

**MINUTES**

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

*Lamu County Meeting: 27 October 2018 - Hindi GTZ Camp*

Submitted to:

**Pipeline Project Management Team**

Submitted by:

**Golder Associates (UK) Ltd**

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27 October 2018



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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 at the meeting. The meeting was held on Saturday, 27 October 2018 at the Hindi GTZ camp, 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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Stakeholder in-country lead (ESF Consultants)

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Nairobi, Kenya

## 1.0 WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

The meeting started at 09h45 with a word of prayer. The Chief explained the purpose of the meeting briefly and then invited the meeting facilitator, Mr Duncan Oyaro presented the ESF team and asked the locals to introduce themselves. Flip charts were pinned to a wall in the venue for everyone to view and documents containing the same information as the flip chart were also distributed. Maps that indicated the pipeline route from Lokichar to Lamu port were also distributed.

## 2.0 ATTENDEES

90 signed the attendance register. The list of attendees who signed the register and took part in the proceedings is attached in APPENDIX A.

## 3.0 THE 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) Get stakeholders' inputs, questions, views, suggestions, concerns and local knowledge regarding the proposed project.
- 3) Gather baseline data to inform social impact assessment, and the 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

The meeting was held at GTZ camp where members of the community gathered for the stakeholder engagement. The process started with the registration of all the attendees who were given the guides to help them understand the project.

The meeting facilitator presented a detailed explanation of the project with the help of a flipchart, and this information was distributed to the stakeholders present in the form of handouts and maps. 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.

At the same time as the stakeholder engagement meeting, social baseline meetings with members of specific focus groups were being held at different locations 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: 27 October 2018**

**Venue: Hindi GTZ camp, Lamu County**

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

	Meeting	Issue/Question/Comments	Commentator	Response
1	27 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Hindi	Will people from here be compensated if the pipeline passes through their land? How far have your studies progressed?	James Nduhiu Headman Mashambani	Hindi The National Land Commission (NLC) will handle issues of land. Teams are visiting all the counties where the pipeline passes.
2	27 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Hindi	Where will I be relocated to when the project passes through my land?	Gulu Lubo	Your concern has been noted, but issues about land will be handled by the NLC.
3	27 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Hindi	How wide is the pipeline corridor? Everyone is complaining about land. Those people without title deeds need to be catered for. The pipeline will take so much land in the Boni Forest, which will affect our livelihood as beekeepers and gatherers. If the pipeline bursts what impact will it have on us? We accept the project on the condition that we are compensated. The NLC has become the source of many of our problems. Corruption is high, and since we do not have title deeds we get	Julius Kairemi Musa Village Elder	The pipeline corridor will be thirty metres wide to allow for construction. After construction, it will reduce to six metres. The NLC will handle land issues as stated earlier. Issues raised related to land acquisition will be referred to them. Environmental scientists will consult with the community on matters concerning the species of flora and fauna found in the forest and also map out areas of interest such as sites of beekeeping. The crude oil will not be as flammable as refined oil, but regardless, disaster management

	Meeting	Issue/Question/Comments	Commentator	Response
		<p>mistreated, and our land is stolen by people holding fake title deeds. The project must not pass Bodhei until our problems are sorted out.</p> <p>What material will be used to insulate the pipeline?</p>		<p>mechanisms will be planned to deal with accidents from leaks.</p> <p>The pipe will be insulated to prevent heat loss, but we will consult on the material that will be used.</p>
4	27 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Hindi	<p>We have concerns about land, and we will need answers to those issues from you. We support the project, but LAPSSET has brought many negative impacts to us. Rich people have seized our land. We need to be issued title deeds before the project starts.</p> <p>The project will greatly affect pastoralists and farmers. Resettlement issues must be resolved.</p> <p>We need proper education on the benefits and impacts of the project.</p>	Ahmed Dahir	<p>We cannot answer issues of land, but we note your questions and will forward the same to NLC.</p> <p>After our research, we shall report back on the findings and on the benefits that may accrue.</p>
5	27 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Hindi	<p>During the digging of the trenches, there will be hazards to the people of Hindi. What measures will be taken to help us?</p> <p>The population will increase due to the influx, and as a result, our infrastructure may not be able to support everyone. How will this be handled?</p>	Yahya Mohamed Ali Farmer	<p>We prefer to prevent the impact rather than providing medication when people fall ill. Therefore, preventative measures will be taken.</p> <p>Importance will be placed on handling the large populations, and it will be part of the study and subsequent report.</p>
6	27 October 2018	Since the LAPSSET corridor is 500 metres, it will affect very many people.	Hamisi Charo	We might not be able to handle the issue as a single team as the different LAPSSET projects

	Meeting	Issue/Question/Comments	Commentator	Response
	Stakeholder engagement at Hindi	<p>There is a lack of employment in this area. From where will manpower be sourced?</p> <p>Why doesn't the whole LAPSSET team come together and speak to the people to give complete answers to our questions?</p>		start at different times, but your approach may be best and has been noted.
7	27 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Hindi	I stand on behalf of contractors. Since the port project began, we have not seen the benefits of the port. We cannot get tenders, yet we have the qualifications. Shouldn't we get the tenders to benefit from these projects?	Mary Njoki	We would like to get more information on your companies to understand your capacity to provide proposals. We will propose in our report that opportunities be given to locals from the project areas.
8	27 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Hindi	<p>We have information that the NLC has given notice of the intention to start the acquisition of land. As land owners, we have not been notified ourselves. We need the government to be involved in matters of land.</p> <p>We are mostly illiterate, low-income earners in the area. We pray that our infrastructure such as water and hospitals may be improved.</p> <p>We pray that the locals receive scholarships and education in order to work, even in a technical capacity.</p>	Peter Migwi Njoroge	<p>The Member of County Assembly (MCA) was around the previous day and had given updates on issues regarding land.</p> <p>We will advise the client on the request that the issues on land should be addressed first.</p>
9	27 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Hindi	The pipeline may not help locals since it may need only educated people who can provide technical services.	Julius Kairemi Musa Village Elder	We have taken note of your opinion.

	Meeting	Issue/Question/Comments	Commentator	Response
		Public participation cannot proceed without land officials to answer questions.		
10	27 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Hindi	<p>Pipeline people have come to get information to write reports. The Kenya National Highways Authority has also done this before. We would like an office dealing with the LAPSET issues in the locations.</p> <p>From your report, we note that the project will affect people and their land wherever it passes.</p>	Tony Kimathi Kimani	<p>Our report does not touch on land acquisition issues. The NLC and your local leadership are consulting on land issues.</p> <p>We have noted your concerns and will give firm proposals in our report.</p>
	27 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Hindi	<p>Thank you for consulting the affected. Land issues should be noted as guiding principles. We do not all have title deeds, and people without title deeds may be negatively affected. People should be on the ground to determine land ownership.</p> <p>Resettlement action plans should be elaborate. Scholarships should be provided. We want benefits from the project to be shared properly.</p> <p>We fear our water and wildlife resources will be affected by the project, and we need them protected.</p> <p>How can we access your report?</p>	Yunus Issack Haki Afrika	<p>The land issues have been noted.</p> <p>A resettlement action plan may be implemented, but that has been noted.</p> <p>Benefit sharing will be considered and is based on the constitution.</p> <p>Studies will be done to determine how natural resources will be protected.</p>
11	27 October 2018	We like the project as it may give us opportunities, but we have gone to so many meetings, and we do not know when the project will start providing	Tima Mudhir Omar Al-Nasuha Group	Stakeholder fatigue is an issue that arises and has been noted. Project delays may result due to

	Meeting	Issue/Question/Comments	Commentator	Response
	Stakeholder engagement at Hindi	benefits Some have not been compensated from previous LAPSET projects. Where will the pipeline pass through?  There is uncertainty from the project.		the many factors that need consideration for the project to continue.
12	27 October 2018  Stakeholder engagement at Hindi	The project might pass through graveyards and sacred places.	Charles Waiganjo  Farmer	Our social baseline study aims to locate these areas.
13	27 October 2018  Stakeholder engagement at Hindi	Many farms have permanent fruit trees and houses. Will they be compensated?	Yahya Mohamed Ali  Farmer	In the resettlement action plan, all improvements on land should be valued and compensated.
14	27 October 2018  Stakeholder engagement at Hindi	I would like to ask about technicians. Our contracts and salaries are not clearly defined. We need to be considered.	Julius Kairemi Musa  Village Elder	We have noted and will advise the terms of contract that will be required according to set standards.
15	27 October 2018  Stakeholder engagement at Hindi	The pipeline will have high security. Who will offer this security?	Tony Kimathi Kimani	The national government shall handle security issues.
16	27 October 2018  Stakeholder engagement at Hindi	In the agricultural sector, our biggest concern is land. Where will we practise?  Will people be displaced because they do not have title deeds?  How will people be empowered by the project?	Peter Maluki  Farmer	Your concerns have been noted and will be considered as well as forwarded to the NLC.

	Meeting	Issue/Question/Comments	Commentator	Response
		We need our area to be improved in terms of infrastructure.		
17	27 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Hindi	<p>Strategy to measure land have been put in place and to get title deeds to people before the project reaches us.</p> <p>We will prevent wealthy people from obtaining false title deeds and claims to this land.</p> <p>Land for land compensation will not be allowed. We want compensation to be in cash.</p>	MCA	

## 12.0 CLOSURE

The meeting was closed with an address from the assistant county commissioner. The Chief requested 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



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 who signed the register and participated in the proceedings, grouped by organisation**


	Name	Organisation
1.	Thomas Muhambi	Agriculture
2.	Tima Mudhir Omar	Al-Nasuha Group
3.	Francis Siemba	Beach Management Unit
4.	Zahara Njeri	Beep Women Group
5.	Gitonga Robert	Businessman
6.	Alphone Furaha	Farmer
7.	Amina Abdalla	Farmer
8.	Anil Kahindi	Farmer
9.	Charles G. Waiganjo	Farmer
10.	David Munene	Farmer
11.	Hinzano Ngala	Farmer
12.	Iha Karani Kigombe	Farmer
13.	Isaiah Njeru	Farmer
14.	Janet Kenga	Farmer
15.	Khalif Osman Aden	Farmer
16.	Lilian Nyale	Farmer
17.	Masumbuko Kisilu	Farmer
18.	Mislet Mohonja	Farmer
19.	Mwaka Msha	Farmer
20.	Ngumbao Kadenge	Farmer
21.	Nyinge Gambwe Nyamawe	Farmer
22.	Nzai Ndosho	Farmer
23.	Omar Kaginya	Farmer
24.	Peter Maluki	Farmer
25.	Philip Wambugu	Farmer
26.	Rehema Bakari	Farmer
27.	Riziki Hinzano	Farmer
28.	Saidi Kazungu Wanje	Farmer
29.	Samuel Kariuki	Farmer

	Name	Organisation
30.	Sidi Kahindi	Farmer
31.	Swalehe Isai	Farmer
32.	Tabitha Waithera	Farmer
33.	Thomas Garama Chege	Farmer
34.	Yahya Mohamed Ali	Farmer
35.	David Shimekha	Farmers Association
36.	Kambaragu Itambare	Farmers Association
37.	Daniel Gachiengi	Farmers Group
38.	Joseph Mburu	Farmers Group
39.	Mwarua Karisa	Farmers Group
40.	Peter Kinyanjui	Farmers Group
41.	Salima Said	Farmers Group
42.	Salimachi Ali	Farmers Group
43.	Solomon Ndung'u	Farmers Group
44.	Florence Sidi	Giriama Dance
45.	Pauline Jumwa	Giriama Dance
46.	Safari Katana	Giriama Dance
47.	Somoe Omari	Haba Haba Self Help
48.	Yunus Issack	Haki Africa
49.	James Nduhiu	Headman Hindi Mashambani
50.	Jamal Kea Hamisi	Interior
51.	Jecinter Nyathira	Kibiboni Women Group
52.	Mary Wanjiru	Kibiboni Women Group
53.	Joseph Kimathi	LAPSSET Technology
54.	Joseph Kariuki Wanjohi	Mega Group
55.	Zainab Charo	Mfano Bora
56.	Philemon Otieno	Mibei Group
57.	Kakala Mzee Kenga	Mlima Self Help
58.	Mary Njoki	Modsons Enterprises
59.	Cecilia Waihoine	Msumarini Farmer
60.	Eunice Wanjiku	Mwangaza Women Group

	Name	Organisation
61.	Mary Charo	Ndesa Group
62.	Joyce Mbithi	Roka A. Junior Group
63.	Rose Kavindu	Roka A. Junior Group
64.	Aloice Odhiambo	Roka Sports Association
65.	Jerard Mwaka	Silk Group
66.	Safari Charo	Tangatanga Self Help
67.	Mary Jilo	Teacher
68.	Coletar Kalekye	Tuinuane Self Help
69.	Halima Safari	Upendo Women Group
70.	Reheli Daniel Mwaringa	Upendo Women Group
71.	Jonathan Ringa Rigo	Veterinary
72.	Ahmad Muhamad	Village Elder
73.	Ahmed Dahir	Village Elder
74.	Ali Siyat	Village Elder
75.	Athman Sharo	Village Elder
76.	Bolton Moses Bonaya	Village Elder
77.	Daniel Mwandoe	Village Elder
78.	Gulu Lubo	Village Elder
79.	Ismail S. Yusuf	Village Elder
80.	Joseph Karisa	Village Elder
81.	Joseph Waruhiu	Village Elder
82.	Julius Kairemi. Musa	Village Elder
83.	M.D. Weyrush	Village Elder
84.	Peter Migwi Njoroge	Village Elder
85.	Rama Chondo	Village Elder
86.	Robert Kimani	Youth
87.	Amos Zawadi Ghamachana	
88.	Halima Maalim	
89.	Hamisi Charo	
90.	Tony KimathiKimani	

**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.




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## 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.

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## 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.

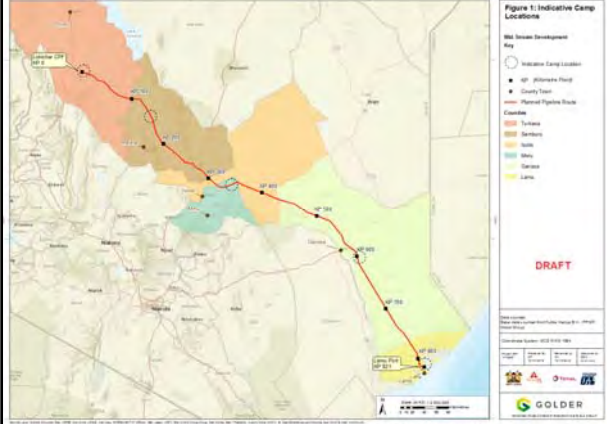
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### 4.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION: ROUTE



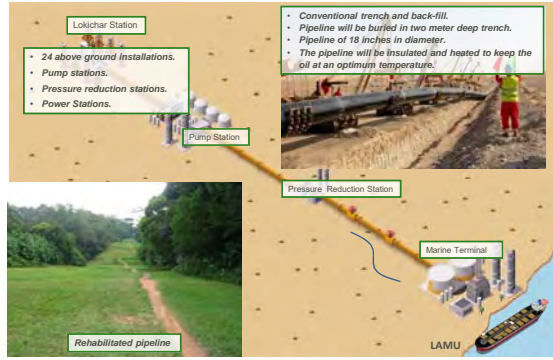
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### INDICATIVE CONSTRUCTION CAMP LOCATIONS



9

### 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.



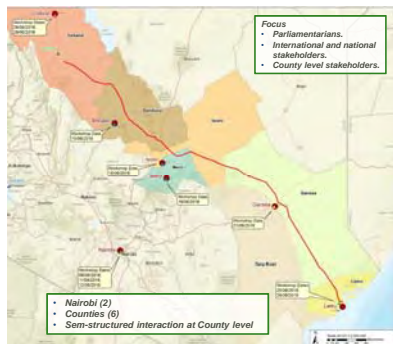
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### 5.2 ESIA FOCUS



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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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