

**MINUTES**

# Proposed Lokichar to Lamu Crude Oil Pipeline Project: Baseline Consultation

*Lamu County Meeting: 26 October 2018 - Mkondoni Nursery School, Jipe*

Submitted to:

**Pipeline Project Management Team**

Submitted by:

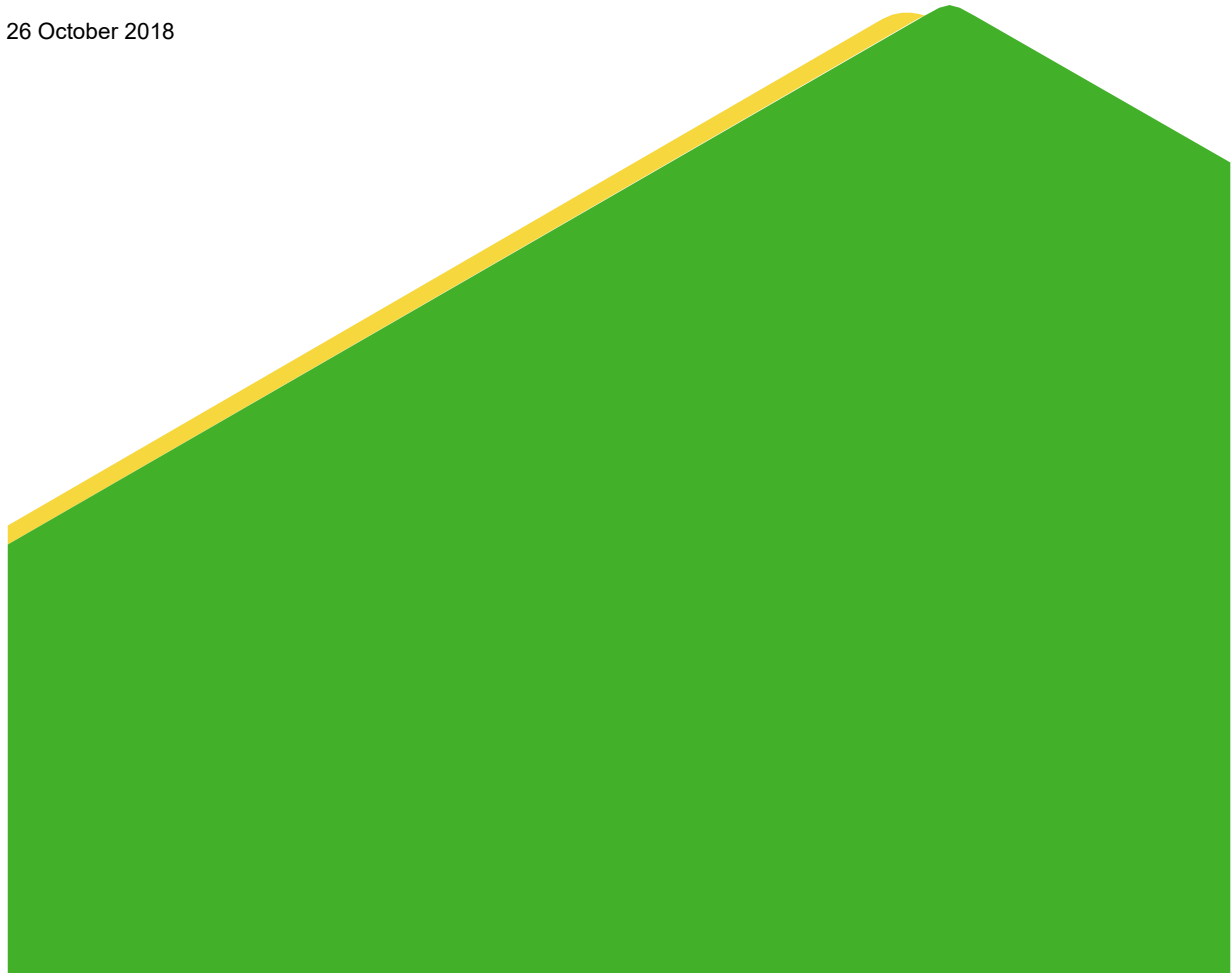
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Presentation

## 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 Friday, 26 October 2018 at the Mkondoni Nursery School, Jipe, 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:**

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Nairobi, Kenya

## 1.0 WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

The meeting was held at the Mkondoni Nursery School in Jipe. 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 09h35 with a word of prayer by Mr Hassan Chonde, who invited the Chief to explain the purpose of the meeting briefly. Mr Kitete gave a brief description of the project and stressed the importance of openly sharing views and concerns. He introduced the meeting facilitator, Mr Duncan Oyaro, from ESF to the members of the community and asked the locals to introduce themselves.

## 2.0 ATTENDEES

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

## 3.0 PROJECT 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 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 social impact assessment, and suite of social management framework plans to be developed.
- 4) Explain the ESIA process and opportunities for comment.

## 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 PRESENTATIONS

Mr Duncan Oyaro presented a detailed explanation of the project with the help of a flipchart. After the presentation, the meeting facilitator 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.

## 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: 26 October 2018**

**Venue: Mkondoni Nursery School, Jipe, Lamu County**

**Table 1: Identified issues, questions, comments and responses**

	Meeting	Issue/Question/Comments	Commentator	Response
1	26 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Jipe	Is the pipeline corridor near or in the same corridor as that of the road and rail and will they pass close to each other?  Is the oil owned by Kenya or by the British country that drills for the oil; we want to know who benefits from the oil.	Henry Kuruga Village Elder	The road and railway will be positioned in the corridor, according to terrain and therefore may or may not go close to the pipeline.  The oil is owned by Kenya, who will allow private developers to drill and share the proceeds of the wells with the government. Personal benefits to people may be as a result of the corporate social responsibility (CSP) programmes of the companies involved.
2	26 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Jipe	Once the pipeline project is complete, will it affect us in any way?  Will we be evicted from our property or can we remain?	King'ori David	We cannot comment on the effect on the people, but will get the details after the studies are done. The findings of the reports can be accessed freely.  You will be moved from your property, but after consultation with the National Land Commission who will come with surveyors to assess the sizes of the land and how it will be acquired.
3	26 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Jipe	When the oil is heated, where will the heating be done?	James Michuki  Heko Livestock Keeper	The heating will be provided through an electric heat tracing wire inside the pipeline in between Lokichar and Lamu. Pumping stations will also be found in between to maintain the pressure of the crude oil in the pipes.

	Meeting	Issue/Question/Comments	Commentator	Response
4	26 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Jipe	Will the affected people be assessed or not? Will unaffected persons get jobs from this project?	Daniel Mwaura Farmer	Affected persons from all counties will be consulted as well as interested parties.  A social assessment will aim to understand the education levels to identify which jobs may be given to locals.
5	26 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Jipe	Some of us do not have title deeds, and we own the land; will we be compensated without the titles?	Duncan Kagima	The pipeline will pass mostly through communally owned land. According to the International Finance Corporation (IFC) standards, for the land acquisition team to get funds to buy the land, they have to follow all conditions.
6	26 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Jipe	As an uneducated woman, how will I benefit? How will those that are uneducated benefit from the project?	Martha Wanjiku	We cannot comment on the benefits, but your concerns have been noted and will be considered.
7	26 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Jipe	When employed, wages are too little compared to the cost of living here. I pray the payments will be higher.	Douglas Muchiri	We have noted down your concerns.
8	26 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Jipe	How long will the project run?  If the project will negatively affect people, must it continue?	Halima Kawi	The project will be economically viable for about 30 years.  There are pros and cons to the project. We look to see how the impacts can be mitigated. If it is impossible, it may be stopped. Alternatives that are less harmful to the people will also be explored.

	Meeting	Issue/Question/Comments	Commentator	Response
9	26 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Jipe	We pray that security is required for the above ground stations so that our people can be trained to do this work and non-technical services.	Henry Kuruga Village Elder	For a project to pass the locals must accept it, and they form the best form of security.
10	26 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Jipe	How long will the project take and will the people be compensated?  Beacons have been placed all around for a previous LAPSSET project, but no activity has taken place yet.	Joseph Mucimi	The National Land Commission will handle land issues.  Your concerns have been noted and will be considered.
11	26 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Jipe	We still have security concerns around Boni Forest. Will we be more secure during and after the project implementation since the pipeline will make the place more open to movement especially during the night?	Teresia Kibe  Mkondoni Tree Farmers	The project can improve the security since due to the accessibility more security patrols that could be done.  The IFC dictates that security should be improved.
12	26 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Jipe	Will there be a new pipeline set up or will they make use of previously set up pipelines?	James Michuki  Heko Livestock Keeper	LLCOPS will fall under the LAPSSET project corridor.
13	26 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Jipe	Some have no title deeds while others do? Will everyone be consulted on land acquisition?  When compensations are done, will every landowner be compensated?  How can we contact you?	Fredrick Mwangi  Mkondoni Bee Keepers	Land issues will be handled by the National Land Commission.  Every landowner will be consulted on issues of land.  You can contact us directly from the list of contacts in the documents we have circulated.

	Meeting	Issue/Question/Comments	Commentator	Response
14	26 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Jipe	Has the project started elsewhere? How have people been affected or benefited? Will corrupt officials slow down the project? Some people have not been compensated for a LAPSSSET road passing their land. We pray that our rights are respected.	Shadrack Murimi Mkondoni Bee Keepers	The pipeline project has not started yet. We have noted your issues on corruption. Grievance mechanisms from local level will be established. Benefits to locals will be noted down and considered.
15	26 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Jipe	We do not accept land for land initiatives. We are working to get title deeds for those people that do not have. As chair of the land committee in Lamu, we will work to ensure no land is seized unlawfully.	Member of County Assembly	
16	26 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Jipe	We do not need to die because we received money for compensation. We cannot accept relocation from our homes as compensation.	Daniel Mwaura Farmer	We cannot comment on issues of land since the MCA has explained it.
17	26 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Jipe	We need proper information on the benefits and effects of the project and how to mitigate and ensure our safety.	Meshak Mwangi	Benefits and impacts will be conveyed once the research has been done.
18	26 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Jipe	What guarantee will we have of equality and how will you ensure our rights are not infringed?	Joyce Wanjiku	Your question has been noted down and will be considered.
19	26 October 2018	Scholarships have been provided by LAPSSSET. Will LLCOPS also provide scholarships?	James Mwangi	We cannot answer your question about scholarships, but we have noted your concerns.

	Meeting	Issue/Question/Comments	Commentator	Response
	Stakeholder engagement at Jipe	When will the project start?		
20	26 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Jipe	What guarantee will we have that our land will not be seized and when will our land be measured?	Sherif Mwaro Farmer	Land issues will be handled by the National Land Commission.
21	26 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Jipe	How will education benefit from the project?  What section of the constitution will be used to ensure people are helped?	Shadrack Murimi  Mkondoni Bee Keepers	Training may be in the form of scholarships if provided.  A section in the constitution ensures the protection of the rights and inclusion of people.
22	26 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Jipe	Where will the pipeline pass exactly?	Patrick Chengo  Tree Planting Group	The draft drawing is not final, so the exact pipeline route has not been established.
23	26 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Jipe	Thanks to the Members of County Assemblies for clearing some issues up. Security is an issue in Lamu. We would not want to be moved to more insecure areas because the pipeline passes our land.	David King'ori  Bee Farming Group	There may be alternative routes that would avoid passing through settlements.
24	26 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Jipe	We hear that a pipeline burst and harmed people in Sinai. What guarantee do we have to prevent this?	Patricia Mbithe	Disaster management plans will be formulated for such eventualities. We also avoid setting the route across settlements.
25	26 October 2018	When money has been released and how do we prevent fatalities from shock and the like?	Douglas Muchiri	People will be educated on such matters, but it may not be done by us.

	Meeting	Issue/Question/Comments	Commentator	Response
	Stakeholder engagement at Jipe			
26	26 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Jipe	If we are given the money, we pray that people are educated to manage it.	Henry Kuruga	
27	26 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Jipe	Surveyors come from far to measure land. Will you have locals in the surveyor's teams?	Monica Muthoni Chicken Farming Group	That will be handled by National Land Commission and Lamu administration.

## 12.0 CLOSURE

The meeting was closed with a word of prayer from a member of the community 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



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*Project Manager*

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**APPENDIX A**

**List of Attendees**

**Table 2: Attendees who signed the register and participated in the proceedings, grouped by organisation**

	Name	Organisation
1.	David King'ori	Bee Farming Group
2.	Rose Wambara	Bee Farming Group
3.	Teresiah Wanjiku	Bee Farming Group
4.	Daniel Mwingirwa	Bee Farming Sisma (Herbal Group)
5.	Douglas Muchiri	Chicken Farming Group
6.	Evince Mugendi	Chicken Farming Group
7.	Lucy Wairimu	Chicken Farming Group
8.	Monica Muthoni	Chicken Farming Group
9.	Saidi Baya	Chicken Farming Group
10.	Samuel Ngumi	Chicken Farming Group
11.	Sirya Jefwa Sirya	Chicken Farming Group
12.	Suleiman Mahmud	Chicken Farming Group
13.	Esther Wanjiru	Fandaki Self Help
14.	Ali Kenga	Farmer
15.	Andrew Jilo Bada	Farmer
16.	Antony Mwangi	Farmer
17.	Benson Karisa	Farmer
18.	Caleb Gitari	Farmer
19.	Cecilia Njoki	Farmer
20.	Charles Kanyenje	Farmer
21.	Christopher Muteti	Farmer
22.	Dancun Kagima	Farmer
23.	Daniel Mwaura	Farmer
24.	David Ndichu	Farmer
25.	Diramo Abajila	Farmer
26.	Elipheret Kathuni	Farmer
27.	Elizabeth Muthoni	Farmer
28.	Erastus Kuria	Farmer
29.	Eunice Dama	Farmer

	Name	Organisation
30.	Ezekiel Kimathi	Farmer
31.	Fatma Hassan	Farmer
32.	Fatma Omar Athman	Farmer
33.	Firdaus Mwanamkuu	Farmer
34.	Francis Balicha	Farmer
35.	Geofrey Njoroge	Farmer
36.	Guyato Mwanadie	Farmer
37.	Halima Penina	Farmer
38.	Hannah Wamboi	Farmer
39.	Haron Maina	Farmer
40.	Hashora Abajila	Farmer
41.	Hassan Mahmud	Farmer
42.	Hillary Mutugi	Farmer
43.	Idriss Abdi	Farmer
44.	Isack Kamau	Farmer
45.	Isack Mwangi	Farmer
46.	Jakumino Mwilaria	Farmer
47.	Jemimah Muthoni	Farmer
48.	Jenifer Wangechi	Farmer
49.	Jocinta Adhiambo	Farmer
50.	John Ng'ethe	Farmer
51.	John Ong'or	Farmer
52.	Johnson Nyawa Mshruga	Farmer
53.	Joseph Mburu	Farmer
54.	Joseph Mucimi	Farmer
55.	Joseph Waweru Ndambiri	Farmer
56.	Josphat Wanjohi	Farmer
57.	Joyce Wanjiku	Farmer
58.	Judith Akoth	Farmer
59.	Julius Kamande	Farmer
60.	Julius Karanja	Farmer

	Name	Organisation
61.	Julius Njuguna	Farmer
62.	Kache Kaviha	Farmer
63.	Kahindi Katana	Farmer
64.	Ken Baya	Farmer
65.	Ken Katana Konde	Farmer
66.	Kinyanjui Mbugua	Farmer
67.	Kitema Aaron	Farmer
68.	Leah Hadiwa	Farmer
69.	Loyce Abe	Farmer
70.	Loyce Kenga	Farmer
71.	Lucy Linda	Farmer
72.	Mapenzi Barisa	Farmer
73.	Maria Watuli	Farmer
74.	Mary Otieno	Farmer
75.	Mary Wanjiku	Farmer
76.	Mohamed Ali	Farmer
77.	Mohamed Mwaura	Farmer
78.	Moses Muhinja	Farmer
79.	Mourice Nyale	Farmer
80.	Musa Barofa	Farmer
81.	Patrick Maina Wanyoike	Farmer
82.	Paul Mati	Farmer
83.	Paul Ngobia Wachira	Farmer
84.	Peter Mwangi	Farmer
85.	Peter Njoroge	Farmer
86.	Richard Murithi	Farmer
87.	Rukia Yusuf	Farmer
88.	Samson Chege	Farmer
89.	Sherif Mwaro	Farmer
90.	Simon Nyaga Wakahi	Farmer
91.	Stephen Wachira	Farmer

	Name	Organisation
92.	Suleiman Hilal	Farmer
93.	Teresiah Wanjiru	Farmer
94.	Thomas Odhiambo	Farmer
95.	Timothy Kago Wachira	Farmer
96.	Vincent Kinyanjui	Farmer
97.	Irene Wagothi	Goat Farmers Group
98.	Margret Wambui	Goat Farmers Group
99.	Rose Mwendu	Goat Farmers Group
100.	Paul Njogu	Goat Farming/ Bees Group
101.	Maruria Nzatu	Headman Belebele
102.	James Michuki	Heko Livestock Keeper
103.	Tarasisio Maina	Heko Livestock Keeper
104.	Samuel Muiruri	Himwa( Hindi- Magogoni Water users Association)
105.	Jamal Kea	Interior and Coordination
106.	Anna Meria	Kielelezo Self Help
107.	Luka Shomba	Kielelezo Self Help
108.	Muthoni Mugo	Kielelezo Self Help
109.	Paul Gitau	Kielelezo Self Help
110.	Samuel Kabogo	Kielelezo Self Help
111.	Komoro Abe	Kisimanzele Group
112.	Edward Charo	Mkondoni Bee Keepers
113.	Fredrick Mwangi	Mkondoni Bee Keepers
114.	Joseph Kinywa	Mkondoni Bee Keepers
115.	Judy Wanjohi	Mkondoni Bee Keepers
116.	Mariam Ndambiri	Mkondoni Bee Keepers
117.	Martha Wanjiku	Mkondoni Bee Keepers
118.	Mugo P. Macheru	Mkondoni Bee Keepers
119.	Paul Kariuki	Mkondoni Bee Keepers
120.	Shadrack Murimi	Mkondoni Bee Keepers
121.	James Mwangi	Mkondoni Bixa Keepers
122.	Nahshon Mwangi	Mkondoni Disabled Group

	Name	Organisation
123.	Alice Wanjiru	Mkondoni Livestock
124.	Lydia Nyambura	Mkondoni Livestock
125.	Dickson Mwangi	Mkondoni Poultry Farmer
126.	Elvis Makoko	Mkondoni Poultry Farmer
127.	Esau Karisa	Mkondoni Poultry Farmer
128.	Eunice Wanjiku	Mkondoni Poultry Farmer
129.	Isaiah Wahome Muriithi	Mkondoni Poultry Farmer
130.	Justin Wanjohi	Mkondoni Poultry Farmer
131.	Laban Mwaura	Mkondoni Poultry Farmer
132.	Meshak Mwangi	Mkondoni Poultry Farmer
133.	Morice Onyango	Mkondoni Poultry Farmer
134.	Samuel Gatura	Mkondoni Poultry Farmer
135.	Benson Fundi Kariuki	Mkondoni Tree Farmers
136.	Peter Muigai	Mkondoni Tree Farmers
137.	Teresia Kibe	Mkondoni Tree Farmers
138.	David Mugo	Nyumba Kumi
139.	Patricia Mbithe	Pandaki Self Help
140.	Leah Nyambura	Peleka Fisi Women Group
141.	Joseph Kimani	Sinambio Self Help
142.	Kahaso G. Baya	Sinambio Self Help
143.	Krisao Kashindo Kalama	Sinambio Self Help
144.	Neema Abe Guyo	Sinambio Self Help
145.	Said Ismael Gure	Sinambio Self Help
146.	Stanley Mureu	Sinambio Self Help
147.	Stephen Mburu	Sinambio Self Help
148.	Wilson Mwangi	Sinambio Self Help
149.	Felister Wanjiru Njoroge	Community Based Organization Group
150.	John Mariga	Tree Planting Group
151.	Patrick Chengo	Tree Planting Group
152.	Agnes Tabo Karoi	Village Elder
153.	Hassan Chonde	Village Elder

	Name	Organisation
154.	Henry Kuruga	Village Elder
155.	Hussein Dalacha	Village Elder
156.	Tom Munyalo	Village Elder
157.	Jane Wangare	Wakulima Group
158.	Erik Macharia	
159.	Fikiri Edward	
160.	Flora Makalanga	
161.	Hamid Ali Mohamed	
162.	Jane Njeri Bushiri	
163.	Jonathan Udambo	
164.	Joseph Wathi	
165.	Julius Muthie	
166.	Loyce Njuguna	
167.	Margaret Wanjiku Njoroge	
168.	Susan Wanjiru	
169.	Virginia Wanjiru Kibara	
170.	Halima Kawi	

**APPENDIX B**

# Presentation





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