods will be affected.</p> <p>There are salt lakes that our cattle and wild animals get salt from.</p> <p>Gums and resins are some of the natural resources that may be affected by the project. The livelihoods of the people who sell these natural resources will be affected.</p> <p>Many birds will be affected when their nests are destroyed after trees are cut along the corridor.</p> <p>During the rainy season the wild animals in the park migrate and come into the area where the corridor is passing.</p> <p>Wildlife habitats will be affected.</p> <p>This project will escalate the boundary conflict that we (at Isiolo) have with the Meru County.</p> <p>Noise pollution will be an issue after completion of all the LAPSSET projects.</p>		
7	Garba Tula Social Hall 14 November 2018	<p>The LAPSSET corridor will occupy a large piece of our grazing land.</p> <p>We have lived in harmony with the Meru community but as soon as the LAPSSET project</p>	Adan Denge	The traditional way of conserving trees is an interesting point and will be included in our report.

	Meeting	Issue/Question/Comments	Commentator	Response
		<p>was mentioned, the boundary conflict between Borana and Meru started.</p> <p>The land tenure system in our area is different from other parts of Kenya. Our region is classified as a semi-arid area and our land is not of value. We fear that we will not be compensated fairly.</p> <p>The livelihoods of the people who depend on the natural resources such as gum, resins and timber will be affected when the trees producing these resources are cut down.</p> <p>According to our Borana traditions, it is an offence to cut down a tree; this is punishable by a fine of one cow per tree cut.</p> <p>When you cut a tree, you destabilise the ecosystem of its surroundings. This project will destroy a large ecosystem.</p> <p>People might damage the pipe to steal oil.</p> <p>We expect fair land compensation for both the arid and semi-arid areas.</p> <p>We should have been given the opportunity to have a meeting as a community prior to this meeting so that we could discuss all issues</p>		<p>A land restoration programme will be carried out after the project has been completed. Sensitive ecosystems such as wetlands and game reserves will not be disturbed.</p> <p>The pipeline will have 24/7 security surveillance and security personnel in the area will deal with any disturbance detected on a computerised system.</p> <p>The National Land Commission and LAPSET will engage separately with the community engagement where they will answer any questions related to land. We have noted your concerns about land and compensation.</p>

	Meeting	Issue/Question/Comments	Commentator	Response
8	Garba Tula Social Hall 14 November 2018	<p>Community involvement in government projects is not taken seriously. This is the first project team we are seeing in our community.</p> <p>The project will impact a large piece of our land. Pastoralist livelihoods will be affected.</p> <p>Compensation must be done fairly.</p> <p>We did not get information about this meeting well in advance.</p>	<p>Ali Kuno Roba</p> <p>Resource Management Chairman, Garba Tula</p>	<p>Your concerns have been noted.</p>
9	Garba Tula Social Hall 14 November 2018	<p>What will happen to the graves that are located along the corridor?</p> <p>There is a dam located along the corridor. Our livestock and wild animals depend on it for drinking water. It will also be affected by the project.</p>	<p>Malelo Adan Malelo</p>	<p>We have noted your concern about the graves and dam. Recommendations will be put forward to ensure that they are not adversely affected.</p>
10	Garba Tula Social Hall 14 November 2018	<p>Are there employment opportunities for the youth?</p> <p>Leakages may impact the environment negatively.</p>	<p>Ahmed Ibrahim</p>	<p>Employment opportunities are limited since the project is highly mechanised. We will pass on your request for the local youths to be considered for the available jobs.</p> <p>Pipeline leakages will be monitored to ensure that they do not cause adverse impacts to the environment.</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.	Habiba Salad	Bahatia Group
2.	Jama Mohamed	Bodaboda
3.	Muhamad A. Dika	Chief
4.	Kamonde Victor	Deputy County Commissioner
5.	Kana Roba	Deputy County Registration Officer Person
6.	Amina Mohamed	Domestic Group
7.	Abdi Doke Duba	Elder
8.	Madera Jillo	Elder
9.	Malezo Adan	Elder
10.	Godana Tache	Elder
11.	Gababa Hapicha	Elder
12.	Abdikadir Dokata	Elder
13.	Hajir Boro Dida	Former Councillor
14.	Hassan Deko	Elder
15.	Aisha Abdi	Garba Tula
16.	Asha Kalla	Garba Tula
17.	Mohamed Abakula	Garba Tula
18.	Hussein Abato	Garba Tula
19.	Salad Somo	Garba Tula
20.	Adan Denge	Garba Tula
21.	Kalicha Guyo	Garba Tula
22.	Hassan Gollo	Garba Tula
23.	Hussein Adan	Garba Tula
24.	Adan Ali	Garba Tula
25.	Wato Chana	Garba Tula
26.	Rashid Abduba	Garba Tula
27.	Adannoor Adan	Garba Tula

	Name	Organisation
28.	Jamal Halake	Garba Tula
29.	Mohamed Dhahir	Garba Tula
30.	Yussuf H. Galma	Garba Tula
31.	Guyo Bulle	Garba Tula
32.	Omar Ali	Garba Tula
33.	Abbas Bunaya	Garba Tula
34.	Sulleiman Abdiwahem	Garba Tula
35.	Juma Mohammed	Garba Tula
36.	Diba Guyo	Garba Tula
37.	Abdikadir Galgalo	Garba Tula
38.	Kanno Adan	Garba Tula
39.	Ibrahim Godana	Garba Tula
40.	Ibrahim Issack	Garba Tula
41.	Mussa Gella	Garba Tula
42.	Abdi Ali	Imam
43.	Abduba Molamola	Imam
44.	Hon Galgalo Adan	Kadhi
45.	Amina Bonaya	Milk seller
46.	Fatuma Tache	Milk seller
47.	Anjelo Kinoti	Ministry of Water
48.	Zulekha Diba	Mother-to-Mother
49.	Amir Hussein	Religious Elder
50.	Issack Sama	Religious Elder
51.	Hussein Roba	Retired Teacher
52.	Alexander Nderesa	Sub-County Directors of Education Garba Tula
53.	Ibrahim Kala	Sheikh
54.	Wario Dida	Teachers Service Commissioner-Sub County Director
55.	Ibrahim Kiro	World Allergy Organization

	Name	Organisation
56.	Mumina Halkano	Ward Administration
57.	Abdirashid Garore	Watchman
58.	Halima Gura	Woman Elder
59.	Fatuma Huka Diba	Woman Elder
60.	Ruki Ali	Woman Elder
61.	Halima Kala	Woman Elder
62.	Halima Adan	Woman Elder
63.	Fatuma Godana	Woman Elder
64.	Raima Roba	Women Group
65.	Rukia Dabaso	Women Group
66.	Amina Dabaso	Women Group
67.	Rukia Hussein	Women Group
68.	Habiba Kuru	Women Group
69.	Halima Kimannzi	Women Group
70.	Shinda Adan	Women Group
71.	Amina Ngimbe	Women Group
72.	Hawo Halkano	Women Group
73.	Muhamud Jeldesa	Women Group
74.	Halima Halot	Women Group
75.	Sadia Somo	Women Group
76.	Garo Giresa	Women Group
77.	Fatuma Godana	Women Group
78.	Amina Adan	Women Group
79.	Ali Kuno	Youth
80.	Jama Mohamed	Youth
81.	Wako Abduba	Youth
82.	Ibrahim Gababa	Youth
83.	Amhed Ibrahim	Youth


	Name	Organisation
84.	Abdinoor Hussein	Youth
85.	Mohammed Abduba	Youth
86.	Umul Abdi	Youth
87.	Mohamed Abdikadir	Youth
88.	Ibrahim Mohamed	Youth
89.	Sadia Mohamed	Youth
90.	Safia Adan	Youth
91.	Adan Doti	Youth
92.	Hakula Kiya	Youth
93.	Hassan Jattani	Youth
94.	Amina Golicha	Youth Group Representative
95.	Hadija Wario	
96.	Abdikadir Dibs	
97.	Kanu Ali	
98.	Shukri Guyo	
99.	Saisa Abdhala	
100.	Hallma Abduba	
101.	Mohammed Borv	
102.	Dika Sama	
103.	Golicha Buyu	
104.	Yussuf Abchi	
105.	Mbatack Hassan	
106.	Hassan Dida	
107.	Abdhirackman Jettani	
108.	Isaac Godana	
109.	Ade Rola Hassan	
110.	Rashid Duba Hussein	
111.	Abdiaziz Ali Ogle	

	Name	Organisation
112.	Mohammed Diba	
113.	Ibrahim Yusuf	
114.	Ali Tadicha	
115.	Dabaso Jaldesa Oba	
116.	Adan Demo Galgalo	
117.	Juma Wato	
118.	Galgalo Abdullai	
119.	Abdiraham Tepo	
120.	Bachole Mohanmed	
121.	Rufo Huka	
122.	Adan Hassan	
123.	Abdiaziz Ruba	
124.	Zeinab Guyo	
125.	Dima Kara	
126.	Amina Golicha	
127.	Mohammed Hussein	
128.	Adan Wario	
129.	Zeinab Wako	
130.	Hassan Mohhad Rasa	
131.	Shukri Wako	
132.	Hassan Adan	
133.	Mohamed Ali Duba	
134.	Mohamed Racho	
135.	Hache Dobi	
136.	Rufo Abdi	
137.	Halima Yussuf	
138.	Godana Abdullahi	
139.	Abdi Doke Duba	

	Name	Organisation
140.	Funan Koto	
141.	Ali Kuno Roba	Resource Management Chairman, Garba Tula
142.	Malelo Adan Malelo	

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.

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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.

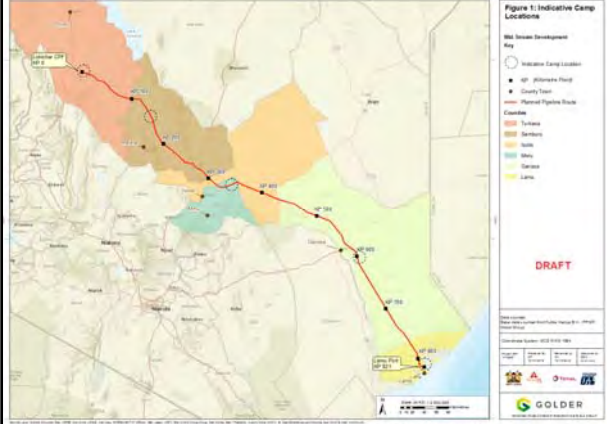
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4.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION: ROUTE



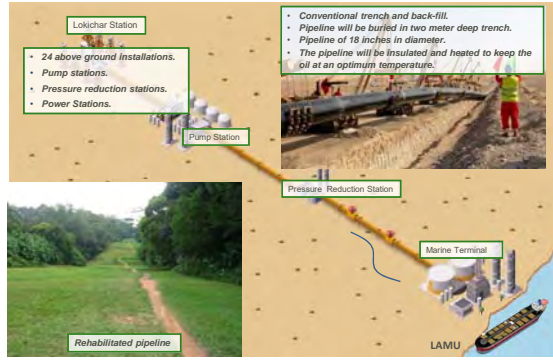
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INDICATIVE CONSTRUCTION CAMP LOCATIONS



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4.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION: TECHNICAL



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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.



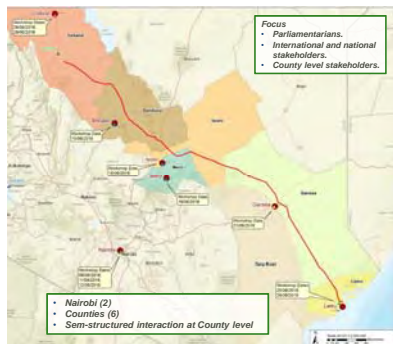
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5.2 ESIA FOCUS



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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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