MINUTES

Proposed Lokichar to Lamu Crude Oil Pipeline Project: Baseline Consultation

Lamu County Meeting: 30 October 2018 - Pate Social Hall

Submitted to:
Pipeline Project Management Team

Submitted by:
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30 October 2018
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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 Tuesday, 30 October 2018 at the Pate Social Hall, Lamu 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)

Telephone
(+254) 736 100205

Email:
james.kambo@esfconsultants.org/ppoffice@golder.co.za

Address
Woodlands Office Park,
1C Suite 1st Floor
Woodlands Road, off Lenana Road
PO Box 7745-00100
Nairobi, Kenya
1.0 WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION
The meeting was held at the Pate Social Hall. The process started with the registration of all the attendees who were given project information handouts and maps to help them understand the project. The meeting started at approximately 09h00 with a word of prayer. The Chief briefly explained the purpose of the meeting and then handed over to Mr Mohamed Kitete who provided more detail on the purpose of the meeting. Mr Kitete introduced Mr Duncan Oyaro, the meeting facilitator.

2.0 ATTENDEES
76 attendees signed the attendance register and took part in the proceedings. See APPENDIX A in this regard.

3.0 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT TEAM
Mr Duncan Oyaro 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 PROJECT TEAM
The LLCOP project team and their respective roles are as follows:

- The government of Kenya – sets the strategy;
- LCDA – the authority (LAPSSET Corridor Development Authority) responsible for the development of the LAPSSET corridor;
- PPMT – the pipeline project management team, a 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 AGENDA
The following agenda was presented to, and accepted by the participants:

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

6.0 PURPOSE OF MEETING
1) Share information with stakeholders along the proposed pipeline route about the proposed project.
2) Obtain stakeholders’ inputs, questions, views, suggestions, concerns and local knowledge regarding the proposed project.
3) Gather baseline data to inform the social impact assessment, and the suite of social management framework plans to be developed.
4) Explain the ESIA process and opportunities for comment.

7.0 PRESENTATIONS
Mr Duncan Oyaro presented a detailed explanation of the project with the help of a flipchart. After the presentation, Mr Oyaro held a question-and-answer session where stakeholders were given the opportunity to voice their comments, views and concerns about the project. Mr Oyaro pointed out that, at the same time as the stakeholder engagement meeting, social baseline meetings with specific focus groups were being held at different locations. The purpose of these meetings was to gather baseline information on social structures, administration, and the history of the community.

8.0 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.

9.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

9.1 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.
9.2 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.

9.3 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.

10.0 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.
11.0 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.

12.0 IDENTIFICATION OF ISSUES

All questions, issues, comments and associated responses raised during the discussion session are captured in Table 1.
Date of meeting: 30 October 2018  
Venue: Pate Social Hall, Lamu County

Table 1: Identified issues, questions, comments and responses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Issue/Question/Comments</th>
<th>Commentator</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>30 October 2018  Stakeholder engagement at Pate</td>
<td>Noor Hamidu</td>
<td>We might not have answers to some of these questions, but your concern on the share has been noted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For this pipeline project, what share will be given to the people whose land the pipeline passes through?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>30 October 2018  Stakeholder engagement at Pate</td>
<td>Mohamed Rahman</td>
<td>We are still doing the study to ascertain the benefits and impacts properly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What are the negative and positive impacts? We are not getting benefits in terms of employment and education? How will the project benefit us?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>30 October 2018  Stakeholder engagement at Pate</td>
<td>Mwenye Ahmed</td>
<td>The constitution demands that when your land has been taken for such projects, compensation has to be given. But the National Land Commission will handle the issues of land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When the pipeline passes through our land, will we be compensated?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>30 October 2018  Stakeholder engagement at Pate</td>
<td>Ahmed Mohamed Mkuu</td>
<td>Your concerns have been noted, but for clarification, the Zarara project is not affiliated with LLCOPS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The solution is to pay the people of Pate since we are stripped of our livelihood; we cannot fish or farm because some of these projects such as in Zarara use our land and we have not been compensated yet.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>30 October 2018  Stakeholder engagement at Pate</td>
<td>Abdallah Zubeir</td>
<td>The National Land Commission will handle the land issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When will they pay the compensation and how will the payment be made?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Issue/Question/Comments</td>
<td>Commentator</td>
<td>Response</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>30 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Pate</td>
<td>How will our youth and vulnerable people be involved in the project? Who are you?</td>
<td>Mohamed Swabir Pate Education Youth Initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>30 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Pate</td>
<td>Will payments be given when the pipeline passes through our land or not?</td>
<td>Haji Ali Haji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>30 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Pate</td>
<td>What will happen to the uneducated? Will they be employed?</td>
<td>Said Osman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>30 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Pate</td>
<td>When will we get the results of the study and how will we contact you? There are only a few people gathered here, and you may not get all the views and questions.</td>
<td>Mohamed Swabir Pate Education Youth Initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>30 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Pate</td>
<td>There is uncertainty since we were told we would be compensated and we have not yet been. Will we be paid for this project?</td>
<td>Mohamed Rahman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>30 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Pate</td>
<td>Many questions have been asked about this project, and we understand there will be two kinds of people who are employed; those who are educated and those who are not. We pray that when jobs are advertised,</td>
<td>Mashuhuri Ahmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Issue/Question/Comments</td>
<td>Commentator</td>
<td>Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
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<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 30 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Pate</td>
<td>people of Pate are notified and recruitment is done here in Pate.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mohamed Hussein</td>
<td>Your views will be taken to those who are implementing the project, what might follow may not be in our control. With, or without the deed, you will be consulted if the land is yours. If your neighbour can identify with you, the process will be easier. There will be employment arising from the project. This will however be minimal as the project is highly mechanised and the timeframe for construction is short. Studies are being done to identify the best alternatives. Accidents can happen, but several disaster management mechanisms will be developed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 30 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Pate</td>
<td>Some people will get false title deeds and claim ownership of our land.</td>
<td>Mwenye Ahmed Youth</td>
<td>Well noted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13.0 CLOSURE

The meeting was closed with a word of prayer from a local elder, after which the meeting facilitator thanked the community members for listening to the presentation and airing their views on the project.
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: Attendees that signed the register and took part in the proceedings, grouped by organisation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Saadia Swabir</td>
<td>Al Misbati group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Nuru Hassan</td>
<td>Amkeni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Abud Mohamed Abud</td>
<td>Beach management chairman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Abdirahim Shee</td>
<td>Beach Management Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Aboud Migdad Kombo</td>
<td>Beach Management Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Ahmad Said</td>
<td>Beach Management Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Mohamed Athman</td>
<td>Beach Management Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Mohamed Bakari</td>
<td>Beach Management Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Said Ali</td>
<td>Beach Management Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Salim Mohamed Faruk</td>
<td>Beach Management Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Bwanarehama Ali</td>
<td>Chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Aboud Mohamed</td>
<td>Elder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Athman Shekue</td>
<td>Elder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Bwawar Chema Ali</td>
<td>Interior security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Sofia Mohamed Bina</td>
<td>Majengo women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Sophia Mohamed</td>
<td>Majengo women group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Said Abubakar</td>
<td>Mangrove Mangrove group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Mohamed Abdalla</td>
<td>Mwafaka self- help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Mukhtar Mohamed</td>
<td>Personal Assistant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Mohamed Swabir</td>
<td>Pate Education Youth Initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Shuaib Ahmed</td>
<td>Pate youth Elite education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Mwanatijara Mohamud</td>
<td>Ukulima self-help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Abudi Bwanamkuu</td>
<td>Village elder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Bakari Mohamed</td>
<td>Village elder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Ishack Mohamed</td>
<td>Village elder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Ismail Ilyas</td>
<td>Village elder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Bakari Bwanarehema</td>
<td>Wildlife group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Athman Kassim</td>
<td>Young juniors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Abdallah Zubeir</td>
<td>Youth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Organisation</td>
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<td>-------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Haji Ali Haji</td>
<td>Youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Ismail Ahmed</td>
<td>Youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Jamal Omar</td>
<td>Youth</td>
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<tr>
<td>34. Mohamed Jafar</td>
<td>Youth</td>
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<tr>
<td>35. Mwenye Ahmed</td>
<td>Youth</td>
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<tr>
<td>36. Omar Mohamed</td>
<td>Youth</td>
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<tr>
<td>37. Said M. Omar</td>
<td>Youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Said Mohamed</td>
<td>Youth</td>
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<tr>
<td>39. Samira Nasir</td>
<td>Youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Shee Feswal</td>
<td>Youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Zakaria Mohamed</td>
<td>Youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. Zeid Shakur</td>
<td>Youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. Faraj Aboud</td>
<td>Youth/ Beach Management Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. Mohamed Aboud</td>
<td>Youth/ Pate savings self-help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. Abdrauf Mohamed</td>
<td>Youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. Abdulkarim Mohamed</td>
<td>Youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. Ahmad Fura Kombo</td>
<td>Youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. Ahmed Mohamed Mkuu</td>
<td>Youth</td>
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<tr>
<td>49. Ahmed Mohamed</td>
<td>Youth</td>
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<tr>
<td>50. Ahmed Nasr</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>51. Ali Bakari</td>
<td></td>
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<td>52. Awadhi Abubakar</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>53. Bakar Abdullahi</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>54. Bawazir Hajj Athman</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>55. Bwanakombo Ahmed</td>
<td></td>
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<td>56. Hafith Imam</td>
<td></td>
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<td>57. Harith Athman</td>
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<td>58. Kasim Bakari</td>
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<td>59. Mahmoud Said</td>
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<td>60. Mohamed Said</td>
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<tr>
<td>61. Mohamed Tiro</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Organisation</td>
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<tr>
<td>62. Muhamed Bakari</td>
<td></td>
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<td>63. Mwanatasar Mohamed</td>
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<td>64. Nuris Hassan</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>65. Omar Bakar</td>
<td></td>
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<td>66. Saddia Swabir</td>
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<td>67. Sheikh Mohamed</td>
<td></td>
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<td>68. Swale Ahmed Abdala</td>
<td></td>
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<td>69. Twaha Mohamed Nagih</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>70. Zena Athman</td>
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<tr>
<td>71. Zena Athmar</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>72. Noor Hamidu</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>73. Mohamed Rahman</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>74. Said Osman</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>75. Mashuhuri Ahmed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76. Mohamed Hussein</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX B

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

Stakeholder Consultation County Level Update Workshop

October 2018

Welcome and Introduction

Welcome

Introductions

Agenda

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

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.

2. Project Team
2.1 LAPSSET
   The lead Government of Kenya organization and lesor of land to the Pipeline.

2.2 PPMT
   The Pipeline Project Management Team - consisting of the Government 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.

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
   - 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.
4.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION: OVERVIEW

- The proposed Lokichar to Lamu Pipeline project is an onshore pipeline development from oil fields 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.

4.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION: ROUTE

- LLCOP route follows the LAPSSET Corridor (500m).
- LLCOP route and crosses 6 Counties.
- Pipeline within LAPSSET Corridor.
- Pipeline +820 km long
- Land acquisition by NLC.
- Planned to use to six different construction teams.
- Ideally one per County.

4.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION: TECHNICAL

- Lokichar Station
- Pump Station
- Pressure Reduction Station
- Marine Terminal
- Conventional trench and back-fill.
- Pipeline will be buried in two meter deep trench.
- Pipeline of 18 inches in diameter.
- The pipeline will be insulated and heated to keep the oil at an optimum temperature.
- 24 above ground installations.
- Pump stations.
- Pressure reduction stations.
- Power Stations.

5.1 ESIA PROCESS

- Baseline data collection to serve as reference benchmark.
- Identify potential social and environmental impacts.
- Stakeholder engagement.
- Project Report and ToR
- Setting out potential impacts to be considered.
- Stakeholder engagement.
- Prepared assessment method and approach and significance evaluation.
- ESRIA Report
- Presents the positive and negative impacts of the LLCOP.
- Stakeholder engagement.
- Development of mitigation and management measures.
- ESRIA Report
- Submitted to NEMA for review and decision.

5.2 ESIA FOCUS

- Advance Baseline
- Aquatic Ecosystems
- Flora & Habitat
- Ornithology
- Herpetofauna & Invertebrates
- Marine Biodiversity Critical Habitat Screening

Timeframe
6.1 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROCESS: SCOPING

Focus
- Parliamentarians.
- International and national stakeholders.
- County level stakeholders.
- Nairobi (2)
- Counties (6)
- Sem-structured interaction at County level.

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.

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.

7. WAY FORWARD

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

Closure